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THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**REPORT
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

*Report of the Russian Federation
on the progress of the second cycle of monitoring
in accordance with Article 25 of the
Framework Convention for the Protection of
National Minorities*

MOSCOW, 2005

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PREAMBLE

The Russian Federation joined to the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities on February 28, 1996. Russia ratified the Framework Convention on June 18, 1998. On October 21, 1998 its instruments of ratification were deposited with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. In respect of the Russian Federation, the Convention entered into force on December 1, 1998.

The present report is the second national report on the implementation by Russia of the provisions of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities within the framework of the second cycle of monitoring in accordance with Article 25 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and covers the period of 2001-2004, which has passed since the submission of the first and interim national reports.

The Russian Federation reaffirms its commitment to comply with the international standards in the field of human rights and freedoms, takes into account the obligations, arising from the international agreements signed by it, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

1. Introduction

The Russian Federation is a unique State, which occupies a large part of the Eurasian continent. The territory of the country totals 17,075,400 sq. meters, although the density of population is relatively low, which is due to its natural and climatic conditions and, in particular, to the fact that it has vast northern territories, which are hard to develop.

The geographical location of Russia and peculiarities of the historical processes of development of the Russian State have determined an ethnical and cultural diversity of its population. Historically, Russia has been developing as a poly-ethnic state uniting numerous peoples. Most of them are historically connected with the territories of the Russian Federation. Meanwhile, Russia has never seen neither ethnic, nor religious genocide, showing tolerance for the representatives of all nations it comprises.

According to the 2002 All-Russia census, the population of the Russian Federation amounts to 145,166,000 people (73.3 per cent - urban population, 26.7 per cent - rural population), practicing Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and other religions and faiths.

According to the census, there are 160 peoples living in Russia. The majority of population are Russians (79.8 per cent), although their share has fallen by 1.7 per cent compared to 1989. The second largest population group of 5,560,000 people is that of Tatars (nearly 3.8 per cent of the country's population), followed (in decreasing order): the Ukrainians - 2 per cent, the Bashkirs - 1.2 per cent, the Chuvashes - 1.1 per cent, the Chechens - 0.9 per cent, the Armenians - 0.8 per cent, the Avars, Belarusians, Mordovians, Azerbaijani - 0.6 per cent each, the Kazakhs and Udmurts - 0.5 per cent each, the Dargins, Kabardians, Maris, Germans, the Ossetians - 0.4 per cent each, the Buryats, Ingushes, Kumyks, Lakhs, Lezgins, Yakuts - 0.3 per cent each, Jews, Komis, Tuvins - 0.2 per cent each, the Adygeis, Altaians, Balkarians, Greeks, Georgians, Kalmyks, Karachais, Karelians, Komi-Permyaks, Koreans, Moldavians, Nogais, Poles, Cossacks, Tabasarany, Tadjiks, Turks, Uzbeks, Hakasy, Romany, Circassians - 0.1 per cent each. The total percentage of other peoples does not exceed 3.6.

The 2002 census identified 23 largest ethnic groups, each of which exceed 400 thousand people, with 17 such ethnic groups in 1989. Due to the increased population this group was joined by the Azerbaijani, Kabardians, Dargins, Kumyks, Ingushs, Lezgins and Yakuts. As in 1989, seven peoples exceeded one million persons, but the structure of that group has changed - the Chechens and Armenians joined it and Belarusians and Mordovians left it.

Moreover, according to 2002 census, the group of Romany increased by almost 20 per cent: 183,000 of them were registered against 153,000 by the previous 1989 census.

Among major ethnic groups in Russia that of the Tadjiks grew most drastically. Their number increased from less than 40,000 people to 120,000 people or more than threefold. Certainly, the growth was largely determined by migration due to the economic difficulties in their native country.

The number of Ingushs, Lezgins, Koreans, Kumyks, Tabasarany, Lakts, Balkarians, Karachais and Georgians has also drastically increased. The number of Lezgins has increased by almost 60 per cent due to both the considerable natural growth and an inflow from Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. A 40 per cent increase in the number of the Koreans and a 50 per cent increase in the number of Georgians have the same reasons.

The indigenous small peoples, which are comprised of 45 ethnic groups of some 280 thousand persons, occupy a special place in Russia's population structure. Peoples within that group range from 41 thousand persons (the Nenets) to 240 people (the Enets). The 2002 census noted a largely positive demographic dynamics among the indigenous small peoples. The number of Orokos (Ulta) has increased almost 2.5 times. The number of the Nenets, Selkups, Khanty, Yukaghirs, Negidals, Tofalars, Itelmens, Kets, etc. has drastically (from 20-30 to 70 per cent) increased. Few peoples diminished in size, but it is explained mainly by the fact that the census found original ethnic groups among them, which began to identify themselves as separate peoples. 38 small peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (including newly-identified Kamchadals, Telengits, Tubalars, Chelkans, and Chulym) amounted to 244,001 people in 2002.

When assessing the situation of national minorities in Russia, one should take into account the fact that their situation considerably differs in Russian regions. Thus, in 32 regions national minorities are "title" peoples, which are indigenous in this territory and live compactly. In such regions of the Russian Federation special national and territorial entities have been established, which make it possible to meet the ethnical requirements of the "title" population to the fullest possible extent. Other category of national minorities includes peoples and groups, which are scattered in the territory of the country without their own territorial entities, such as the Romany. The ethnic groups, who have their historical ethnic territories outside the Russian Federation (the Azerbaijani, Armenians, Moldavians, etc.) can also be classified as Russian national minorities. The indigenous small peoples of the North, taking with account their paucity, can also be regarded as national minorities, although in a strictly legal sense they are different from national minorities by some indicators.

2. The legislation of the Russian Federation for the protection of national minorities rights

In accordance with the ratified international legal instruments and acts, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and the universally

recognized principles and norms of international law as a whole (Article 69 of the RF Constitution), being guided by the Constitution, nationally adopted on December 12, 1993, which has supreme legal force and direct effect and which is applicable on the entire territory of the State (Article 15 of the RF Constitution), "upholding human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord", the principles of "equity and self-determination of peoples", the Russian Federation consistently continues to develop the inter-ethnic solidarity.

In its public policy the multinational Russia focuses on the development and improvement of special (ethnically-oriented) and sectoral legislation, which ensures legal protection of the most vulnerable ethnic and cultural communities, according to the principles of international and Russian law. In the Russian legislation, since the adoption of the RF Constitution, such ethnically vulnerable population groups have been designated with the official terms "national minorities" (Article 71b, Article 72,16, of the RF Constitution), "indigenous small peoples" (Article 69 of the RF Constitution; subsequently in accordance with Federal Law on Guarantees of Rights of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation No. 82-Φ3 of April 30, 1999 designated also as "small peoples") and "small ethnic communities" (Article 72, 1m of the RF Constitution).

The Constitution of the Russian Federation clearly defined those notions, linking, in particular, the regulation and protection of "national minorities" rights with the regulation and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, with the provision of the rule of law and order in the state and the citizenship issues as a whole, and the rights of "indigenous small peoples" and "small ethnic communities" - with the rights to land and other natural resources, viewed as the "basis of the life and activity of the peoples living on the territories concerned" (Article 9, 1 of the RF Constitution), and with the right to protection of their habitat and traditional way of life.

The specific nature of Russian territories, where indigenous small peoples or small ethnic communities mostly live in a special climatic and natural environment, namely in the regions of the North, Siberia and Far East, had to be specified in the federal legislation and, in this connection, the legal status of such peoples had to be clarified. As a result Federal Law *On the General principles of Organization of the Communities of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation* No. 104-Φ3 of July 20, 2000, introduced into Russian legislation a special new term "indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation". The term was supported by specific provisions and special legal status of these peoples. Identification (in 2000) of their specific group among indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation who are mostly comprised of nomadic communities later gave an important impetus to the development not only of the federal ethnic legislation, but also of the ethnic legislation (legislation governing ethnic issues) of appropriate regions (constituent entities) of Russia.

Such an approach to the regulation and protection of the rights of the most ethnically vulnerable population groups, determined by the on-going democratization and humanization of Russian law, allowed the federal ethnic legislation of Russia to develop in three interlinked directions (in descending order):

- 1) legislation governing general issues of regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities of the Russian Federation (including their individual members);
- 2) legislation governing regulation and protection of the rights of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation (aka small ethnic communities);

- 3) legislation governing the rights of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

This enabled the Russian Federation, in a new, thorough and comprehensive manner to address the issues of regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities since 2001. In Russian law-enforcement practice (according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law incorporated into Russian legal system by the legislation of the Russian Federation) it became possible to classify as national minorities peoples and communities living elsewhere in other regions of the Russian territory (i.e. not only in the North, Siberia and the Far East), namely in the Republic of Daghestan, Krasnodar Krai (the Shapsugs) and in the Karachay-Cherkessian Republic (the Abazins), which were de jure (by the Joint List) recognized as indigenous small ones. The legal status of de facto small ethnic and cultural groups of population (registered as such in Russia, by particular, in the All-Russia 2002 Census) has not yet been legislatively confirmed.

In 2001-2004 new progressive legislative acts in the field of **regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities** were incorporated in the Russian legislation.

The fact that Russia, in elaboration of appropriate norms provided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, **for the first time** included the norm prohibiting labor discrimination in its labor legislation is an outstanding event in the development of Russian legal system. In particular, Article 3 of the **Labor Code of the Russian Federation** (No. 197-Φ3 of December 30, 2001, as amended on December 29, 2004) stipulates that individual labor rights and freedoms cannot be restricted on the grounds of race, color, nationality, language, origin, residence, religious beliefs and political views. That article does not only provide everyone with equal opportunities to exercise one's labor rights, but also guarantees a possible compensation of moral damage to persons who suffered from discrimination on the above-mentioned grounds.

The right of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation to preserve and develop their native language, traditions and culture is enshrined in the **Federal Laws on the Languages of the Peoples of the Russian Federation and on National and Cultural Autonomy**. In particular, the **Federal Law on the Languages of the Peoples of the Russian Federation** (No. 1807-1 of October 25, 1991, as amended on July 24, 1998, and December 11, 2002) regulates the system of normative acts, which govern the use of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation in its territory. For a fuller realization of the national and cultural potential of all the peoples, who live in the Russian territory, it is planned to create an environment for a comprehensive and equal development of native languages, for a freedom of choice and use of a language of communication. The law emphasizes the protection of sovereign language rights of an individual irrespective of his origin, social and property status, racial and ethnic identity, sex, education, religious beliefs and residence.

In 2002, in order to unify the graphical base of the alphabets of state languages of the Russian Federation and the republics, the said law (Article 3,6) was amended to the effect that in the Russian Federation "alphabets of the state language of the Russian Federation and state languages of the republics should have a Cyrillic graphical base". Meanwhile, the norm is being established that "other graphical bases of the alphabets of the state language of the Russian Federation and state languages of the republics" may be provided for by federal laws.

The said law also ensures the freedom of regulating by the republics within the Russian Federation of the issues of protection, development and use of their national language (languages) based on their sovereignty. Particular attention is paid to ensuring free development of languages in areas, where indigenous small peoples of Russia and national minorities with no public or territorial entities of their own live compactly, as well as outside such areas.

The right to use one's native language in the areas of compact residence of national minorities was provided for, in particular, in Article 6,4 **of the Federal Law on the All-Russia Census** (No 8-Φ3 of January 25, 2002) and **the Federal Law on Basic Guarantees of Electoral Rights and the Right to Participate in a Referendum of the Citizens of the Russian Federation**, which makes it possible, subject to a decision of an appropriate electoral commission, to print a ballot-paper in Russian as the state language of the Russian Federation and in the state language of the republic, which belongs to the Russian Federation, and, as appropriate, - in the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the areas of their compact residence (Article 63,10).

The Federal Law on the Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Culture (No. 3612-I of October 9, 1992, as amended on June 23, 1999, December 27, 2000, December 30, 2001, December 24, 2002, December 23, 2003, August 22, 2004) stipulates the right of peoples and other ethnic communities "to preservation and development of their cultural and ethnic identity, protection, reconstruction and maintenance of native cultural and historical environment" (Article 20).

It is specifically provided that the "policy on preservation, creation and promotion of cultural values of title indigenous small nationalities of national state entities should not be detrimental to the cultures of other peoples and ethnic communities living in these territories" (Article 20).

The Federal Law on National and Cultural Autonomy (No. 74-Φ3 of June 17, 1996, as amended on June 29, 2004) defines the latter as "a form of national and cultural self-determination constituting a public association of citizens of the Russian Federation, identifying themselves with certain ethnic communities, based on their voluntarily chosen identity for the purpose of independently solving the issues of their identity preservation and their linguistic, educational and national cultural development". It is based on the following principles: freedom of expression, self-organization and self-government, diversity of forms of internal organization, combination of public initiative and state support, respect for the principles of cultural pluralism.

According to the Federal Law as amended on June 29, 2004, the right to render financial support to national and cultural autonomies for the purpose of preserving the national identity, developing the national language (mother tongue) and national culture and implementing national and cultural rights of citizens of the Russian Federation, identifying themselves with certain ethnic communities, is vested with the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (Article 19). In accordance with the amendments the constituent entities of the Russian Federation can participate in the implementation of state policy related to national and cultural autonomies.

The indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (ISPN) constitute one of the most important segments of national minorities in the Russian Federation. The

Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees the rights of the indigenous small peoples according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties (Article 69).

Furthermore, the Russian Federation considered it appropriate to establish the requirement to protect traditional living habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous small peoples as a constitutional norm providing that "the protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities" falls within the joint competence of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (Article 72,1M of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

The constitutional norms relating to the rights of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation are elaborated further in the Land, Water, Forestry, Tax and Urban Development Codes and in some other federal laws.

Thus, **the Land Code of the Russian Federation** (No.136-Φ3 of October 25, 2001, as amended on June 30, 2003, June 29 and October 3, 2004) provides for the possibility to establish a special legal regime regulating the use of agricultural, human settlements and industrial lands as well as lands allocated for the purposes of power industry, transportation, communications, radio broadcasting, television, information technologies, space-related activities, defense, security and other specially designated lands, lands of specially protected territories and sites, lands of forest and water resources and land reserves located "in areas of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation and ethnic communities provided for in federal laws, laws and other normative legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and normative legal acts of local self-government bodies" (Article 7,3).

The Land Code of the Russian Federation is innovative in specifying the conditions under which land plots for construction should be granted "in areas traditionally inhabited by indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation and ethnic communities and used for their economic activities for the purposes not related to their traditional economic activities and traditional trades".

The legislator establishes the right of citizens (and indigenous small peoples) to hold meetings, citizens' referenda "on the issues of taking of land plots, including by way of buy-out, for state or municipal needs and of granting land plots for the construction of facilities, the location of which affects legitimate interests of the said peoples and communities". In this connection the executive bodies of state power or local self-government bodies take decisions on preliminary approval of locations of the facilities taking into account the results of such meetings or referenda (Article 31,3).

With respect to the indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation the Land Code of the RF also provides for the right of indigenous small peoples' communities to use agricultural lands in order to preserve and develop their traditional way of life, economic activities and trades (Articles 68, 69, 78, 82).

Territories of traditional environmental management of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation are recognized as specially protected territories (Article 95,1). According to the Land Code of the RF "in cases provided for by federal laws on indigenous small peoples, territories of traditional environmental

management of indigenous small peoples can be established in areas traditionally inhabited by and used for economic activities of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation and ethnic communities". The regime of environmental management in the said territories shall be determined by federal laws, while delimitation of their borders shall be implemented by the Government of the Russian Federation (Article 97,5).

The rights of the indigenous small peoples are also codified in the Forestry Code of the Russian Federation (No. 22-Φ3 of January 29, 1997, as amended on December 30, 2001, July 25, December 24, 2002, December 10, 23, 2003 and August 22, 2004). With regard to the forest reserves use, preservation, protection and forest reproduction **the Forestry Code of the Russian Federation** empowers the constituent entities of the Russian Federation "to delimitate the borders of forest reserves areas subject to the special regime of forestry management and forest use in the territories traditionally inhabited by indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities" (Article 47) and (in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation) to establish the regime of forest reserves plots use in the territories traditionally inhabited by indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities to ensure traditional way of life of these peoples and ethnic communities (Article 124).

According to the **Water Code of the Russian Federation** (No. 167-Φ3 of November 16, 1995, as amended on December 30, 2001, December 24, 2002, June 30, December 23, 2003 and August 22, 2004) the protection of "traditional living habitat and way of life of small ethnic communities while using water bodies" is the responsibility of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of water bodies use and protection (Articles 65, 66).

The Tax Code of the Russian Federation (No. 117-Φ3 of August 5, 2000 (part two), as amended and supplemented on March 30, July 9, 1999, January 2, August 5, December 29, 2000, March 24, May 30, August 6, 7, 8, November 27, 29, December 28, 29, 30, 31, 2001, May 29, July 24, 25, December 24, 27, 31, 2002, May 6, 22, 28, June 6, 23, 30, July 7, November 11, December 8, 23, 2003, April 5, June 29, 30, July 20, 28, 29, August 18, 20, 22, October 4, 2004) states that income (except for the salaries of employees) from the sale of goods produced as a result of exercising traditional trades by the members of the duly registered kin and family communities of the small peoples of the North involved in the traditional economy, shall not be liable to taxation (shall be tax-exempt) (Articles 217,16 and 238,6). Indigenous small peoples are also exempted from the land tax.

The Urban Development Code of the Russian Federation (No. 73-Φ3 of May 7, 1998, as amended on December 30, 2001 and January 10, 2003) declares the protection of areas traditionally inhabited by indigenous small peoples as a state interest (Article 3,1) and provides that urban development activities in these territories shall be subject to special regulation (Article 6,3).

In accordance with the **Federal Law on Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation** (No. 82-Φ3 of April 30, 1999, as amended on August 22, 2004) peoples living in the territories of their ancestors' original settlement and preserving their traditional way of life, economy and trades, numbering less than 50,000 people in the Russian Federation and identifying themselves as autonomous ethnic communities belong to indigenous small peoples. Under the Federal Law indigenous small peoples are guaranteed a wide range of rights in the sphere of land use and control over the

use of land for industrial purposes within traditionally inhabited areas as well as in the maintenance of traditional activities and way of life, etc.

The Federal Law On Basic Principles of Community Organization of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (No. 104-Φ3 of July 20, 2000, as amended on March 21, 2002 and August 22, 2004) was the first to establish on the federal level the legal status of indigenous small peoples' communities as a form of self-organization of individuals belonging to small peoples and united on the basis of blood/kin relations (family, ancestry) and (or) neighboring territories, created for the purpose of protecting their traditional living habitat, preserve and develop traditional way of life, economy, trades and culture.

The Law regulates legal relations concerning the organization, activities, re-organization and elimination of all communities and their associations (unions) of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Law On the Territories of Traditional Environmental Management of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (No. 49-Φ3 of May 7, 2001) is designed to protect traditional living habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous small peoples, preserve and promote their cultural identity and ensure biological diversity in the territories of traditional environmental management.

The Law states that "in addition to the federal legislation, the legal regulation of relations in the field of education, preservation and use of territories of traditional environmental management can be based on the customs of the indigenous small peoples provided these customs do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation".

The Law protects the land rights of indigenous small peoples. Thus, to replace natural sites situated within the borders of traditional environmental management and alienated or otherwise detached for public and municipal needs, equal land plots and other natural sites are granted to the persons belonging to indigenous small peoples and to small peoples' communities while the damages resulting from such dispossession are reimbursed.

Along with this Law economic rights (the right to traditional way of life) of indigenous small peoples were provided for in a number of other federal laws. Thus, the **Federal Law On Exclusive Economic Zone of the Russian Federation** (No. 191-Φ3 of December 17, 1998, as amended on August 8, 2001, March 21, 2002, April 22, June 30 and November 11, 2003) defines the competence of the federal bodies of state power in the exclusive economic zone. The law stresses the need to duly take into account "economic interests of the indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation and the population residing in the territories adjacent to the seashore, whose way of life, employment and economy are traditionally based on the exploitation of living resources"(Article 7,3). It is emphasized, that "representatives of the indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation, whose way of life, employment and economy are traditionally based on the exploitation of living resources" as well as "the population of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation and the population residing in the territories adjacent to the seashore, whose way of life, employment and economy are traditionally based on the exploitation of living resources enjoy the priority right to exploit living resources"(Article 9,2).

The Federal Law On Land Development (No. 78-Φ3 of June 18, 2001) provides for measures to be taken within the framework of land development for the purpose of organizing the territories used by indigenous small peoples communities of the North, Siberia and the Far East and by the persons belonging to these peoples in order to ensure their traditional way of life - the so-called in-house setting. When conducting land development work, it is also provided to carry out a quality evaluation of lands which are the native habitat of small peoples. Such evaluation is carried out to assess the fertility of reindeer pasture and availability of biological resources necessary to ensure the traditional lifestyle of indigenous small peoples.

The Federal Law on Subsoil (No. 2395-1 of 21 February 1992 as modified and amended on January 1, 2002) empowers the State authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of the subsoil regulation to protect "interests of small peoples, rights of subsoil users and interests of citizens, and to settle disputes concerning subsoil issues" (Article 4,10).

The Federal Law on Production Sharing Agreements (No. 225-Φ3 of December 30, 1995 as amended on January 7, 1999, June 18, 2001, June 6, 2003, June 29, 2004) stipulates that when working out and concluding an agreement on the production sharing of a subsoil plot on the territory of a settlement and in the zone of economic activities of indigenous small peoples, a decision of the legislative (representative) state authority of the federal entity as well as of the appropriate local authorities is required, to the territory of which such a plot belongs, and such a decision should be adopted taking into account the interests of indigenous small peoples (Article 2).

Working at the sites located on the territory of traditional natural management and economic activities of indigenous small peoples, an investor is obliged to take measures to protect native environment and traditional lifestyle of indigenous small peoples as well as to ensure reimbursement for damages inflicted by its activities (Article 7,3).

The Federal Act on the Internal Maritime Waters, Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone of the Russian Federation (No. 155-Φ3 of July 31, 1998 as amended on April 22, June 30, November 11, 2003, August 22, 2004) states that "in places of residence and traditional economic activities of indigenous small peoples, ethnic communities and other residents of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation, whose lifestyle, occupation and economy traditionally depend on cropping, the system and methods of use of the internal maritime waters and territorial sea natural resources should be determined and established in conformity with the law of the Russian Federation" (Article 21,3).

The Federal Law on the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation (No. 187-Φ3 of November 30, 1995 as amended on February 10, 1999, August 8, 2001, April 22, June 30, November 11 2003, August 22, 2004) defines the scope of functions of the federal bodies of the executive power on the continental shelf.

The law stipulates that "the planning of the strategy of the research, searching, exploration and development of mineral and living resources based on federal policies, programs and plans taking into account the conclusions of state environmental expert reports" should be carried out "with a particular focus on the interests of indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation and the population

having permanent residence in the territories adjacent to the seacoast of the Russian Federation" (Article 6,3).

In accordance with the law, the preferential right to living resources usage is provided not only to the peoples of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation who reside on a permanent basis in the territories adjacent to the seacoast of the Russian Federation but also to the "representatives of indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation, whose lifestyle, occupation and economy traditionally rely on cropping" (Article 11).

The Federal Law on the Animal World (No. 52-Φ3 of April 24, 1995 revised on November 11, 2003) provides indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities "whose cultural identity and lifestyle imply the traditional methods of preservation and usage of objects of animal world" with the right to priority usage of the animal world in the territories of their traditional settlement and economic activities" without its transfer.

This right implies:

- granting priority in choosing field lands to the citizens belonging to the population groups specified in Part one of this Article and their communities;
- privileges concerning the terms and regions of taking of the wildlife objects, their male/female and age composition and number of the wildlife objects procured as well as their products of life;
- exclusive right to taking of certain wildlife objects and their products of life;

The social protection is provided to indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation by the **Federal Law on Compulsory Pension Insurance** (No. 167-Φ3 of December 15, 2001 as amended on May 29, December 31, 2002, December 23, 2003, June 29, July 20, December 2, 28, 2004). The law establishes the compulsory pension insurance of the members of tribal, family communities of the small peoples of the North that are engaged in traditional economy (Article 7,1).

The right of the citizens belonging to indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation to the substitution of alternative civil service for military service is provided for in the **Federal Law on Alternative Civil Service** (effective since January 1, 2004). The law stipulates that the citizens belonging to indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation shall be sent to do alternative civil service to organizations engaged in traditional economy and cropping (Articles 4 and 10).

In accordance with the **Federal Law on Public Pension Insurance in the Russian Federation** (No. 166-Φ3 of 15 December 2001 revised on July 25, 2002, June 30, November 11, 2003, May 8, August 22, 2004), the right to the social pension in the amount of 100 per cent of the base part of the earned pension is granted to the "citizens belonging to small peoples of the North, who have reached the age of 55 and 50 (men and women correspondingly) and are not entitled to the earned pension provided by the Federal Law on Labor Pensions in the Russian Federation or to the pension under the public pension insurance scheme" (Article 11,1).

Taking into account the polyethnic composition of the population of the Russian Federation, the interests of indigenous small peoples are protected by additional legal safeguards. In

particular, in accordance with Article 18,4"б" of the **Federal Law on Basic Guarantees of Election Rights and the Rights of the Citizens of the Russian Federation to Participate in a Referendum** (No. 67-ФЗ of 12 June 2002 revised on September 27, December 24, 2002, June 23, July 4, December 23, 2003, June 7, August 12, 22, 2004), when establishing constituencies in the territories of compact settlement of indigenous small peoples, the acceptable deviation from the average electoral quotient may overpass the legally stipulated limit but should not exceed 40 per cent.

Federal Law of 30 April 1999 No. 82-ФЗ on the Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation was even more efficient because it provides, in particular, the quota system for deputy seats. Thus, in order to ensure more constituent settlement of issues of socio-economic and cultural development of small peoples, the constituent entities of the Russian Federation may determine through their laws the quotas for representation of small peoples in the legislative (representative) bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the representative bodies of local authorities. To determine the legal status of indigenous small peoples, Decree No. 255 of the Government of the Russian Federation of March 24, 2004 establishes the General List of Small Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation which includes 45 peoples. The corresponding decree of the Government of the Republic of Dagestan provides for the list of indigenous small peoples residing in the territory of the republic.

The quoting of deputy mandates for the representatives of indigenous small peoples to be elected to the legislative bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is stipulated, in particular, in the Law of May 9, 2002 of the Nenets autonomous okrug on the Election of Deputies to the Deputy Assembly of the Nenets autonomous okrug, in the Law of May 30, 2003 of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug on the Election of Deputies to the Duma of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, in the Law of June 21, 2003 of the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug on the Elections of Deputies to the State Duma of the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug.

It should be noted that in order to ensure necessary representation of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation in the legislative (representative) bodies of the public authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation **Federal Law No. 21-ФЗ of February 7, 2003 on Provisional Measures to Provide the Representation of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation in the Legislative (Representative) Bodies of Government Authorities of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation** was adopted, according to which the acceptable deviation from the average electoral quotient may be approved by a law of an entity of the Russian Federation and not by the federal law (herewith the acceptable deviation is up to 70 per cent). However, this federal law was provisional by nature and concerned only legal relations as regards the election of deputies to the legislative (representative) bodies of the government authority of the entities of the Russian Federation that were appointed before its entering into force.

In order to ensure the representation of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation in the legislative (representative) bodies of government authorities of the entities of the Russian Federation provided for in Federal Law No. 82-ФЗ of April 30, 1999 on Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation the **Federal Law on Provisional Measures to Provide the Representation of Small Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation in the Legislative (Representative) Bodies of Government Authorities of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation** (No. 21-ФЗ of February

7, 2003), stipulates that when establishing constituencies in the areas which under the law of an entity of the Russian Federation, are territories of compact settlement of indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation included into the General List of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation, the acceptable deviation from the average electoral quotient at the elections of deputies to the legislative (representative) bodies of the government authorities of the entities of the Russian Federation appointed before the effective date of this Federal Law shall be established by the law of the relevant entity of the Russian Federation.

To summarize this Part it should be noted that for the time being, the Russian Federation has a sound legal basis for the development and improvement of the whole Russian regulatory and legal framework concerning the protection of national minorities. The lawmaking activities of the Russian Federation in this direction are fully in the spirit of Articles 1, 4, 19 and 20 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

3. Major lines of implementation of the law of the Russian Federation and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

3.1. National territorial subdivisions

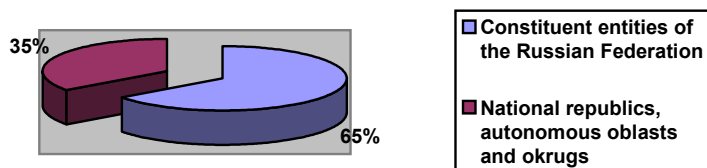
One of the major lines of the Russian Federation's policy to protect national minorities in the country has been a development of national republics and national territorial autonomies within the federative structure of Russia. The said subdivisions are established so that the peoples which are numerically small in Russia but compactly settled in their historical territories could exercise their rights as to ethnic and cultural, language and other peculiarities.

There are 32 national territorial subdivisions in the Russian Federation that constitute a globally unprecedented example of public assistance in developing national minorities not only in cultural field by also in administrative-economic one.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation ensures to all national territorial subdivisions the rights of full-right entities of the Russian Federation. The national policy of the Russian Federation is aimed at the best respect for, and protection of, political and economic rights and interests of title as well as other peoples, dispersed over the territories of republics and autonomies.

There are 21 national republics in the territory of the Russian Federation (the Republic of Adygeya, the Republic of Altai, the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Republic of Buryatia, the Republic of Dagestan, the Republic of Ingushetia, the Kabardino-Balkar Republic, the Republic of Kalmykia, the Karachai-Cherkess Republic, the Republic of Karelia, the Republic of Komi, the Republik of Mari-El, the Republic of Mordovia, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, the Republic of Tatarstan, the Republic of Tuva, the Udmurt Republic, the Republic of Khakassia, the Chechen Republic, the Chuvash Republic – Chuvashia), 1 autonomous oblast (The Jewish autonomous oblast), 10 autonomous okrugs (the Agin-Buryat autonomous okrug, the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, the Koryak autonomous okrug, the Nenets autonomous okrug, the Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug, the Ust-Ordyn-Buryat autonomous okrug, the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug – Jugra, the Chukotka autonomous okrug, the Evenki autonomous okrug, the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug).

Fig. 1. The share of national republics, okrugs and oblasts in the number of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation



Primary tasks of national-territorial entities of the Russian Federation include, inter alia, protection of rights, preservation of ethnic culture and socioeconomic development of title (indigenous) peoples, who have formed the basis for the foundation of these administrative entities. Despite the fact that, in many cases, title peoples, except the republics of Northern Caucasus, constitute a minority in their own administrative units, their rights and lawful interests are subject to primary attention from regional administration. This is the official position and it is laid down in Statutes and Constitutions (Basic laws) of the respective entities of the Russian Federation.

The development of title (indigenous) peoples in national-territorial entities of the Russian Federation is expressed in the following important areas:

- participation of representatives of the indigenous population, irrespective of its number, in governing the entity of the Russian Federation. In many autonomous districts the legislation lays down quotas of the representation of indigenous peoples in the legislative and judicial authorities of the entity of the Federation. In the executive bodies of the autonomies specialized structures, usually staffed by representatives of indigenous peoples, are provided to work with this population;
- legislative guarantees of rights of indigenous peoples through the adoption of respective regional law;
- financial support for the programs of socioeconomic and cultural development of indigenous peoples.

At present the process of merger of the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug with the Perm Region has begun. In December 2003 in both the entities of the Russian Federation referendum took place with more than 90 per cent of the participants upholding the merger of the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug and the Perm oblast into a single entity of the Federation. The creation of a new entity of the Federation named Perm Krai has been recorded by the Federal constitutional act of 19 March 2004 On the Creation within the Russian Federation of a New Entity of the Federation as a Result of a Merger of the Perm Oblast and the Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug.

The necessity for the merger of the two districts is mainly determined by economic reasons – higher living standards of the population of the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, and thus it could have no negative impact on the development of national minorities. On the contrary, stronger economic potential of the region with the retention in its administrative functions of

the full range of tasks to protect the rights of the indigenous population, enables a more effective use of the regional resources for cultural, research, educational and other programs, devoted to the minorities of the Perm Krai. Thus, Changes of the regional structure of the Perm Oblast and the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug have been made in full compliance with Article 16 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

3.2 Public associations – national cultural autonomies and national public organizations

The Russian Federation considers the development of the institute of public associations as an integral part of civil society in Russia the major direction of implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, in particular its Articles 5-7.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws on national and cultural autonomy and public associations, the Russian Federation guarantees the freedom of establishing national associations by representatives of all national minorities.

According to the Ministry of Justice of Russia, in 2003–2004 16 federal national and cultural autonomies were created and function in the Russian Federation:

1. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Germans
2. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Koreans
3. Federal national and cultural autonomy "Russian Ukrainians"
4. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Tatars of the Russian Federation
5. Federal national and cultural autonomy "Russian Belarusians"
6. Federal Jewish national and cultural autonomy "The Jewish community of Russia"
7. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Azerbaijani
8. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Roma
9. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Kurds
10. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Armenians
11. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Chuvashes
12. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Karachais
13. Federal Polish national and cultural autonomy "The Polish Congress in Russia"
14. Federal Lezgin national and cultural autonomy
15. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Serbs
16. Federal national and cultural autonomy of Russian Lithuanians.

Moreover, there are 173 regional and 315 local national and cultural autonomies in the entities of the Russian Federation. Politico-social events of 2003–2004 in Russia clearly revealed the increasing role of national public and religious associations in the construction of democratic legal Russian State, civil peace and consent, harmonization of inter-ethnic and inter-regional relations.

In 2004, 153,500 public associations of different organizational and legal forms and 21,250 religious organizations, belonging to 63 confessions, were registered in the territory of Russia.

The main objective of the institute of civil society is the combination of efforts to preserve and develop the language, original culture, traditions of the peoples, establishment of ties with the representatives of the ethnoses in the territory of the Russian Federation, publication of newspapers and magazines in Russian and in the languages of the peoples (see Section

"National minorities and the mass media" of this Report). Some of the federal national and cultural autonomies include into their Statutes promotion and enjoyment of rights and state guarantees of national and cultural autonomies on different levels of administration according to the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Under the multinational structure of the population of the Russian Federation, the above institutions of civil society – national and cultural autonomies and national public organizations form national self-consciousness and the culture of inter-ethnic communication.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 6, 2004 several events were undertaken, in close cooperation with the all-Russia union of Koreans, Federal national and cultural autonomies of Koreans "Unity" and "The first of March", dedicated to the 140th anniversary of voluntary migration of Koreans to Russia, that had great political significance both in the Russian Federation and abroad and played an important role in increased ethnic mobilization of Koreans in Russia, their social activity in various spheres of Russian society. These events took place in 49 entities of the Federation.

As is known, the previous decade was marked with the emergence of new threats to international community and, even more so, to the Russian Federation from international terrorism and extremism, including those who often act under religious and nationalist slogans. In this connection, the Russian Federation regards interaction with institutes of civil society as an effective instrument of countering negative phenomena, including those of international origin.

The federal authorities of the Russian Federation, of its constituent entities local self-government bodies pay continuous attention to cooperation with public associations and to promotion of implementation of their main activities.

This cooperation includes:

- involvement of public associations in consideration and decision - making on administrative issues in the national area;
- holding of joint events – meetings, conferences, congresses, festivals, etc.
- information interaction – sharing of information about significant events and developments in national life, governmental support for the mass media of national minorities
- financial support for public associations' specific programs and projects form the budgets of the Russian Federation, entities of the Federation and municipal bodies.

The system of constructive interaction of federal authorities, national and cultural autonomies and national public organizations has formed in the Russian Federation. The freedom of establishing public civil organizations is not subject to any restrictions. This fully complies with the provisions of the framework convention.

3.3 National minorities in the system of federal government

According to Article 3 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation "... the sole source of power in the Russian Federation shall be its multinational people." In accordance with this and other norms, put forth in the Basic law, representatives of all nationalities of the Russian

Federation have equal rights to participate in government bodies of all levels, without infringement or priorities on national basis.

Equal right of representatives of all nationalities of the Russian Federation to participate in government bodies proscribes national-based statistics in such bodies.

However, according to the information available, the deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation are represented by the following nationalities: Russians (306 persons), Ukrainians (more than 40), Jews (more than 30), Tatars (14), Belarusians (11), Bashkirs (5), Ingushes (4), Avars (4), Kabards (3), Armenians (3), Chechens (2), Lezgins (2), Laks, Yakuts, Kalmycks, Germans, Komi-Permyaks, Koreans, Tuvins, Buryats, Abkhazians, Kazakhs, Greeks, Latvians, Ossetians, Chuvashes, Altaians, Kumiks, Dargins, Udmurts – one person each.

Thus, representatives of all major national minorities of Russia have been elected to the supreme representative body. A similar situation can be found in the representative bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Such statistical data is not collected in respect of State executive bodies for the reason of principle, in order to eliminate any possibility of discrimination on the grounds of nationality. One can only assume that the ethnic composition of executive bodies does not differ much from that of representative bodies.

Account taken of extremely small size of population of indigenous minorities which prevents them from being elected into representative bodies under the usual scheme, their rights are protected by the **Federal Law On Temporary Measures, to Ensure Representation of Indigenous Minorities of the Russian Federation in Legislative (Representative) Bodies of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation"** (February 7, 2003, No. 21-Ф3).

In implementing that Law, a number of constituent entities have introduced norms that guarantee the representation of indigenous peoples in regional elective governmental bodies. Thus, in accordance with the Statute of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, one of the okrug's Deputy Governors is to be a representative of Northern indigenous minorities. Apart from that, a special department manned with such representatives has been formed within the okrug's government to deal with the indigenous peoples' problems. A similar situation can be found in the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, the Nenets autonomous okrug and other Northern constituent entities of the Federation. Forty four representatives of indigenous minorities, including 3 Evenki, 1 Udegey, 6 Evens, 1 Negidal and 27 Ulches are working in the executive bodies of the Khabarovsk krai.

A number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation have implemented measures to promote the right of indigenous peoples to participate in social and political life of the region. Thus, in accordance with the legislation of the Khabarovsk krai, authorized representatives of indigenous peoples have been elected in 81 communities, while Councils of authorized representatives have been established under the Khabarovsk krai's Governor as well as under the heads of the krai's 15 districts.

Among the Krasnoyarsk krai's senior officials of various ranks, there are representatives of national minorities such as Belarusians (the Krasnoyarsk mayor, for example), Lithuanians (the mayor of Igarka), Tatars, Estonians, Germans (heads of local authorities and specialists working in executive bodies at various levels.)

Apart from direct participation of representatives of national minorities in governmental authorities, there also exist national non-governmental organizations in Russia that play an important part in administrative activities of governmental bodies at various levels. For this purpose, coordinating bodies are formed that take part in the development of strategies and specific projects to pursue state national policy in the constituent entities and localities of the Russian Federation. Such differently named bodies (Public Chambers, Consultative Councils, Coordinating Councils) have been created in the Bryansk, Volgograd, Kaliningrad, Kamchatka, Magadan, Rostov, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tver, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Yaroslavl oblasts, in the Primorski krai, the Republic of Karelia, the Komi Republic, the Republic of North Ossetia, the Republic of Tuva, the Republic of Khakassia, the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug and other federal constituent entities. Inter-Ethnic Advisory Council under the Government of Moscow comprising representatives of 62 national public associations was created in 2001. In short, systematic interaction with public associations has been achieved.

At the federal level, this function is performed by national and cultural autonomies and national public organizations that actively interact with the committees of the State Duma, Ministries, Federal Agencies and Services. A special role in the system of interaction between governmental bodies and representatives of national minorities belongs to the Consultative Council on National and Cultural Autonomies under the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation. The Council ensures interaction between national minorities and governmental bodies.

Presently, actions are also being taken to create a permanent public Consultative Body under the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, which, under a decree issued by the Russian government, is to "coordinate the implementation of the state national policy in the country".

With the assistance of consultative bodies and through direct participation of national minorities in administrative management, the national minorities' ethnic interests are taken into account in the development of the RF state national political strategy, in the adoption of federal programs of ethnic and cultural development, in taking large-scale governmental actions and in drawing up the state budget.

Thus, the Russian Federation has created one of the most effective European systems that takes due regard for the ethnic minorities' interests in the process of state administration. This system fully conforms to the requirements of Article 15 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

3.4 Development of Ethnic Communities' National Culture

According to Articles 5 and 6 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the legislation of the Russian Federation, the preservation and development of national cultures is a major direction of work to protect the rights and freedoms of national minorities in Russia.

In its actions to preserve and protect ethnic cultures, the government gains support, first of all, from ethnic and interethnic public associations - national and cultural autonomies, national public associations and national and cultural centers. The latter are the most active

and professional at implementing national and cultural policy and related programs in the Russian Federation. Their activities focus on:

- preservation and development of national cultures and traditions, preservation of cultural heritage through involving representatives of various nationalities in folk art,
- preservation and development of language through forming courses and groups to study native languages,
- advancement of national cultures,
- development of cultural relations and mechanisms to promote the culture of interethnic communication.

According to the data provided by the RF constituent entities, national and cultural centers (NCCs) are most common in the Altai krai, the Kabardino-Balkar Republic, the Kaliningrad oblast, the Kurgan oblast, the Omsk oblast, the Orenburg oblast, the Perm oblast, the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Republic of Kalmykia, the Republic of Karelia, the Rostov oblast, the Saratov oblast, the Khabarovsk krai, the Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrugs, etc.

The most widespread networks of NCCs and other national and cultural associations have been established for Russian Germans (approximately 550 centers), Tatars, Jews, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, peoples of the North Caucasus, indigenous minorities of the North of Russia, Siberia and the Far East, as well as Ukrainians and Belarusians. National ensembles, choirs and theaters are created under cultural establishments in the areas where many representatives of these nationalities reside.

Moscow plays an important part in the implementation of many initiatives in the field of interethnic relations, as well as in the advancement of national minorities, development of "models" to improve relations between the government and ethnic communities and in the maintenance of peace and stability. The huge megalopolis of Moscow is a home for 160 nationalities; it is a city where the atmosphere of stability in interethnic relations has been maintained in recent years thanks to close relations established between the Government of Moscow, governmental authorities, public associations and religious organizations. Presently, over 100 national public associations function in the capital, which is a strong evidence of sufficient progress made towards the establishment of a developed civil society. In cooperation with public associations, the Government of Moscow held over 80 events of national importance in 2003, aimed at strengthening links between the capital and the regions of Russia and foreign countries. 10,832.500 rubles from municipal budget were spent to finance these events.

With the support of the Government of Moscow, the following events are regularly held: Days of Slavonic Written Language, the Tatar-Bashkir "Sabantui" festivities, the "Sagaalgan" Buryat New Year festivities, the Chuvashi "Akatui" festivities, Days of Rebirth of Karachaevo People, the "Tsiganskoye Podvorye" Gipsy Art Festival, etc. Apart from that, Moscow holds the following international festivals: "Sozvezdiye Druzhbi" (Friendship Constellation), "Moscow –the City of Peace", "Beauty will Save the World", as well as interethnic events such as "Unity", "Peoples of Russia against Terrorism", etc.

A significant role in developing national cultures and achieving interethnic understanding belongs to the Moscow House of Nationalities created by the Moscow City Government, that coordinates and arranges interaction of national and cultural autonomies and national public

associations of the city, organizes numerous cultural events, and is actively involved in book-publishing.

In the Republic of Dagestan, there are 9 national theaters performing in 12 languages. In the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, there are 2 Houses of Friendship, which coordinate the efforts of public associations, national and cultural associations in order to create an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples of the Republic.

The activities of national cultural centers are constantly improved. Their network is extended to the emerging territories of compact settlement of representatives of certain nationalities. In the Komi Republic, the 150 already existing national and cultural associations were joined by three more — the Khyazh-Pogost District Center of National Cultures (the town of Evma), the Vorkuta Center of National Cultures (the city of Vorkuta), and the Information and Education Center for the Germans of Russia (the city of Syktyvkar).

Active work to establish ethnic culture centers is carried out in the Republic of Karelia. Such centers have become a sound basis for supporting indigenous peoples of Karelia: Veps, Karelians, and Russian settlers, in the places of their original settlement. Ethnic culture centers are intended to help meet needs of the Republic's population in the field of ethnic culture. A significant work has been done to preserve, revive and develop the traditional culture of the Russian population of Pomorje, Zaonezh'e, and Pudozh in Karelia, this allowing the improvement of life conditions of rural population of the Republic.

In the Kaliningrad oblast, 9 national and cultural autonomies and 56 national and cultural organizations have been established, comprising in general over 21 per cent of population.

In the Republic of Bashkortostan, work has been conducted since 2003 to establish 7 historical and cultural centers of different peoples of the Republic to preserve Russian, Bashkir, Tatar, Udmurt, Mari, Lett, and Belarusian cultures.

Public associations, national and cultural centers are not being created only on the initiative of citizens identifying themselves as members of a certain ethnic group. Some national republics of the Russian Federation pursue the policy of uniting the members of their ethnic groups living outside the territory of their major residence. For example, the authorities of the Republic of Tatarstan took part in establishing 131 national and cultural centers, while the authorities of the Chuvash Republic - in creating 10 national and cultural autonomies and 55 national public associations outside the territories of these republics. The Republic of Mordovia provides assistance to the Mordovian diasporas in 12 constituent entities of the Russian Federation and maintains continuous liaison with them.

Government authorities pay a lot of attention to interaction with national and cultural centers of Russia. The Federal Law "Basic Legislation on Culture" of the Russian Federation guarantees state protection in the preservation and revival of cultural and national identity of small ethnic groups of the Russian Federation by taking exceptional protection and encouragement measures provided for by Federal government programs for social and economic as well as ethnic and cultural development (Article 22).

Government policy of support and development of national cultures in Russia is implemented in the framework of the Federal target program Culture of Russia (2001-2005), the sub-program Development of Culture and Preserving Cultural Heritage of Russia of which has a

separate section named "Cultural Foundation of Federalism, National and Regional Policy". State support of international, all-Russia, and regional programs and projects, as well as events, is performed on competitive basis.

Support of national projects in the framework of the Federal program is also provided within other sub-programs: Art of Russia; Cultural Heritage of Russia, Libraries of Russia, Search for and Support of Young Talents and Professional Education; Upgrade of Technical and Technological Equipment of Cultural Organizations; Integral Target Projects; Legal, Academic and Information Support.

In 2003, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation allocated funds for 220 international, all-Russia, inter-regional and other projects promoting the preservation of national and cultural identity of the peoples of the Russian Federation and development of inter-regional cultural cooperation (in 2002, financial support was provided for 168 events under this section). A considerable number of projects have been implemented to support Russian, Finno-Ugric, Turkic cultures, as well as the cultures of the peoples of the North Caucasus and indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation. The Ministry of Culture of Russia has extended its ties with the Association of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation, the Union of the Polar Region and Far North Cities. A round-table discussion of the issues of culture and art of indigenous small peoples of the North and Far East (held in Moscow) and a scientific and applied conference Traditional Cultures of the Peoples of the Far East (held in Vladivostok) were dedicated to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples proclaimed by the United Nations (1994-2004).

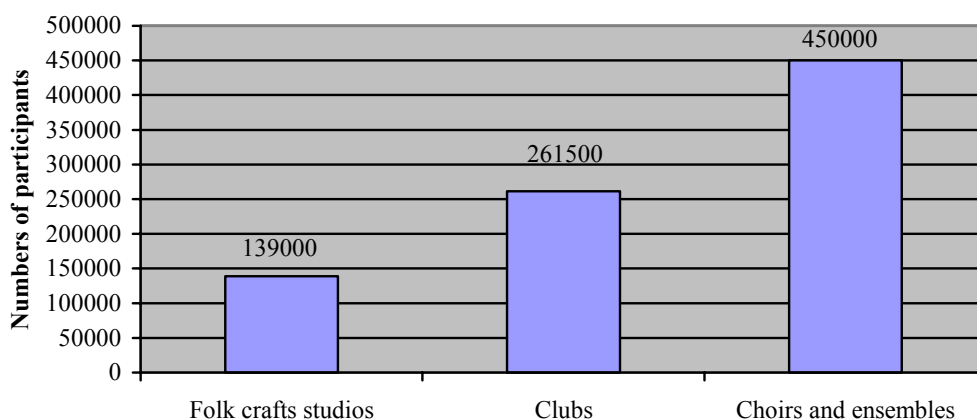
Between 2001 and 2004, cultural authorities of the Russian Federation provided support, as one of its priorities to the activities aimed at the preservation and development of traditional culture, protection, preservation and revival of intangible cultural heritage. The Federal target program Culture of Russia (2001-2005) and regional target programs also serve this purpose. In almost all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, programs to revive and develop folk crafts are being approved and implemented, folklore centers, houses of crafts, exhibition halls, centers of traditional folk arts are being created. The Government of the Russian Federation worked at the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Activities Dedicated to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples proclaimed by the United Nations for the years 1995-2004, and the Federal target program Children of Russia.

At present, in the cultural centres (clubs) of Russia only, there are 21,600 folklore groups with a number of participants amounting to 261,500 people. 139,000 people are involved in the activities of 12,300 studios and folk crafts workshops. Besides, more than 450 thousand people take part in the activities related to national cultures in folk choirs and singing and dancing ensembles. The last five years have been marked by a growing interest among youth towards participating in folk ensembles.

The following events were held with support of the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography, and Culture Agencies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation: international symposium entitled "Koreans in Russia: Past, Present, and Future" (2004), annual international children of the North art festivals Following the Sun, and The Light of the North, annual international Finno-Ugric festivals (Mari El, Komi, Udmurtia, Mordovia), the Days of Romani culture "Roma under the Skies of Russia" (2004), regular seminars and

festivals of the Germans of Russia (Altai krai, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Moscow, Saratov), annual international folklore festival The Perl of the North (Archangelsk), international and regional Turkic peoples' culture festivals.

Figure 2. Number of Participants in the Work of National and Cultural Organizations



Types of national and cultural organizations

A system of holding all-Russia and regional ethnic culture festivals has been formed. The following festivals have been publicly recognized: The Springs of the Volga Region (Cheboksary), all-Russia national culture festival Siberia Has Made Us Kin (Krasnoyarsk), inter-regional ethnic culture festival The Water of Life (the Republic of Altai), regional national culture festival of the Volga region We Are Together, folklore and rite theaters festival Firebird (Kirov), regional festival Mountaineer (the Republic of Dagestan), all-Russia festival Peace to the Caucasus that has become traditional for the cities of the South of Russia. Traditional festivals of overtone singing (Buryatia and Khakassia), folk storytellers (the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Khabarovsk), and the Pomor art (Murmansk) have become a great success.

In 2003, exhibitions of works of amateur folk artists were held in federal districts of the Russian Federation.

Annual award named "The Soul of Russia" for contribution to development of folk arts, established by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in 2002, has become an effective measure to popularize and encourage traditional folk art and the work of notable representatives of folk culture.

Folk ensemble of traditional culture of the Family Old Rite Orthodox of the Tarbachatai district of the Republic of Buryatia has been given the title and award of the UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

The activities of the Government authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as well as local authorities in the field of preservation and development of traditional culture of national minorities is also aimed at improving legal framework governing cultural issues. In particular, the Kabardino-Balkar Republic, the Karachay-

Cherkess Republic, the Republic of Kalmykia, the Chechen Republic, as well as the Volgograd, Astrakhan, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Tomsk, and Omsk oblasts and the Krashoyarsk krai have developed their own legal and normative framework in the field of promotion of culture.

National and cultural centers, associations and cultural events are supported on a system and task-oriented basis. Numerous discussions, seminars, round table meetings, and methodology symposia enable federal, regional and local authorities to adjust and improve the trends of activities to support the efforts of national communities.

Considerable efforts taken by the Russian Federation in compliance with Articles 5 and 6 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the sphere of development of culture of national minorities give many opportunities for their ethnical and cultural development, preservation and revival of national traditions, and exchange of cultural experience.

3.5 Ethnically Oriented Education

The Russian Federation considers development of a system of ethnic education as a key point for the preservation of ethnic and cultural identity of national minorities and respect for their legitimate rights. The official position of the Russian Federation and the steps taken in this regard fully comply with the provisions of Articles 13 and 14 of the Framework Convention.

A specialized Institute of National Education Problems, funded from the budget of the Russian Federation, has been created to provide academic and methodology support for the development of ethnically oriented education in the system of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. The Institute conducts scientific research aimed at improving the methods of ethnic education, develops curricula on various aspects thereof, including native language teaching, publishes scientific and methodology materials, making them available to all the territories of the Russian Federation. The system of scientific centers dealing with, inter alia, the problems of ethnic schools, includes Professional Development Institutes for Teachers in every constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The academic framework created by the Institutes serves as a basis for practical activities to develop ethnically oriented education in Russia.

During 2001-2004, state authorities in cooperation with public organizations and scientific institutions worked actively to enlarge and develop the system of national schools and classes for national minorities.

Education **of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East** of the Russian Federation is a most important part of the educational system of the Russian Federation. During the period under review, the Russian Federation managed to enlarge and enforce considerably this segment of educational system.

In the regions of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation a network of **national pre-school educational institutions** that carry out pre-school education in the native languages of the indigenous peoples is being developed. Thus, there are 191 institutions of this kind in 14 regions of the Siberia Federal District, mostly inhabited by the indigenous small peoples of the North. Children of the indigenous small peoples of the

North are brought up in such institutions. Most of them are situated in Krasnoyarsk krai - there are 70 such institutions there, and in Tomsk oblast - 43.

By 2005 over 19,000 **general education schools** with the enrolment of 5 million pupils have been functioning in the Northern regions of the Russian Federation (in whole, there are 64,508 such institutions in Russia). In 664 secondary schools situated in the areas of residence of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East 76,000 children are educated who study 23 native languages, including:

- Dolgan - in 3 schools of Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) autonomous okrug,
- Itelmen - in 2 schools of Koryak autonomous okrug,
- Ket - in 9 schools of Krasnoyarsk krai,
- Koryak - in 21 schools of Koryak autonomous okrug,
- Mansi - in 12 schools of Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug,
- Nanai - in 13 schools of Khabarovsk krai,
- Nganasan - in 2 schools of Krasnoyarsk krai,
- Nenets - in 35 schools of Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug,
- Nivkh (2 dialects) - in 2 schools of Sakhalin oblast,
- Vepsian - in 5 schools of the Republic of Karelia,
- Komi - in 372 schools of the Komi republic,
- Lappish - in 1 school of Murmansk oblast,
- Selkup - in 6 schools of Tomsk oblast,
- Tofa - in 2 schools of Irkutsk oblast,
- Tuvan - in 41 schools of the Republic of Tyva,
- Udihe - in 1 school of Khabarovsk krai,
- Ulchi - in 2 schools of Khabarovsk krai,
- Khanty (3 dialects) - in 33 schools of Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrugs,
- Chukchi - in 35 schools of Chukotka autonomous okrug,
- Shor - in 3 schools of Kemerovo oblast,
- Evenki - in 61 schools of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk kraises,
- Even - in 26 schools of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk kraises,
- Esquimau - in 39 schools of Chukotka autonomous okrug.
- Teaching is carried out in three languages:
- Yukaghir - in 2 schools of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia),
- Tuvan - in 151 schools of the Republic of Tyva,
- Even - in 2 schools of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Schoolchildren also study such ethnic and cultural topics as historical regional ethnography, national folklore, national customs and traditions. Circles function on national kinds of sports, national crafts, etc.

Publishing textbooks in native languages of national minorities is a major element of providing educational process for national minorities. This sphere of activity is financed almost entirely through federal budget.

In 2002, in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Education of Russia on the Approval of the List of Centralised Events for 2002 (of February 8, 2002, No. 107-20), Decision of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Law of the Russian Federation On Copyright the Ministry of Education of Russia concluded contracts with the *Prosveshenie* publishing house (St. Petersburg branch) and the *Drofa* publishing house to publish and deliver textbooks for indigenous small peoples of the Far North, Siberia and the Far East to the amount of 13,700,000 rubles.

At present the St. Petersburg branch of the *Prosveshenie* publishing house publishes literature in 20 languages for small peoples of the Far North, Siberia and the Far East. It should also be noted that textbooks are published not only in various languages, but also in various dialects. For example, books are produced in 4 dialects of the Khanty language: Kazym, Shuryshkar, Surgut and Vakh; as well as in two dialects of the Nivkh and the Nenets languages.

In 2001-2002, for schoolchildren in the areas of residence of indigenous small peoples of the North, educational programs, textbooks and dictionaries were prepared in the Evenki, Nivkh, Nanai languages for the primary school, for grades 5-9 of the Koryak, Yukaghir, Dolgan, Nivkh school, for grades 10-11 of the Nanai, Chukchi, Eskimoan schools, bilingual dictionaries for schoolchildren of the areas of residence of indigenous small peoples of the North, manuals on traditional economic activities of the peoples of the North, their trades and crafts.

Training of trainers, who teach native languages of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East as well as ethnic and cultural subjects, is provided in 12 higher educational institutions and 14 specialized secondary schools. Retraining and advanced training are provided in 17 institutions of additional training.

Among higher educational institutions, the Russian State Herzen University is to be particularly noted as the leading higher educational institution specializing in that field of education. About 700 students from the regions of the North, Siberia and the Far East study 32 professions (philology, psychology, philosophy, history, political sciences, regional ethnography and tourism, national economy, music education, fine arts, natural science, etc.) in 20 schools of that Institute (including in the Peoples of the North Institute).

Department of the Shor language and culture has been functioning in Novokuznetsk state teacher training institute since 1999. It trains teachers for Shor national schools.

In the Republic of Karelia two higher educational institutions (Petrozavodsk State University and Karelia State Teachers University) prepare specialists in the following disciplines: "Teacher of the Veps language and culture", "Pre-school pedagogics and psychology" (speciality "Veps language"), etc.

Training for the speciality "Teacher of native language and culture" is provided at the Anadyr teachers school Northern ethnic groups, Buryat republican teachers college, Vologda teachers college, Petrozavodsk teachers college No. 1, Khanty-Mansi teachers college, etc.

Palan teachers school has been functioning in the Koryak autonomous okrug since 1990 (it is training 132 students, 90 per cent of whom are representatives of indigenous peoples of the North and receive full governmental support). Teachers' training for indigenous peoples of the North, particularly in Murmansk oblast, is provided in Murmansk teachers college which

has elaborated practical educational programmes "Applied arts of peoples of the North", "(Lappish) speakings", "Regional ethnography", "Polar region ecology", "Physical training of pre-school children in of the Far North", etc.

Presently, the Government of the Russian Federation is carrying out work to improve access to vocational training for young representatives of indigenous small peoples. This task is also solved through the establishment of higher educational institutions in the constituent entities where many representatives of national minorities reside. In 2001, within the framework of this work, Yugra State University in Khanty-Mansiisk was established and over 70 branches of the leading higher educational institutions of the country were opened in the cities of the Northern constituent entities. Among them, in the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug 11 branches were opened, in the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug - 17, in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - 11, in the Komi Republic - 8, in the Chukotka autonomous okrug - 4, in the Agin-Buryat autonomous okrug - 2.

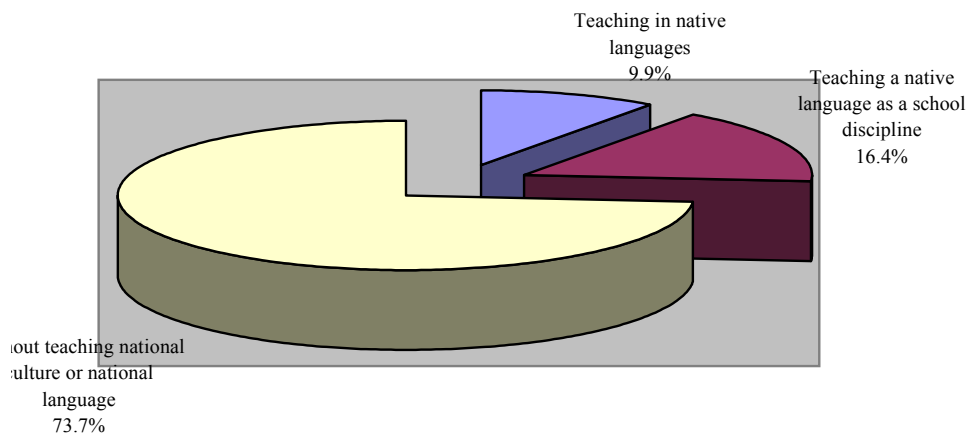
In addition to that, the system of allocation of scholarships for young representatives of indigenous small peoples in higher educational institutions within planned enrolment, financed from the federal budget, is being developed. For example, in 2002, 1,017 scholarships were allocated for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and 460 - for the Republic of Tyva.

At the same time, in Russia broad opportunities for developing ethnically oriented education are provided not only for indigenous small peoples. Constitution of the Russian Federation, Laws On Education, On National and Cultural Autonomy, On Languages of the Russian Federation Peoples provide that the citizens of the Russian Federation who identify themselves with specific ethnic groups have the right to get education in their national (native) language and to choose the language of development and education within the range of possibilities provided by the system of education in accordance with the legislation of Russia and its constituent entities.

National constituent entities of the Russian Federation are widely using their constitutional right to establish a state language for compulsory study at schools on a par with Russian which is the state language for all Russian citizens. In case a given people does not have territorial or administrative autonomy, it is entitled to satisfy its educational and cultural needs through creating a national cultural autonomy. Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation together with regional education authorities cooperate with these organizations with a view to meet the educational needs of this or that people.

Nowadays there are 6,260 general education institutions using native languages in the educational process in the Russian Federation (9.9 per cent of the total), while in 10,404 schools native (not Russian) languages are taught as a discipline (16.4 per cent).

Figure 3. Ethnic and cultural component in general education institutions



The most widely used languages (after Russian) are: Tatar (it is the language of teaching in 2,166 schools and it's being taught as a discipline in 2,464 schools), Bashkir (911 and 1,425 respectively) and Chuvash (571 and 460 respectively). Rare languages include: Lettish, Romaic, Georgian, Estonian, Kazakh, Polish, as well as the languages of some indigenous small peoples of the Russian Federation (Tsakhur, Tati, Veps, Yukaghir, Selkup, Evenki, Even, Ket, Nanai, Esquimau, Udihe, Ulchi, Nivkh, Tofa and Shor). Despite a limited number of students, teaching these languages is also supported by the State.

Nowadays, in about 20 per cent of Russian general education institutions monoethnic contingents of students are being taught in their native languages. Within the Russian educational system, these schools, traditionally referred to as "national", are bilingual and bicultural.

According to the character of bilingual educational process 5 types of such schools can be marked out today in Russia.

- 1) "Ethnic school" with teaching in mother tongue from the 1st to the 11th year, the Russian language being studied as one of the subject: Tatarstan, Sakha (Yakutia), Bashkortostan).
- 2) "Ethnic school" with teaching in mother tongue up to the 7th or the 9th year, the Russian language being studied as one of the subjects (with further teaching in Russian in the higher levels (rural schools of Tuva, Buryatia, Chuvashia, Kalmykia, schools in some areas of the North Caucasus, urban schools of Tatarstan, Bashkortostan).
- 3) "Ethnic school" with teaching in mother tongue up to the 4th year, Russian being studied as one of the subjects with further switch-over to the Russian language (urban schools of Republics Tuva, Kalmykia, Adigueya, North Ossetia-Alaniya, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia, Mari-El, Mordovia and others).
- 4) "Ethnic school" with teaching in Russian from the 1st to the 11th year with deepened studying of mother tongue and native culture (Karelia, Mordovia, Mari-El, Udmurt,

Komi, Perm krai, schools where children of indigenous small peoples of the Far North, Siberia and the Far East are studying).

- 5) "Ethnic school" with teaching in mother tongue in the 1st and 2nd years, which lays grounds for further switch-over to teaching in Russian (nomadic school in the polar regions, family nomadic schools of Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug and other separate territories).

In the period of 2001-2004, 30 mother tongues were used as teaching languages in schools of the Russian Federation. According to objective data only major ethnoses were really able to use their mother tongues fully while studying. In other cases the restoration of a mother tongue as an educational subject took place. Nowadays another 45 mother tongues are actually used for this purpose in schools of the Russian Federation. In total more than 75 languages of peoples of Russia are included today in both forms of the teaching process used by the educational system of the Russian Federation.

In some entities of the Russian Federation the mother tongue is assuming status of the state language. For example, the Komi Republic has adopted the program of implementation of the Komi Republic Law On State Languages of the Komi Republic for the period of 2000-2005. In this connection the municipal entities of the Republic are implementing a step-by-step switch-over in institutions of general education to studying Komi language as the state language. The State educational standards on ethnic and regional component for pre-school educational and general-school institutions have been developed and adopted. The studying of Komi language is carried out in different volumes depending on language situation and a specific school peculiarities. At present, all laws, decrees of the State Council of the Komi Republic, normative and legal acts of the Head of the Komi Republic, the Government of the Komi Republic, the State power bodies are published in Komi and Russian languages. Ballot-papers, names of localities, geographical objects, street names and signboards are produced in both languages.

As of 2004 in Moscow there were 37 educational institutions which enjoyed status of a school (pre-school institution) with ethnic and cultural component of education. Moreover, in 35 educational institutions various programs of ethnic and cultural education are under way within the frameworks of optional and additional studies. These educational institutions have over 30,000 students. Since 2003,5 secondary schools of general education (Nos. 157, 176, 476, 653, 729) jointly with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the Russian Federation have been implementing the project on socio-psychological and linguo-cultural adaptation of refugee children.

At present we have all reasons to say that a network of educational institutions has been formed in Moscow where in addition to general education subjects the languages, cultures and traditions of peoples of the Russian Federation and adjacent States are studied (Armenian, Azerbaijani, Chinese, Georgian, Greek, Italian, Korean, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Turkish, Ukrainian and others).

The system of ethnic education is being developed rather successfully in St. Petersburg too. Students of school No. 274 and gymnasium No. 550 study Hebrew, history and traditions of Jewish people. Hebrew is also taught in institutions of general education: Beit Sefer Menachem school, Migdal Ohr school, Jewish secondary school No. 224. School No. 122 has opened a faculty with ethno-cultural component of education where students of the 1st-11th year study the Georgian language and literature. The German language as a national

one is taught in 2 schools (23 classes) - German gymnasium Peter-Schule and German school Johann Goethe Schule, which offer an opportunity for in-depth study of German and learning in German the history, biology, chemistry and music.

As for the Finnish language the population of St. Petersburg has an opportunity to study it in-depth in 5 city schools. Some secondary schools and general education institutions have included in their curricula the studying of Bulgarian (school No. 479), Polish (schools No. 216, 294 and 595), Czech, Ukrainian (school No. 595), Chinese (gymnasium No. 177). In Sunday school of religious organizations, in courses at national culture autonomies and national social associations the languages and cultures of peoples of the Russian Federation and adjacent States are studied - Armenian, Bashkir, Buryat, Chinese, Estonian, Finnish, Ingush, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Tatar, Ukrainian and other languages.

The above mentioned data clearly demonstrate that by complying with Articles 13 and 14 of the Framework Convention the Russian Federation not only create conditions for free access to ethnically oriented education and formation of national minorities' educational institutions, but, by overpassing taken commitments, provide considerable managerial and financial support to national minorities-oriented educational institutions.

3.6 National Minorities and Mass Media

The Law of the Russian Federation On Mass Media guarantees rights for free development of all mass media irrespective of the language they use for publication or broadcasting, and this fully conforms to requirements of the Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

According to the Federal Law Supervisory Service for Mass Communication and Cultural Heritage Protection, there are 9301 electronic mass media registered in the Russian Federation: 1296 electronic periodical publications in Internet, 8005 TV and radio programs. They include 359 TV programs and 252 radio programs in 50 national languages of the peoples of Russia. Out of this number, only in 2004 23 TV programs and 15 radio programs were registered again.

To show the dynamics of growth of TV and radio programs in national languages, it should be noted that by 2001, 306 TV programs and 215 radio programs in the languages of the peoples of Russia were registered in the Russian Federation.

All republican and many oblast-based TV and radio companies broadcast, besides Russian, in national languages, including the languages of indigenous peoples: for instance, GTRK (State TV and Radio Company) Bashkortostan – in the Bashkir, Tatar, Mari, Udmurt and Chuvash languages; GTRK Orenburg – in the Tatar, Mari and Mordovian languages; GTRK Karelia – in the Karelian and Veps languages; GTRK Dagestan – in the Avar, Dargin, Lak, Lezgin and Tabasaran languages; Evenki GTRK Heglen – in the Evenki, Yakut and Ket languages; GTRK Yamal – in the Nenets, Komi, Tatar and Khanty languages.

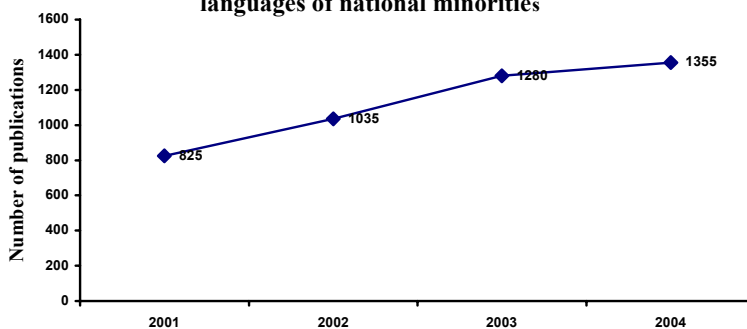
The topics of TV and radio broadcasts in national languages cover a broad range of social-political and cultural life of republics, krais and oblasts, a special attention is paid to the problems of national culture, preservation of traditions and customs, history of inter-ethnic interaction and cooperation.

Recent years show that Russian mass media pay a higher attention to the topics of inter-ethnic relations, spiritual life, development of national cultures and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation as a means of fostering tolerance, mutual respect and amicability among Russian citizens. To a great extent, this is due to the position of the state and national public associations, as well as to the growing interest of TV-viewers and radio-listeners to history and culture of a multi-national Russian state, revival of traditions of organizing arts-and-crafts festivals, shows and contests of amateur talent groups.

Electronic mass media have a tremendous importance in solving social-economic and ethnic-cultural problems of national minorities. Radio and TV broadcasts in native languages become one of efficient means of national consolidation, revival of small ethnoses and ethnic groups.

To promote the interest of electronic mass media to the topic of inter-ethnic relations and national culture, the Federal Press and Mass Communication Agency annually allocates funds from the federal budget on the basis of competitive bidding for the production of TV and radio programs, Internet projects dedicated to development of national cultures of the peoples of Russia. In the course of the four last years, the Federal Press and Mass Communication Agency and the then Russian Federation Ministry of Press, TV and Radio Broadcasting and Mass Communication allocated over 185.9 million rubles for these purposes (73 projects). In 2004, 4.6 million rubles were allocated for 8 projects in this field.

Figure 4. Dynamics of growth of printed mass media in languages of national minorities



In 2003, TV channel Culture was implementing a new project “Letters from the country”, which continued the study of social and spiritual life of the peoples of Russia. Several programs of the project were devoted to national minorities of the Russian North.

In 2003, the best TV programs about indigenous population of Khakassia, Evenkia, Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Karelia, Karachay-Cherkessia, Mordovia and Kalmykia were re-broadcast.

In 2003, the Ministry of Press, TV and Radio Broadcasting and Mass Communication (MPTVR) provided grants for projects in the field of electronic mass media that dealt with the topic of inter-ethnic relations totaling 21,331 thousand rubles.

In 2003, under item 422 of the Federal budget “State Support to Periodicals” the MPTVR of Russia provided financial support to 107 newspapers and magazines published in national

languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, which amounted to 9,301 thousand rubles.

Literary works in national languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation were published during 2003 under the sub-program Support to Polygraphic Industry and Book-Printing in Russia of the Federal target program Culture of Russia (2001-2005). The total subsidies for these publications amounted to 1,963 thousand rubles.

In 2003, the national exhibition of Russia at the Frankfurt Book Fair (Germany) included a section “Arctic Region – My Native Place”.

The constituent entities of the Russian Federation also actively pursued the development of mass media in native languages.

National public associations (FNCA, NCA, NPA) have their own periodic publications: newspapers *Tatarsky Mir*, *Azerros*, *Nakazy Otchizny (Daimohk)*, *Grecheskaya Gazeta*, *Noev Kovcheg*, *Prometei*, *Evreiskaya Gazeta*, *Rossiyskiye Koreitsy*, *Ariran*, *Edinstvo*, magazines *Tsygansky Dom*, *Ekho Kavkaza*, etc.

Active cooperation with mass media covering the issues of inter-ethnic relations and promotion of culture of peace is established in Moscow. A number of periodicals covering the issues of ethnic cultures, in particular magazines *Etnosphaera*, *Zhizn Natsionalnostei*, receive organizational and financial support.

In 2003, the following national newspapers were published in the Orenburg oblast: *Yana Vakyt* ("New Times") – Tatar, *Aikap* ("Mirror") – Kazakh, *Orenburger Zeitung* ("Orenburg Times") – German, *Karavan Sarai* – Bashkir. According to agreements concluded between the Oblast's administration and editorial offices of these newspapers, the administration finances their activities from the Oblast's budget. Magazine *Etnopanorama* was continued to be published. 560 thousand rubles were allocated from the budget of the Oblast for the newspapers. Arts association Eurasia successfully works on the Orenburg oblast TV. Commercial and industrial group *Eurasia* broadcasts today in Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakh and other languages.

The Komi Republic publishes 8 periodicals in the Komi language – 3 magazines and 5 newspapers. In the district newspapers published in Russian there are pages in the Komi language. The funds allocated under the plan of state support for publishing socially significant literature allow the state unitary enterprise Komi Publishing House to annually publish literature in Komi. With the financial support of M. Kastrena Society (Finland) and in cooperation with other Finno-Ugric regions of Russia, TV project “Finno-Ugric World” has been monthly produced on TV for ten successive years.

In the Perm krai, socio-political newspaper *Parma* publishes from November 2001 on a bi-monthly basis a supplement in the Komi-Permyak language *Komi Govk*. Under the headings “How are you, neighbors?”, “Parma News”, “Our Countrymen-Scientists”, “From the History of Homeland” it publishes materials dedicated to the revival of folk traditions, development of national culture, domestic life, language.

Funds allocated under the regional program permit to publish the following: regional newspaper *House where we live – multinational Kama region*, 26,000 copies, which focuses

on the problems of national minorities; regional newspaper in the Tatar language *Khalyk Chishmese* (“Popular Spring”), 5 000 copies; newspaper in Hebrew *Yom-Yom* (“Day After Day”), 1 000 copies; newspaper *Tan* (“Dawn”) in the Tatar and Russian languages, 4 000 copies; children’s magazine *Silkan* (“Bellflower”) in the Komi-Permyak and Russian languages, 1.5 000 copies, etc.

National broadcasting continues to develop on regional TV and radio channels: *Vera Krai* (“Taiga Krai”) in Komi-Permyak, *Kardashler* (“Compatriots”) in Tatar, a topical TV and radio program *Commonwealth* dedicated to vital problems of development of national minorities.

Besides, publishing projects are implemented on such issues as protection of national minorities, for instance, collected articles on scientific and scientific-popular topics: National non-commercial organizations, mass media, local self-government and problems of inter-ethnic tolerance, Komi-Yazva and historical and cultural heritage of the Kama region, Tulva Tatars and Bashkirs, Poles of the Kama region, Tajiks in Perm, Perm Roma, topical magazine *Zhizn Natsionalnostei*, manual *Komi-Yazva ABC Book*, *Fairy Tales Living in the Kama Region* – a compilation of fairy tales of all the peoples living in the krai.

Newspapers (*Karachay*, *Cherkess Khaiku*, *Abazashta*, *Nogai Davysy*) and four magazines for children are published in the languages of the peoples of Karachay-Cherkess Republic.

In the Krasnodar krai some national cultural public associations publish or disseminate themselves newspapers printed in Moscow. Thus, the Society of Ukrainian culture of Kuban, Polish community of the Krasnodar krai (*Yednost*) and organizations of Armenians and Greeks have their own newspapers.

Eight republican newspapers and magazines are published in the Mari language (Republic of Mari-El): daily newspaper *Mari-El*, youth newspaper *Kugarnia*, newspapers for children in the languages of Lugovie Maris (*Yamde Liy*) and Gornie Maris (*Yamdy Li*), magazine for children *Keche*, satirical magazine *Pachemysh*, literary magazines *U sem* and *Onchyko*.

In the Republic of Mordovia 18 regional newspapers in places of settlement of the Mordovians publish supplements, inserts and special pages in the languages of Moksha and Erzya.

In the Novosibirsk oblast the city TV channel *Young culture of Siberia* broadcasts programs in German, Tatar, Jewish, Romanian, Azerbaijani, Belarusian, Polish, Greek, Turkish, Georgian and Ukrainian.

In the Rostov oblast *Don-TR* TV company broadcasts weekly an interregional 30-minutes program *Northern Caucasus*. This program is prepared by all 14 State TV companies of the South of Russia. Particularly, in 2002, 167 video materials on geopolitics, economy, social development problems, culture and arts were broadcast. A review *One hundred nations* has also been published.

In the Samara oblast newspapers in Tatar (*Berdemlek*) Chuvash (*Samar en*), Mordovian (*Valdo oyme*), Russian (*Samara convocation*), Ukrainian (*Promin*), German (*Volge-kurrier*) as well as an Islamic newspaper *Azan* with a supplement in the Bashkir language *Irgiz*, and a Gypsy newspaper *Romani Duma* are periodically published.

In St.Petersburg more than 10 national newspapers are published. The oldest of them are Azerbaijani newsletter *Azeri*, Jewish newspaper *Amii*, German *Saint Petersburg Gazette*, Tatar newspaper *Nur* and an Igermanland Finnish newspaper *Inkeri*. With financial support from the St. Petersburg Committee of International Relations and Tourism an informational and analytical magazine *National Petersburg* and a newspaper *Caravan* are published; they publish materials related to conservation and development of multinational culture of St.Petersburg, as well as to the contribution of representatives of various nationalities to its development.

In the Sakhalin oblast, within the state TV and radio company *Sakhalin* Korean radiostation *Uri mal pansonguk* (Program in the mother tongue), the only such station in Russia and the CIS, broadcasts its 25-minutes programs in the Korean language five times a week. In this oblast, a newspaper *Se kore sinmun* (New Korean Newspaper) is published in 200 copies in Korean and Russian and a newspaper in the Nivkh language *Nivkh Dif* (Nivkh Word), in the world.

In the Republic of Tatarstan, there are 71 newspapers and 19 magazines published in the Tatar language, a republican newspaper *Suvar* and four regional newspapers in the Chuvash language. Regional newspaper of the Baltasi region is translated into the Udmurt language and, since October 2002, a new newspaper *Tuganaylar* has been published for Tatar-Kriashens. On the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan there are 30 TV companies, 20 of which broadcast programs in the Tatar and Russian languages, 3 - in the Tatar language, 7 - in Russian. From 41 republican radiostations 15 broadcast programs in the Tatar and Russian languages, 3 - in the Tatar language, 7 - in Russian. From 41 republican radiostations, 15 broadcast programs in the Tatar and Russian languages, 7 - in the Tatar language and 17 - in Russian.

In the Udmurt Republic, the following organizations publish their own newspapers: Society of Russian Culture (*Russian Newspaper in Udmurtia*); Pan-Udmurtian Association *Udmurt kenesh* (newspaper *Gerd* (Junction), Republican Society of the Bessermen People (newspaper *Bessermenskaya Pravda*), Jewish Community Cultural Center (newspaper *Kiparis*) and seven national cultural associations of Glasov jointly publish newspaper *Raduga*. Central Republican newspaper *Udmurt Dunne* includes a page in the Udmurtian language devoted to national cultural life of the Republic. Public TV and radio company *Udmurtia* broadcasts monthly radio programs *Multinational Udmurtia*.

In the Ulianovsk oblast, ethnic newspapers are published in the Chuvash, Tatar, German and Mordovian languages. Since 1989, public TV and radio company *Volga* broadcasts twice a month 40-minutes programs in the Tatar and Chuvash languages, and in the Starokulatkinsky region of the Ulianovsk oblast where Tatars constitute over 96 percent of the population all TV and radio programs are in the Tatar language (*TV-Kulatka*).

In the Cheliabinsk oblast 5 ethnic newspapers are published: two oblast newspapers in the Bashkir language, one oblast and one city (Magnitogorsk) newspapers in the Tatar language and one newspaper in the Azerbaijani language.

In the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug the following newspapers are published: *Naryana Ngerm* in the Nenets language once per week in 765 copies, supplement to the newspaper *Sovetskoye Zapoliarie* in the Nenets language in 1,500 copies and *Lukh Avt* in the Khanty

language. Regional TV company broadcasts three times a week programs in native languages of the peoples of the North (25 minutes each).

In full conformity with Article 9 of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, the Russian Federation has provided at all levels favorable conditions and adequate financial support with the view to organize and operate mass media in native languages of national minorities.

3.7 Situation of refugees and migrants and problems related to the citizenship of national minorities

Migration plays an important part in the formation and development of communities of national minorities in the Russian Federation. In 1989-2002, the Russian Federation ranked third after the United States and Germany, by the number of migrants admitted to its territory having received, on the average, 781,000 persons annually.

In 2001-2004, the migration policy in the Russian Federation was implemented against the background of the transformation of the federal executive authority responsible for those functions. In 2000, the Federal Migration Service of Russia was abolished and its functions were assigned to the RF Ministry of the Federation Affairs, National and Migration Policy. Since October 2001, coordination of activities related to the development and implementation of the State migration policy passed over to the Ministry of Interior of Russia within which, in February 2002, the Federal Migration Service was established. As a part of the administrative reform started in March 2004, the Federal Migration Service was reestablished as an independent federal executive authority within the Ministry of the Interior, responsible for control and oversight, as well as provision of public services in the field of migration.

Today, the legislation on migration, passport control and visas includes over 10 federal laws and dozens of decrees by the Government of the Russian Federation, as well as departmental instructions.

Federal laws and other regulatory legal acts adopted and developed by the Russian Federation in the field of migration contain no provisions or regulatory instructions which infringe upon rights and interests of national minorities; they are developed in conformity with the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Thus, under Article 4 of the Federal Law On Citizenship, principles of the citizenship of the Russian Federation and rules governing the issues relating to the citizenship of the Russian Federation may not contain provisions imposing limitations on the rights of citizens on the ground of their social status, race, nationality, language or religion.

In 2003, a strategically important document on migration - Conceptual Framework for the Regulation of Migration Processes in the Russian Federation - was adopted by Decree No. 256-p of the Government of the Russian Federation of March 1, 2003).

This document determines 9 main fields of action of the Russian Federation in the sphere of migration:

1) control over immigration processes; 2) integration of forced migrants; 3) employment of immigrants; 4) integration of Russia into international labor market and regulation of economic migration; 5) voluntary return of "internally displaced persons" to their places of

residence; 6) promotion of relations with compatriots abroad; 7) optimization of internal migration processes and efficient use of labor resources; 8) retaining of, and support to the population of Northern, Eastern and border regions of the country; 9) voluntary migration of compatriots from the CIS and Baltic countries to Russia.

According to the existing Russian legislation, a forced migrant is a citizen of the Russian Federation who left his place of residence for a number of reasons. A refugee is a person who is not a citizen of the Russian Federation and, for some reasons, lives outside his country not being able to use the protection provided by that country.

During the first four years of the current century, ethnic structure of migrants has become less homogenous. However, within these flows Russians constitute, as in previous years, the overwhelming majority (over 60 per cent), followed by Ukrainians (over 6 per cent), Armenians (approximately 5 per cent) and representatives of other nationalities.

Within the total flow of migration, the number of **forced migrants** - mainly from the CIS member states and the Baltic States - has reduced. This trend can be explained by many factors the most important of which are the adoption of a new legislation on citizenship and stabilization of the social and political situation especially in the CIS and Baltic countries.

Out of the total number of migrants the registered internally displaced persons account in the last four years for 38 per cent. Dynamics disaggregated by years are as follow: at the beginning of 2002 there were 626,600 registered internally displaced persons, in 2003 - 491,900, in 2004 - 352,100, in 2005 - 238,000. As of January 1, 2004 there were 6.4 per cent (237,400 persons) Russians, 5.4 per cent (19,000 persons) Ossetians, 5.2 per cent (18,400 persons) Ingushes, 4.8 per cent (16,800 persons) Ukrainians, 4.2 per cent (14,800 persons) Tatars, 4.1 per cent (14,400 persons) Chechens among registered internally displaced persons. As of January 1, 2005 (from the total number of 238,000 persons) there were 62.5 per cent Russians (148,700 persons), 8.9 per cent Ossetians (21,100 persons), 7.1 per cent Ingushes (16,900 persons), 4.5 per cent Ukrainians (10,700 persons), 4.2 per cent Tatars (10,000 persons), 5.3 per cent Chechens (12,500 persons).

The migration service continuously works with **refugees** in order to arrange for their return to the country of origin or to help them acquire the status of permanent residents of the Russian Federation.

614 refugees from 28 states were registered in 20 migration offices in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation by the beginning of 2005. The majority of refugees is located in the Republic of Northern Ossetia-Alania - 229 persons or 37 per cent of the total number registered in the Russian Federation. These are people who left Georgia (the Southern Ossetia). 8,180 persons lost or were deprived their refugee status in 2004, 5004 persons - in 2003. The reason for deprivation of the refugee status was mainly acquisition of the Russian citizenship or the residence permit of the Russian Federation as well as the return to the country of origin.

In total, during the period from 1997 (starting with entry into force of a new version of the federal law *On refugees*) to 2005 the refugee status was withdrawn from some 280,000 persons, who were mainly ex-citizens of the USSR and were integrated into the Russian society as a result of granting to them the Russian citizenship or the residence permit.

1,228 persons who received temporary asylum were registered as of January 2005, in 2003 the same category of people accounted for 1,254 persons.

Only about 17 per cent of the total number of applicants for the refugee status are originating from the CIS and Baltic states. It is explained by the fact that the situation in the CIS and Baltic states has relatively stabilized. In addition, the citizens of the CIS countries can easily legalize their stay in the territory of the Russian Federation on the basis of provisions of the Federal Law On the Legal Situation of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation.

The Afghans remain a leading group among applicants in the Russian Federation and account for 71 per cent of their total number.

The foreign asylum-seekers in the territory of the Russian Federation and refugees are very unevenly distributed within the territory of Russia. The main part of persons from this category is concentrated in Moscow and the Moscow oblast, in St. Petersburg, in the Krasnodar krai, in the Republic of Northern Ossetia-Alania. The mechanism of their redistribution among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is not yet provided by the Russian legislation.

At present 35 per cent of all applications in the Russian Federation are accepted and considered in Moscow, another 15 per cent in the Moscow oblast. The remaining 50 per cent of all accepted applications for the refugee status in the territory of Russia are considered in other 22 entities of the Russian Federation.

Russian Federation government resolution No. 275 of April 9, 2001 On the Housing for Temporary Accommodation of Persons Having the Refugee Status and Its Use defines the procedure of housing provision to refugees and registration of those in need. As of October 1, 2004, 102 families or 310 refugees who needed housing were registered.

The asylum-seekers in the Russian Federation received assisted assistance to leave for their motherland from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Since 2000, 111 persons have been voluntarily repatriated to their motherland, 205 persons have left for third countries.

The major effort to accommodate migrants were undertaken within federal, regional and sectorial task programs such as Economic and Social Development of the Far East and Trans-Baikal Regions in 1996-2005 along with the task program Economic and Social Development of the Far East and Trans-Baikal regions in 1996-2005 and up to 2010, Mid-term Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation (2003-2005) and programs Social Development of Countryside up to 2010, Rehabilitation of the Economy and Social Sector of the Chechen Republic (2002 and later years), the federal task program The South of Russia etc. It should be noted that the above-mentioned effort is equally applicable to all categories of migrants, including those from national minorities.

Starting from 2002, internally displaced persons receive housing assistance in the form of housing units for permanent residence and provision of free subsidies for construction or purchase of housing. In 2002, 991,600,000 rubles were provided for accommodation, which allowed to buy 1,184 living quarters for internally displaced persons.

In 2003-2004, allocations from the federal budget reached 1,381,400 to accommodate internally displaced persons. 1,170 housing units (including 305 units in 2004) were purchased for internally displaced persons, 2,930 families (including 1,440 certificates in 2004) benefited from subsidies for construction or purchase of housing. In total, in 2001-2004, 13,663 families of internally displaced persons received state support for accommodation.

By the beginning of 2004, 255,900 internally displaced persons - including 200,100 in the Chechen Republic, 49,200 in the Republic of Ingushetia, where 3 camping areas inhabited by more than 5,000 persons were still functioning - lived in Russia. There are 41 well-equipped hostels for 44,191 persons in the Chechen Republic; 128 compact settlement areas for 10,866 persons have been rented in Ingushetia; 205 citizens are accommodated in 7 temporary centres of the Federal Migration Service in other regions of the Russian Federation.

At the moment of repatriation of internally displaced persons to the Chechen Republic all activities were monitored by the President of the Commission on human rights in Russia Mrs. E. Pamfilova, representatives of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, various non-governmental, international and Russian humanitarian and human rights organizations.

In tandem with the Chechen Republic, the compensation provision to internally displaced persons continued in other regions of Russia, where in line with resolution No. 510 of April 30, 1997 of the Government of the Russian Federation On the Procedure of Compensation for the Loss of Housing and/or Property of Citizens Who Became Victims of the Crisis in the Chechen Republic and Who Left It Forever the offices of the Federal Migration Service in 2004 paid compensation to 5,280 victim families. Since the beginning of the work 43,819 applications on the loss of housing and/or property in the Chechen Republic have been registered. By the beginning of 2005, 35,179 families received compensation. 4,703 families stay on the list.

All-Russia, inter-regional, regional and local public migrant associations and/or organizations dealing with their problems are registered or active in the Russian Federation in line with its legislation. They often coordinate their work with the Federal Migration Service and its territorial offices in the entities of the Russian Federation.

The most well-known and biggest public associations for the protection of migrants in the Russian Federation are as follow: the International public movement for assistance to migrants and their associations "Forum of resettlement organizations", the International fund for the protection against discrimination, the All-Russia public organization "Russian Red Cross", the Russian fund for assistance to refugees "Compatriots", the Regional public charity organization for help to refugees and internally displaced persons "Civil assistance", and the All-Russia cross-sectoral trade union of workers of enterprises using migrant labour, etc. Many of the above-mentioned organizations have a dense regional network in the country.

According to the information from 88 entities of the Russian Federation, 60 of them have over 330 registered and active public organizations and migrant associations. In addition, national and cultural autonomies, national public associations and communities based on the principle of common ethnic origin, language or territory often play the role of the same importance in adaptation and integration of migrants. According to the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 460 public organizations of that type providing various types of help to migrants are active in the entities of the Russian Federation. In particular,

those organizations are active in the Krasnoyarsk krai (32), the Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia (1), the Republic of Tatarstan (23), Ivanovo (12), Orel (7), Tula (14), Yaroslavl (41) oblasts. Production associations of migrants and compact settlements are functioning in some regions (Bryansk, Voronezh, Kurgan, Pskov and Ryazan oblasts).

Activities of public associations in most cases are focused on provision of humanitarian, material and psychological help within the framework of social projects (often financed by sponsors); consultations on legislation; organization and holding of workshops, roundtables and conferences on migration topics; work of joint coordination bodies; publishing.

In general, the Russian Federation considers the work with migrants as a whole and with refugees and internally displaced persons in particular as an important form of implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Article 6,2 of which provides for "... the protection of persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity".

3.8 Financial support for national minorities

The financial support for national minorities from budgets of all levels is not among norms provided by the Framework Convention. Nevertheless, the Russian Federation purposefully implements the policy of budget federalism consistent with the goals of State ethnic policy as far as coordination of all state concerns and interests of all peoples inhabiting it, provision of political and legal protection to small peoples and national minorities, alleviation of disparities of regional development are concerned.

The policy of budget federalism is supported by federal laws On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation and On General Principles of Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Authorities in the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation.

In addition, the support for traditional forms of wildlife management by indigenous small peoples of the North is defined by the Mid-term programme of social and economic development of the Russian Federation adopted by resolution No. 910-p of July 10, 2001 of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Plan of action to implement of the Concept of state support for economic and social development of regions of the North in the new economic conditions adopted by resolution No. 198 of March 7, 2000 of the Government of the Russian Federation provides for a system of measures to improve state support mechanisms and create conditions for sustainable development of indigenous small peoples of the North.

It should be noted that the basis of implementation of the state policy in the area of social and economic development of indigenous small peoples includes the following approaches:

- creation of the legal framework based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, universally accepted principles and standards of international law,
- development and implementation of federal task programmes of social and economic development of indigenous small peoples,
- interaction of state authorities and civil society institutions,
- use of international experience and co-operation.

One of the functioning mechanisms to create conditions for sustainable economic and social development of indigenous small peoples of the North is the state support for those peoples through implementation of task programmes.

The Government of the Russian Federation by its Decree No. 564 of July 27, 2001, approved a new federal special program Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North up to 2011 (FSP 2011), which constituted a follow up of the previous one.

The Concept of State support of the economic and social development of the regions of the North, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 198 of March 7, 2000, serves as a basis for 2011 FSP. The main objective of the FSP is to create an environment for the transition of indigenous peoples to sustainable development in line with the principles of self-sufficiency through comprehensive development of traditional economic sectors and their resource and industrial base, spiritual and national and cultural development, raise of educational level and vocational training as well as promotion of health of indigenous peoples.

It provides for the creation of economic and legal environment favorable to the traditional economic sectors and the marketing of their products, trade and commodity exchanges. The total allocations for the FSP activities from the consolidated budget amount to 2,744 million rubles.

Similar regional programs have been adopted and are being implemented in some constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The federal special program Children of the North which was fully implemented within the framework of the presidential program Children of Russia in 2002, actually and considerably contributed to the settlement of problems of the indigenous small peoples of the North and their children. The activities of that programme were intended to support health care, educational, cultural and sport institutions, which provide services for children in the Northern territories. The development of the network of telemedical stations based on district hospitals and polyclinics, which are able to consult clinical centers of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Krasnoyarsk, has become a notable example of introduction of new technologies in the field of child health care in the situation of poor transport networking and remoteness.

Such stations were established in 29 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. A Scientific Center for the Health of Children of the North of the RAMN Institute of Pediatrics, established under this program, serves as a methodological center for them.

The programme Children of the North also contributed to the adoption of new educational technologies in the process of teaching children of the Northern territories, including those from indigenous peoples.

Constructive interaction between the public authorities at all levels and authoritative public associations of those peoples plays a major part in the settlement of problems of indigenous peoples. The All-Russian Association of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East has pursued a strong policy to conclude appropriate agreements with federal and regional authorities, as well as industrial companies.

Recently, attention has been also increasingly focused on the establishment of relations with authorities of the constituent entities of the Federation with a view to interact settling problems of indigenous peoples in those regions.

Since the ratification by the Russian Federation of the Convention, cooperation between Russia and public associations of indigenous peoples of the North has also been developed with other countries (within the of international organizations) to settle problems of indigenous peoples.

First of all, fruitful cooperation between eight Northern countries and organizations of indigenous peoples of other countries within the framework of the Arctic Council should be noted. Bilaterally, the development of cooperation with Canada, Denmark, Norway and Finland has been particularly successful.

In the course of activities to implement the said Convention with an active support by the delegations of the Government of Russia and the Association, a working group to elaborate the UN draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues have been established. The mandate of the Forum is to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.

On April 28, 2004, the meeting of the State Council of the Russian Federation reviewed the progress of implementation of the Concept of State Support for the Economic and Social Development of the North.

As a follow up to the meeting of the said Council, the President of the Russian Federation instructed the Government of the Russian Federation to take a number of measures to improve social and economic situation of the Northern constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

To fulfill Order No. АЖ-П16-6822 of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 23, 2004, the draft plan of activities, which will contribute to an enhanced protection of indigenous small peoples, is being drafted.

To maintain a single cultural space, to provide equal opportunities for access to cultural values to inhabitants of various territories of the country and members of various ethnic groups, to create an environment for a dialogue between cultures within a multinational state, the Government of the Russian Federation by its Resolution No. 955 of December 14, 2000 approved the Federal Special Program *Culture of Russia (2001-2005)*. The subprogram *Development of Culture and Preservation of Cultural Heritage of Russia* of that program received 3,260.2 million rubles in 2003 and should receive 3,441.5 million rubles in 2004.

The Government of the Russian Federation by its Resolution No. 629 of August 25, 2001, approved the Federal Special Program *Shaping an Attitude of Tolerance and Preventing Extremism in Russian Society (2001-2005)*, aimed at developing and adopting in the social practice of the norms of tolerant behavior, which determine the sustainability of behavior of various individuals and social groups in various situations of social tensions as a basis of civil accord in a democratic State. In 2003, the said program received 25.0 million rubles and in 2004 - 27.25 million rubles.

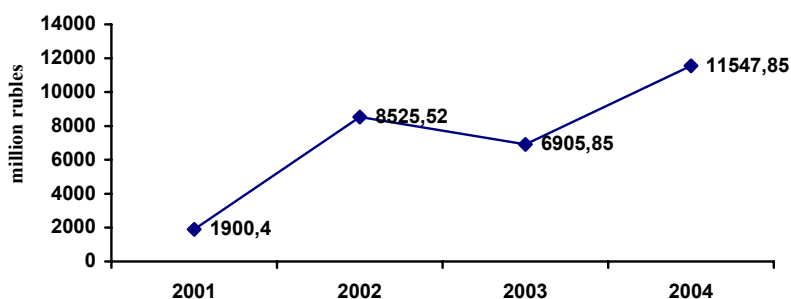
The Russian Federation pays particular attention to the issues of funding of ethnical education of indigenous small peoples of the North. Thus, in 2003 13.7 million rubles were appropriated from the federal budget to buy the text books for the peoples of the Far North, and in 2004 the same amount was appropriated for those purposes.

In 2003, 94.87 million rubles were appropriated from the federal budget for the construction of facilities under the program *Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North*, and 30 million rubles - for the construction facilities under the program *Development of Social, Economic and Cultural Basis for the Renaissance of Russian Germans*. In 2004, 115.4 million rubles and 75.5 million rubles, accordingly, were appropriated for those purposes.

Moreover, in 2003, 40.6 million rubles were allocated from the federal budget for other activities (development of national education, culture of Russian Germans, as well as scientific, methodological and publishing activities, etc.) in the field of social policy under the program *Development of Social, Economic and Cultural Basis for the Renaissance of Russian Germans*, as of April 1, 2004, 10.15 million rubles from the allocated 40.6 million rubles were delivered.

Thus, despite the complex financial and economic situation in the Russian Federation arising from the transitional period in the process of democratic reforms, the positive outcome of implementation of special programs in 2001-2004 should be noted. The Russian Federation managed not only to maintain, but in many instances even to increase the funding of relevant programs. Their implementation makes it possible to streamline the processes of shaping interethnic accord, essential for the multicultural Russian State, and to ensure support necessary for ethnical development of some national minorities of the Russian Federation.

Figure 5. Changes in the funding of the state special programs



In 2001-2004, at the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, national minorities enjoyed the following support.

In the Altai krai, on the basis of the Federal special program *Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North up to 2011* a regional program *Giving Support to the Indigenous Ethnos* has been developed and implemented since 2001. The program provides for allocation of funds from federal and regional budgets to improve living standards of the Kumandins, to better their housing conditions as well as support and develop their national culture and language and revive traditional trades. The Federal Special program *Development of Social, Economic and Cultural Basis for the Renaissance of Russian*

Germans for 1997-2006 is being implemented. Under that program a school and houses are being built in the German national district and mass cultural events are being arranged.

In Irkutsk oblast the following legal acts currently exist in the field of inter-ethnic relations and migration processes:

- 1) the regional special Program *Regulating of Migration of Economically Redundant Population of the North of the Irkutsk Oblast for 1999-2005*, approved by the Legislative assembly of the Irkutsk oblast by its resolution No. 34/22-3C of November 24, 1999;
- 2) decision by regions' Governor No. 656-п of November 12, 2003 *On Interagency Commission on Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Workers in the Territory of the Irkutsk Oblast*.

The Program of Social and Economic Development of the Irkutsk oblast up to 2005 (approved by Law of the Irkutsk oblast No. 33-03 of July 11, 2002) provides for the development of Migration Policy Concept of the Irkutsk oblast, as well as activities to implement the Concept of Actions in the Labor Market for 2003-2005, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation in its Resolution No. 568-p of May 6, 2003.

In addition, the head of administration of the oblast by his order No. 314-pr of August 13, 2004, established a working group to develop a concept and feasibility study for the regional public social program of national and cultural development of peoples, who live in the territory of the Irkutsk oblast.

Some promising projects in the area of social and economic development of these peoples are being studied within the framework of the Russian-Canadian program *Exchanging Experience in the Management of the Northern Territories Development*. Interaction with inter-regional Association of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation is being increasingly coordinated. The most topical of the general issues of ethnic policy towards these people are considered by regional administration within the framework of the Advisory Council for Affairs of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North under the Plenipotentiary Representative of the RF President in the Siberian Federal District.

For a number years **the Republic of Komi** has been implementing the Program of Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Komi *On State Languages of the Republic of Komi* for 2000-2005, the Program of Implementing the Public Ethnic policy of the Republic of Komi for 2000-2003, which serves since 2004 as a Plan of Action to Implement the Public Ethnic Policy of the Republic of Komi for 2004-2007.

In September 2004 the Social and Economic Activities Plan of the Government of the Republic of Komi to implement the Concept of Public Ethnic Policy of the Republic of Komi was adopted. The Republic joined such federal programs in the field of ethnic policy, as the *Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North for up to 2011*, *Development of Social, Economic and Cultural basis for the Renaissance of Russian Germans for 1997-2006*.

In the Krasnoyarsk krai, the average annual expenditures under the target program Social and Economic Development of the Territories of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of

the Krasnoyarsk Krai amount to 4-4.5 million rubles (6.6 million rubles planned for 2005). The budget expenditures of the Krasnoyarsk krai Committee on Nationalities, Religion and Public Associations on the implementation of the Concept of the Regional National Policy have shown a steady growth over the recent years, with 350,000 rubles spent in 2003, some 600,000 in 2004, and 2 million earmarked for 2005.

Two federal and one krai target programs have been implemented with regard to indigenous small peoples of the North. In the framework of the federal program Children of the North up to 2002, the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, as a state customer, allocated two million rubles for the construction of a school in the village of Podtesovo of the Yeniseysk district. Another 0.8 million rubles were transferred to Krasnoyarsk krai under the federal program of Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North up to 2011. The funds were used to renovate a diesel power plant and a paramedic/obstetrics unit in the village of Velmo (Evenkis) in the Northern Yeniseysk district, and to complete the construction of a diesel power plant in the village of Farkovo (Selkups) in the Turukhansk district and a mushroom/berries processing plant in the village of Sym (Evenkis, Kets) in the Yeniseysk district.

In 2002, 610,000 rubles were allocated from the krai budget under the krai target program of Social and Economic Development of the Territories of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk krai in 2000-2003 in order to create jobs, develop traditional crafts and trades, improve educational level and ensure the preservation of cultural identity and spiritual revival of indigenous small peoples of the North.

In 2004, 3.990 million rubles were spent in the framework of the short-term krai target program Social and Economic Development of the Territories of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Krai. A one-year krai target program Peoples of the North has been developed as well for 2005, with 6.625 million budget rubles earmarked for its implementation.

In addition to the federal and krai target programs, municipal projects and programs intended for the autochthonous population of the northern territories were carried out in the Krasnoyarsk krai.

In particular, a regional program of Social Support to Indigenous Small Peoples of the North was approved in 2003 in the Turukhansk district. A regional target program Help was developed in the Northern Yeniseysk district. A special section of the program included the provision of assistance to representatives of indigenous small peoples of the North to cover the cost of travel to places of medical treatment, the purchase of clothing, footwear, fuel and grocery products, as well as targeted emergency financial assistance. A total of 5,000 rubles were allocated from the local budget of the Yeniseysk district for the purchase of New Year gifts that were distributed among children from indigenous families in the framework of regional program of Social and Economic Development of the Territories of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Krai in 2003.

The Inter-Regional Association of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk krai and Evenki autonomous okrug has been playing an active part in the implementation of the krai target program Social and Economic Development of the Territories of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk krai in 2000-2003 and subsequent programs targeting the aboriginal population. The Association maintains constant interaction with krai

and local authorities. In particular, in cooperation with the krai Legislative Assembly, it submitted joint proposals to the krai draft laws On the Territory of Traditional Environmental Management of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Krai and On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Krai.

A mid-term municipal target program entitled "Moscow on the Way to the Culture of Peace: Shaping an Attitude of Tolerance, Preventing Extremism, Nurturing a Culture of Peace (2002-2004)" was carried out **in Moscow**. The Moscow City government annually allocated some 3.8 million rubles for the implementation of the program which involved not only governmental structures and the city's organizations but also many ethnocultural associations. The main goal of the program was to establish effective measures and mechanisms to nurture the culture of peace, counteract extremism and reduce socio-psychological tension.

The program created conditions for meeting ethnocultural needs of Moscovites, including those of national minorities. Taking into account the role of culture in the development of tolerance, much attention was paid to organizing ethnic celebrations.

To facilitate the integration of members of various nationalities into the social community of the capital, the Moscow City government has developed a draft program entitled "Multinational Moscow: Shaping the Atmosphere of Interethnic Solidarity, Culture of Peace and Nonviolence in the Capital Metropolis (2005-2007)". The program is designed to prevent negative factors and phenomena, to ensure harmonized development of interethnic relations, respect of individual and collective rights and freedoms of Moscow's national minorities, prevent interethnic strife, and further develop these relations in the interests of the whole country. A total 615 million rubles have been assigned for the implementation of the program from the Moscow City budget (360 million rubles) and extra budgetary sources.

In 2001-2004, the Orenburg oblast implemented a program of regional national policy for 2001-2005, that had been developed to reflect the socio-economic, political and geopolitical situation of the region, as well as the ethnic and confessional composition of its population. The program aimed to preserve and develop the system of ethnocultural education, the indigenous culture of peoples of the Orenburg oblast, the interethnic and cultural cooperation and mass media. It also provided scientific support, encouraged book publishing and sought to improve the implementation mechanism for the concept. The Council on Nationalities under the head of the oblast administration, the oblast interethnic coordination council, the scientific methodological council under the committee on nationalities and relations with religious organizations have been established and are functioning in the region.

Within the implementation of the Concept of National Policy in the territory of the **Sakhalin oblast**, the local Governor and administration prepared and issued ordinances and decrees on national minorities rights concerning the organization of the 9th oblast Festival of peoples of the North, the oblast administration Action Plan for 2004 for the implementation of the Concept of Socio-Economic Development of the Sakhalin Oblast up to 2010 (including paras. 2, 4 section 7 on indigenous small peoples of the North), measures to be taken under the oblast target program of Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North in 2001-2004, the adoption of the draft agreement between the Sakhalin oblast administration and the Sakhalin regional non-governmental organization "Association of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North of the Sakhalin oblast".

Non-governmental organizations of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin oblast participated in the development and adoption of the oblast target program of Economic and Social Development Of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North in 2001-2004 that mobilized a total of 14,163.9 thousand rubles, including 4,010.5 thousand rubles from the federal budget, 7,890.0 thousand rubles from the oblast and local budgets (subventions) and 2,164.4 thousand rubles from extrabudgetary sources. The funds were used to renovate housing for indigenous small peoples of the North, to build service and utility facilities, to create and develop material infrastructure of tribal, familial and communal households, and to support indigenous families who run their own businesses and maintain the traditional way of life.

The government of **the Khabarovsk krai** has developed and is implementing the program of social and economic development of indigenous small peoples of the North. The emphasis of the program is on tackling the problems of indigenous small peoples of the North through improving the traditional management system and strengthening the economic basis for the development of small-numbered peoples. To that end, the Khabarovsk krai has developed a legislative framework comprising the krai laws On the List of Territories of Compact Settlement of Indigenous Small Peoples of the Russian Federation in the Khabarovsk Krai, On Authorized Representative of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North in the Khabarovsk Krai, On hunting in the Territory of the Khabarovsk Krai, as well as a number of decrees and ordinances of the Khabarovsk krai Governor.

In order to create conditions for maintaining traditional management and pursuing national crafts, over 30 million ha of land for traditional environment management, or 40 per cent of the Khabarovsk krai territory, some 19 million ha of hunting areas and more than 100 fishing areas have been assigned to the peoples of the North. Their fishing and hunting quotas have been increased by 1.5 times.

To develop ethnic enterprises and social infrastructure in areas of compact settlement of indigenous small peoples of the North, a fixed item "Subvention for social and economic development of indigenous small peoples of the North" has been introduced into the krai budget since 2001. It should be noted that the program of social and economic development of indigenous small peoples of the North is fully financed from the krai budget. The major part of the funds - 55 per cent - is used for the purchase of equipment for ethnic communities and households in order to encourage production, create new jobs, develop facilities and infrastructure in areas of compact settlements of indigenous small peoples on the North.

To address unemployment and revive traditional trades, regional authorities promote national communities and tribal enterprises. As of January 1, 2004, there were 130 ethnic enterprises registered in the Khabarovsk krai, including five national collective farms, 18 hunting preserves and three trading stations, which employed some 1,500 representatives of indigenous small peoples of the North.

The legislature of the **Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug** adopted, in 2000-2003, 164 legal documents to protect and promote the rights of the indigenous small peoples, as declared in the Constitution of the Russian Federation and pursuant to the applicable federal legislation. This number includes 44 laws of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, two acts adopted by the presidium of the autonomous okrug's government, two orders of the above presidium, 40 acts and 44 orders of the government of the autonomous okrug, 14 acts and 18 orders of the Governor of the autonomous okrug.

In 2003, executive powers in this regard for the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug were granted to the Department for small peoples of the North residing in the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, with a staff of 20 employees, 14 of whom represent indigenous small peoples.

The Department for small peoples of the North residing in the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug is executing Law No. 27-03 of the autonomous okrug of May 7, 2002, On the Programme of Social and Economic Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North Residing in the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug for 2002-2006, which provides for the development of material production and social infrastructure; construction of production facilities; subsidizing the development of communal family land (territory of traditional land use); procurement of manufacturing equipment for ethnic enterprises; subsidizing the goods produced by communities and ethnic enterprises; organization of events in support of traditional culture and folk arts; organizational, information and methodological support for measures taken to solve the problems of indigenous small peoples of the North. The Department is also charged with the implementation of the Law of the Autonomous District On the Children of Yugra programme of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug for 2003-2005 (subprograms Recreation, Rehabilitation and Occupation of Children and Youth and Children of the North), and the Senior Generation target programme of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug.

Experts on interethnic relationships note the serious approach taken by the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug authorities in addressing the issues of indigenous peoples of the North. Five out of 25 okrug Duma deputies are members of the Indigenous Small Peoples Assembly attached to the Duma. Khanty living in the Surgut district are exempt from utility charges, as the regional administration covers such charges in full on behalf of indigenous peoples. In 2003, over 118 million rubles from the okrug budget were disbursed in order to transport medical staff and food to indigenous lands, provide for higher education, cover utility charges and other costs.

Although the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities does not entail any financial obligations for the Parties, the Russian Federation invests heavily into all spheres of life of its national minorities, as may be seen from the above data. State financial support speeds up the cultural, educational and informational development of national minorities in the spirit of the Framework Convention.

4. Replies to the questions of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Having reviewed the first national report on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Russia, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe formulated a series of questions that need to be addressed in the second national report. Relevant information according to the list of questions is provided below.

4.1 Possible review by the State Duma of the law on the protection of national minorities and improvement of the State National Policy Concept

Current legislative framework (see Section 2) and law enforcement practice (see Section 3) in the Russian Federation provide a sufficient basis for securing legitimate rights of national minorities in a comprehensive manner.

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation is not currently considering any specific draft laws on the protection of national minorities. In May 1998, deputies of the State Duma (second convocation) who were members of the Duma's Nationalities Committee, submitted draft federal law on national minorities in the Russian Federation. The draft was turned down by the Duma in the first reading in May 1998.

Still, in 2001-2004 the protection of indigenous small minorities' rights was high on the agenda. A number of legal documents came into force, establishing priority rights and additional guarantees in various spheres of life of indigenous peoples, including that of traditional use of natural resources. At the same time the priority rights of small indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, i.e., the right to use biological resources, need to be elaborated further in the applicable legislation. To this end, we are preparing the federal laws on reindeer breeding in the North, on hunting and on fishery.

As an important element of their law-making activities, State Duma deputies work at the draft federal budget for the forthcoming year, aiming at the inclusion of items such as "Support of reindeer breeding in the North", "Printing of schoolbooks in the languages of the Far North", "Children of the North", "Economic and social development of indigenous small peoples of the North" and "Upgrade of fur trade in the regions populated by small indigenous peoples of the North".

The newly established Ministry for Regional Development of the Russian Federation started making amendments to the State National Policy Concept prepared by the Ministry for Nationalities and approved by Decree No. 909 of the President of June 15, 1996. Many of its provisions became obsolete, and the development of interethnic relations in the Russian Federation requires new guidelines.

In 2003-2004, a working group was established under Minister Vladimir Zorin, then in charge of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, to prepare proposals to amend the State National Policy Concept (Presidential Instruction No. Пп-1795 of October 8, 2002) so as to take into account the changing political and economic situation. However, at that time the work was not completed.

In February 2005, the Minister for Regional Development of the Russian Federation issued an order establishing Interagency Commission for the Amendment of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation, tasked with the coordination of actions by Russian ministries and agencies to expediently deal with questions related to this process.

The new Concept establishes new directions for the state national policy taking into account the changes which have taken place since it was first elaborated in 1996. The document consists of sections each addressing a specific problem.

The Concept includes the following major sections:

- evaluation of the current ethnopolitical and ethnocultural situation;
- principles of the state ethnonational policy;
- principal goals and objectives of the state ethnonational policy;
- implementation mechanisms of the ethnonational policy concept

4.2 Results of the 2002 census and major trends related to ethnic minorities, their languages and religions revealed by the census

The census has again demonstrated that Russia is one of the most multiethnic nations in the world.

For the first time, the census used a new democratic approach to determining ethnicity, based on the personal identity of respondents rather than on the list of nationalities approved by the Government.

Ethnic identity was indicated pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation by respondents themselves according to their self-determination and accurately recorded by enumerators. The census yielded more than 800 different answers to the question of ethnic identity, much of this diversity due to dialectal and local self-denomination of ethnic groups. After processing, these answers were grouped into 160 nationalities (based on the Alphabetic list of nationalities and ethnic denominations compiled by the Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences).

The table below represents the trends in the size of major nationalities:

| | Million people | | 2002 in percentage to 1989 | Percentage of total | |
|--------------|----------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| | 1989 | 2002 | | 1989 | 2002 |
| Total | 147.02 | 145.16 | 98.7 | 100 | 100 |
| Russians | 119.87 | 115.87 | 96.7 | 81.5 | 79.8 |
| Tatars | 5.52 | 5.56 | 100.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Ukrainians | 4.36 | 2.94 | 67.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| Bashkirs | 1.35 | 1.67 | 124.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Chuvash | 1.77 | 1.64 | 92.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Chechens | 0.90 | 1.36 | by 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Armenians | 0.53 | 1.13 | by 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Mordovians | 1.07 | 0.84 | 78.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Belarusians | 1.21 | 0.81 | 67.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Avars | 0.54 | 0.76 | 139.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Kazakhs | 0.64 | 0.66 | 103.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Udmurts | 0.71 | 0.64 | 89.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Azerbaijanis | 0.34 | 0.62 | by 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Mari | 0.64 | 0.60 | 94.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Germans | 0.84 | 0.60 | 70.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Kabardians | 0.39 | 0.52 | 134.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Ossetians | 0.40 | 0.51 | 128.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Dargins | 0.35 | 0.51 | 144.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Buryats | 0.42 | 0.45 | 106.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yakuts | 0.38 | 0.44 | 116.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kumyks | 0.28 | 0.42 | by 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Ingushes | 0.22 | 0.41 | by 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Lezgins | 0.26 | 0.41 | by 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

Changes in national composition during the break in census can be explained by the following three factors.

The first factor is connected with differences in natural population aging.

The second one relates to the external migration caused by the disintegration of the USSR.

The third factor relates to changes in ethnic thinking due to mixed marriages and other mixing phenomena.

In 2002, there were 23 largest nationalities and each of them numbered more than 400 thousand people, in 1989 there were 17 of such nationalities. Due to population growth these nationalities include: Azerbaijanis, Kabardians, Dargins, Kumyks, Ingushes, Lezgins and Yakuts. As in 1989 the number of seven nationalities is more than 1 million people but their composition has been changed, namely: during the break in census Chechens and Armenians were included in this group, and Belarusians and Mordovians were excluded.

Russian population is still the biggest in number (about 116 million people, or 80 per cent of the total population). But after 1989 its share decreased by 1.7 per cent. This can be explained mostly by the natural loss of population which has amounted up to almost 8 million people, and slightly more than 3 million Russian migrants could not compensate this natural loss of population. Moreover, according to the census data Cossaks identified themselves as a separate group of people.

As it was in the case of the last census, Tatars still stood the second in terms of their number which accounted for 5.56 million people (almost 4 per cent of the total population of the country).

The number of Armenians has been increased from 0.53 million to 1.13 million, Azerbaijanis - from 0.34 million to 0.62 million, Tadjiks - from 0.04 million to 0.12 million, Chinese - from 5,000 to 35,000 people. This increase can be generally explained by migration processes.

For the first time since 1926 census, the data were collected about those who name themselves as Kryashens (approximately 25,000 persons). Also, for the first time since 1897 census the number of those who identify themselves as Cossaks (140,000 people), and of some national minorities in Dagestan was determined.

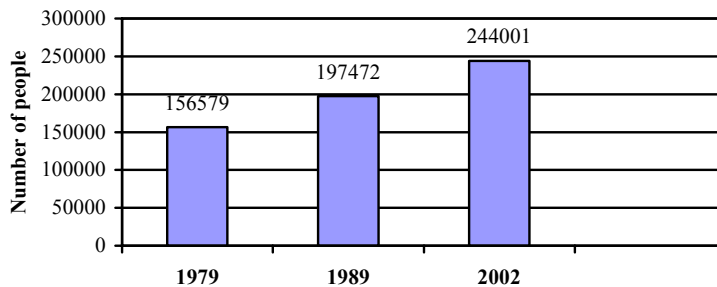
According to 2002 census, the number of indigenous minorities in the North, Siberia and Far East of the RF also increased by 23 per cent, as compared with 1989.

From among indigenous minorities only four such minorities decreased in their number, namely: Aleuts, Ngasans, Ulchis and Chuvans. The recorded decrease of Udegeys can be explained by separation from this group of Tazas (the total number of Udegeys and Tazas accounted for 1 956 people in comparison with 1 902 people in 1989). The number of Oroks (Ultas) increased almost by two and a half. This can be explained mostly by the more precise census (Ulta was used as a more accurate name) and by growth of self-consciousness. The number of Nenets, Selcups, Khanys, Yukagirs, Negidals, Tofalars, Itelmens and Kets was considerably increased: from 20-30 to 70 per cent. The number of all national minorities in

the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (including newly identified Kamchadals, Telengits, Tubalars, Chelkans and Chulyms) accounted for 244,001 people.

These data disprove many expert evaluations by Russian and foreign researchers on the so

Diagram 6. Dynamics in number of indigenous national minorities in the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation



called extinction of indigenous people of the North. They were made during last ten years and were based, as a rule, on personal observations within very small territories.

Almost two thirds from among 1.5 million people who didn't respond to the question about their national origin during the census live in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Moscow oblast.

During 2002 census the whole population for the first time provided information about their state language command, namely - the Russian language. From among the total population Russian is spoken by 142.6 million people (98 per cent). The other most commonly spoken languages are: English (6.9 million people or 4.8 per cent); Tatar language (5.3 million people or 3.7 per cent); German (2.9 million people or 2.0 per cent); Ukrainian (1.8 million people or 1.1 per cent); Bashkir (1.4 million people or 1 per cent). Chechen and Chuvash languages are spoken by the same number of people - 1.3 million or 1 per cent each respectively.

4.3 Information on Amendments to the Federal Law on National and Cultural Autonomy and on its implementation

The new version of the Law of June 29, 2004 provides the constituent entities of the Russian Federation with the right to financial support of national and cultural autonomies to preserve their national identity, develop their national (mother) language and national culture, enjoy national and cultural rights of the citizens of the Russian Federation who consider themselves to be members of certain ethnic communities (Article 19).

This amendment doesn't exclude the possibility to provide financial support from the Federal authorities, but enlarges such possibility through drawing in resources from Russia's regions. Given the fact that regional and local public associations to a great extent outnumber federal

ones, this amendment makes it possible to optimize development potentials by hastening of financial sources.

Despite the fact that these amendments to the Federal law were introduced not long ago interaction between national and cultural autonomies and regional government bodies, including financial support, certainly was strengthened (for details see section 3.8 of this report).

4.4 Information on the past and forthcoming elections to representative authorities in terms of participation of national minorities (including information on xenophobia and racism during election campaigns and on measures taken by the Government in this regard)

In accordance with the Federal law on Main Guarantees for Voting Rights and the Right to Participate in Referenda of the Citizens of the Russian Federation every citizen of the Russian Federation shall have the right to elect and be elected and to participate in referenda irrespective of gender, race, nationality, language and residence (Article 4,2).

In this regard election legislation of the Russian Federation doesn't contain the notion of "national minorities", and therefore this group of citizens may include only indigenous small population.

Statistics on participation of indigenous population in elections are not available since in the Russian Federation only citizens but not representatives of nationalities shall have the right to participate in elections. However it should be noted that in the Republics, the Autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs of the Russian Federation, participation of citizens in elections amounts to about 60-90 per cent, and this percentage is generally higher than in other constituent entities of the Russian Federation (55-65 per cent).

Thus, during the election to the fourth convocation of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on December 7, 2003, for example in the Republic of Dagestan 84.6 per cent of voters took part in the election; in the Republic of Mordovia - 82.6 per cent; in the Chechen Republic - 87.1 per cent. During the presidential elections of the Russian Federation on March 14, 2004 in the Republic of Bashkortostan - 89 per cent of voters took part in the election; in the Republic of Ingushetia - 96.2 per cent; in the Kabardino-Balkar Republic - 97.7 per cent; in the Chechen Republic - 94 per cent.

On national composition of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation see section 3.3 "National minorities in the Government system".

Twelve people participate in the work of elected municipal organs of the district and rural municipal entities of the Khabarovsk krai including one Evenk, one Udegey, one Even, one Negidaltz, three Ulchis and five Nanais.

In the Altai krai, Solton district, three deputies and three chairmen of rural councils from among 300 people of Kumandin nationality work in the elected representative bodies of local government; in Krasnogorsk district - three deputies from among 300 Kumandis.

The representation quota of indigenous small peoples of the North in the legislative (representative) body of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug amounts to three deputies.

Their election is organized under the majority rule system within single member constituency that is within the territory of the autonomous okrug. At the present time the deputies of the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug's Duma of the third convocation are a vice chairman of the Duma E.D. Aypin, T.S. Gogoleva, N.G. Alekseeva.

The composition of the representative bodies of the municipal entities in the Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug includes 16 deputies representing indigenous small peoples of the North (13 Nenets, two Khantys and one Selkup). Meanwhile, S.N. Haryuchi, a Nenets, is a Chairman of the Duma of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area, one of the top position in representative bodies of the Area.

Particularly, advocacy of racial and national hatred is prohibited by existing legislation (Federal Law on Main Guarantees for Voting Rights and the Right to Participate in Referenda of the Citizens of the Russian Federation, Article 56, 1).

It this regard the Prosecutor's Office of Ukholovo district of the Ryazan oblast gave a proper warning to the chief editor of the Kolos newspaper for publication of campaign materials of the candidate for the deputy in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation L.M. Kanaev. These materials contained information aimed at inflicting national hatred. The founder of the newspaper, the head of a municipal entity, was given an administrative notice, and as a result the chief editor was brought to a disciplinary liability.

At the same time during the said federal election campaigns the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation didn't receive complaints or statements about racism or xenophobia. But there was one case, namely: the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation transmitted to the Prosecutor's Office of Moscow a statement from Novosibirsk regional office of the Union of Right Forces Party and the "Yabloko" Party regarding the speech made by the head of the LDPR, V.V. Zhirinovskiy on the NTV channel for Svoboda Slova program on November 21, 2003. The Prosecutor's Office was requested to verify if that speech had contained elements of propaganda inflicting social, racial and national hatred and hostility. The case was considered by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation and no violations of existing legislation were found.

It should also be noted that consistent work to bring regional electoral legislation in conformity with Federal legislation is being done in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Thus, the Republic of Dagestan refused to create polling districts on ethnic basis. The legislation of the Republic of Tatarstan officially provides the requirement to the effect that a candidate for President of the Republic of Tatarstan should know the language of the title nation but the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, by its corresponding decree, repealed the rule concerning obligatory command of the language of the title nation. This means that "bilingualism" of a candidate for elective post is not obligatory.

On May 28, 2003, the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation approved Model (Commendatory) Law for holding elections to legislative (representative) bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which provides for the opportunity to ensure the election of deputies of compactly settled small peoples by party lists.

Besides, since mixed (majoritary-proportional) system has been introduced to the elections to the legislative (representative) bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the proportional part of such system acquires new significance compared with the federal

elections to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. In particular, when applying the "closed" lists system in which no segmentation into regional parts is made in such multi-ethnic republics as the Republic of Tatarstan, the Kabardino-Balkar Republic, the Karachay-Cherkessian Republic, the parties have managed to balance the candidates lists taking into consideration the proportion of representatives of different nationalities living in the territory of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in question. The requirements of the Federal Law On Political Parties were taken in consideration prohibiting to establish parties on the basis of ethnic belonging and ensuring that the parties give equal opportunities of representation in the lists of candidates to the deputies and to other elective posts in government and local authorities to citizens of the Russian Federation who belong to different ethnic groups and are political party members (Article 8, 4).

4.5 Information on the Work of the Russian Federation Minister for Nationalities and Supposed Development Patterns of this Institution

In the course of the administrative reform in the Russian Federation, aimed at improving the efficiency of government authorities, the post of the Russian Federation Minister for Nationalities was abolished in 2004.

The matters of national policy have been referred to the established Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation. In accordance with Resolution No. 40 of the Government of the Russian Federation On Approval of Regulations on the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation and on Amending Some Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation, of January 26, 2005, the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation elaborates the procedure for providing material assistance to disadvantaged families belonging to indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation, maintains an inventory of settlements in which indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East live involved in traditional trades, monitors and analyses implementation of state regional and national policy, including in the sphere of developing regions with social and economic, geographical and other peculiarities, and in the sphere of local government, as well as fulfilling the ethnic culture needs of the citizens belonging to different ethnic communities of Russia; elaborates programs of implementation of state policy of reviving and developing Russian Cossacks community and programs to implement state national policy; summarizes the practice of implementation of laws of the Russian Federation, and analyses the implementation of state policy in the specified sphere of competence.

To perform the mentioned functions, taking in consideration the paramount importance of the national development of peoples, interethnic relations, establishment of civil society institutions and elaboration of patterns for interacting with them, within the structure of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation a Department for Interethnic Relations has been formed. The Department is to tackle tasks set forth in the Framework Convention in the sphere of interethnic relations and protection of national minorities.

4.6 Information on the Recent Amendments to the Law On Citizenship of the Russian Federation and on the Implementation of this Law

In accordance with Article 4 of **Federal Law No. 62-Φ3 On Citizenship of May 31, 2002 as amended by Federal Law No. 151-Φ3 of November 11, 2003**, the principles of citizenship of the Russian Federation and the rules governing the issues of citizenship of the

Russian Federation can not include provisions restricting rights of citizens on the basis of social background, race, nationality, language, or religion.

Statutory regulations of **Federal Law No. 151-Ф3 of November 11, 2003 On Amendments and Addenda to the Federal Law On Citizenship of the Russian Federation** are aimed at simplifying the procedure of granting Russian citizenship to former citizens of the USSR who have arrived and are to arrive January 1, 2006 to the Russian Federation for residence from countries of former USSR, and are developed to protect the interests of those former citizens of the USSR who legally reside in the territory of the Russian Federation.

In particular, according to the new version of the Federal Law On Citizenship of the Russian Federation,

1. Foreign citizens and stateless persons with residence registration in the Russian Federation as of July 1, 2002, can be granted Russian citizenship according to the common procedure with the term of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation counted from the date of residence registration (Article 13, 1, "a").
2. Simplified procedure of granting Russian citizenship applies to
 - i. foreign citizens and stateless persons born in the territory of the RSFSR (Article 14, 2, "a");
 - ii. persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation married to citizens of the Russian Federation for at least three years (Article 14, 2, "б");
 - iii. disabled persons having adult legally able children who are citizens of the Russian Federation (Article 14, 2, "в"). The condition of having resided for five years since the issue of residence permit shortly before applying for Russian citizenship does not apply to the listed categories of persons.
3. A possibility is provided for to apply simplified procedure of granting Russian citizenship, with no residence term nor residence permit required, to disabled persons who arrived in the Russian Federation from the states of the former USSR with residence registration in the Russian Federation dated not later than July 1, 2002 (Article 14, 3).
4. A transition period has been established, in which former citizens of the USSR, who arrived in the Russian Federation from states of the former USSR and have the residence registration dated not later than July 1, 2002, or temporary residence permit in the Russian Federation, can be granted Russian citizenship according to simplified procedure without requirement as for residence term, legal source of livelihood, knowledge of the Russian language or residence permit in case they apply for Russian citizenship before January 1, 2006 (Article 14, 4).

This legal norm is currently a fundamental one governing the work to grant citizenship of the Russian Federation since it applies to the widest range of citizens of the former USSR.
5. A simplified procedure of granting Russian citizenship is provided for to the veterans of World War II residing in the territory of the Russian Federation. They are not required to obtain residence permit and are exempt from the requirement to reside in the country for five years. Neither are they required to prove the source of livelihood being legal, their knowledge of Russian, nor to renounce other citizenship they have (Article 14, 5).
6. In order to facilitate influx of qualified specialists to the Russian Federation, a possibility has been envisaged of granting Russian citizenship to the persons having graduated from specialized secondary educational establishments or higher

educational institutions in the Russian Federation after July 1, 2002, who are citizens of the states of the former USSR. The mentioned category is not required to reside for at least five years in the territory of the Russian Federation from the date of granting residence permit (Article 14, 1, "в").

7. A possibility has been provided for to grant Russian citizenship to citizens of the states of the former USSR, who have done at least three years contract military service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other forces and military units or bodies. Such persons have the right to apply for Russian citizenship in accordance with the usual procedure, however they are not required to meet the residence term requirement nor to obtain residence permit (Article 13, 4).

Besides, in accordance with paragraph "22 прим" of Regulations Governing the Procedure of Consideration of Matters of Russian Citizenship **approved by Decree by the President of the Russian Federation No. 1325 of November 14, 2002 (as revised in Decree by the President of the Russian Federation No. 1545 of December 31, 2003)**, when applying for Russian citizenship on the basis of international agreements, it is enough for a foreign citizen in addition to the documents listed in the relevant international agreement, to produce a migration card with temporary residence registration in the Russian Federation or a temporary residence slip to the passport of a foreign citizen and the document confirming expatriation for permanent residence to the Russian Federation from the territory of a foreign state.

In this regard home offices agencies of the Russian Federation are authorized to accept applications for Russian citizenship by virtue of international agreements, i.a., at the places of stay of foreign citizens (in cases when the applicant has no place of residence or temporary dwelling in the Russian territory).

The practical implementation of Federal Law No. 62-ФЗ of May 31, 2002 On Citizenship of the Russian Federation led to a significant drop in numbers of foreign citizens and stateless persons naturalized in the Russian Federation during 2003 as opposed to 2002.

In his address to the Federal Assembly on May 17, 2003, the President of the Russian Federation leveled severe criticism at the adopted citizenship law. Moreover, when addressing the issue of setting the army up on a contractual basis by 2007, the President reiterated the principal decision to enlist CIS citizens to serve in the professional Russian army, making them eligible for a simplified naturalization procedure after three years of contractual service.

On September 24, 2003, the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir V. Putin submitted a draft law simplifying the naturalization process to the State Duma. The draft law aims at facilitating the procedure for acquisition of the RF citizenship by certain categories of people, mainly by the ex-USSR citizens who resided or still reside in the States that were once part of the USSR. It is proposed to facilitate naturalization of people residing in Russia who have been married to RF citizens for at least three years or are disabled and have adult children bearing Russian passports.

It is proposed to apply the simplest possible naturalization procedure to World War II veterans, including labor front veterans.

2004 saw a drastic change in the situation due to adoption on November 11, 2003 of Federal Law No. 151-ФЗ On Changes and Amendments to Federal Law On Citizenship of the Russian Federation and enactment of Decree No. 1545 of December 31, 2003 by the President of the Russian Federation, introducing necessary changes to the Act on procedure for consideration of issues related to citizenship of the Russian Federation.

Changes in the regulatory framework resulted in notable increase in number of people acquiring Russian citizenship. Over a period of 11 months in 2004, 270,000 people acquired Russian citizenship, 193,000 of them under a simplified procedure (compared to 2003 when just over 38,000 were naturalized with 26,000 of them qualifying for a simplified procedure). Preliminary 2004 figures show that the number of people acquiring Russian citizenship annually has significantly increased and is nearing two thirds of the 2001 level (360,000 people).

From 2001 to the first half of 2004, 95 per cent (out of 743,000) of those naturalized in Russia were either citizens or stateless persons from the CIS States and Baltic countries (ex-USSR republics), with Kazakhstan accounting for 255,600 people, Ukraine – 144,800, Uzbekistan – 76,800 while Azerbaijan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan accounted for roughly 42,000 each. The highest number of "newly naturalized" Russians during the period was registered in 23 entities of the Russian Federation, each one of them hosting over 10,000 people. For instance, some 37,000 people were registered in the Omsk and Rostov oblast alone, approximately 35,000 - in the Krasnodar krai and Samara oblast and another 34 000 – in the Altai krai.

Changes introduced to the Act on procedure for consideration of issues related to citizenship of the Russian Federation contributed to the fulfillment of Russia's international legal obligations with regard to naturalization. Over 11 months in 2004 75,000 people (this figure being roughly 4,600 in 2003) out of whose who acquired the citizenship of the Russian Federation did so on the ground of international agreements.

4.7 Information on adherence to the principle of freedom of association with regard to organizations dealing with minority issues in the Krasnodar krai

The principle of freedom of association was effectively applied in the territory of the Krasnodar krai over the period of 2001-2004. Thus, the General Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in the Krasnodar krai has licensed 4524 public associations, all of them are now actually functioning. Among those, the following are the ones most deeply involved in national minorities issues:

1. Dobroe Delo, Krasnodar regional human rights group headed by E.A. Gaidash (legal assistance to national minorities living in the region);
2. Caucasian Cultural and Economic Community, Krasnodar regional public organization, headed by N.S. Dzhaparidze (protection of national cultures);
3. Junge Kraft, Krasnodar regional youth public organization of Russian Germans, headed by K. Tokareva (preservation and promotion of culture, language, customs and traditions of Russian Germans);
4. Youth League for Fomenting Kuban National Cultures, Krasnodar regional youth public organization, headed by N.A. Nazarenko (activities aimed at reducing ethnic tension, its work is based on interaction between youth and ethnic public organizations);

5. Journalists and PR Experts Guild, Krasnodar regional public organization, chaired by Y.G. Lobastova (project titled "Local media's role in settling ethnic conflicts in the region");
6. Svet, Krasnodar regional public fund for social integration, headed by L. G. Artyushina (targeted social and psychological assistance to national minorities with a view to their successful social integration);
7. Krasnodar regional all-Russia charity unit of the Russian Refugee Relief Fund "Sootechestvenniki", headed by T. L. Gluschenko, who has received training in the United States under the Community Connections Program (support to refugees, including national minorities).

These organizations receive grant financing, in particular from foreign non-governmental organizations such as the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Eurasia Fund, Ford Foundation, and Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

As of December 1, 2004, another 104 national public organizations were registered with the General Department of the RF Ministry of Justice and perform their activities in the Krasnodar krai, three of them representing city national cultural autonomies (Jewish, Tatar and Adygei). The "Kuban Gypsies" community has intensified its work considerably and began to cooperate with the Krasnodar Center of National Cultures and took part in the second regional folklore festival in early 2004.

The public organization Krasnodar Center of National Cultures (comprising over 30 national cultural societies) and the municipal Center of National Cultures of the Lazarevskoe district of Sochi have been successfully functioning in the region ever since 1992.

Seeking to represent the interest of every community in the multinational Kuban region (over 120 nationalities), the Krasnodar Center of National Cultures (KCNC) observes traditional calendar activities and holidays of the national minorities, holds meetings, seminars, round-tables and lectures, sets up festivals, exhibitions, concerts and meetings with culture and art public figures, etc. In close cooperation with the local administration the KCNC is actively involved in measures to prevent ethnic conflicts, chauvinism, terrorism, xenophobia and ethnic strife. The regional national cultures festival entitled "Garland of Multinational Friendship in Kuban" supported by the Krasnodar krai administration has a significant role to play in this regard.

With a view to preserving and fomenting national cultures of the Krasnodar krai communities, the local administration has established the 2005 Regional Target Program for the Harmonization of Ethnic Relations and the development of National Cultures in Krasnodar which was adopted pursuant to Krasnodar Legislative Assembly decree No. 1134-II of December 8, 2004. The program includes a number of specific activities aimed at fostering friendship and mutual spiritual exchange between national minorities living in the area, as well as at achieving peace and civil concord, preventing extremism and xenophobia and preserving and promoting traditional lifestyles of indigenous small peoples of Kuban.

A considerably complex problem still pending solution is that of the status of **Meskhethian Turks** who, following the tragic Ferghana events in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in 1989, were forced to move to Russia where they were offered temporary residence in 26 regions (hosting a total of 50,000 people), including the Krasnodar krai. The subsequent

years, however, saw an unexpected increase in their population in that region, bringing their overall number to 12,000 people.

Most of the Meskhetian Turks living in the Russian Federation, including those in the Krasnodar krai, have no specific legal status.

The overwhelming majority of complaints from the Meskhetians related to the fact that the Krasnodar executive authority denied them registration by right of residency, saying that their residence in the Krasnodar krai had been defined as temporary. Due to lack of registration the Meskhetian Turks experienced some difficulties when determining their nationality and exchanging USSR passports for the passports of Russian citizens. It is worth noting that the Meskhetian Turks, with rare exception, were not granted the status of refugees or displaced persons and were not offered temporary shelter. Statistically, only 284 Meskhetian Turks within the Russian Federation enjoy the status of displaced persons, with 234 of them residing in the Stavropol krai. It is to be noted that even those Meskhetians who do not have a specific status are entitled to every possible civil right (including the right to work, housing, education, medical care and cultural development) in no lesser degree than the rest of the citizens of the Russian Federation.

The Krasnodar krai administration has made considerable efforts to ensure that the Meskhetian Turks gain a legal status (that of the Russian citizens or that of refugees or displaced persons). As a result, 4,943 of them acquired the citizenship of the Russian Federation while another 849 were registered based on their residency. This process, however, was hampered by the Meskhetian Turks themselves who regarded their stay in the territory of RF entities as temporary, stating their intention to return to Georgia, their historical homeland, from which they were deported back in 1944. A 2001 survey which covered 1,989 Meskhetian Turk families (10,644 people) showed that 1,044 families (52.5 per cent) wish to return to their historical homeland. This can be primarily attributed to the fact that 6,207 Meskhetian Turks living in the Krasnodar krai are still regarded as aliens or stateless persons.

As for their relocation to their historical homeland, the government of the Russian Federation and the Krasnodar administration have taken all possible measures to settle these issues with Georgia. Under the obligations assumed by Georgia, on its entry to the Council of Europe in 1999, it must repatriate the Meskhetian Turks within 12 years. Pursuant to the decree of the President of Georgia, the Republic was to receive 5,000 returnees within the period from 1997 to 2000. But none of that was done in practice. This problem was discussed with Alvaro Gil-Robles, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, during his visit to the Krasnodar krai in July 2004. The Commissioner stressed that this problem had to be tackled according to the rule of law and pledged to support Georgia in meeting its obligations. However, up to date the situation remains virtually unchanged.

Meskhetian Turks residing in the Russian Federation are served by the Vatan International Society of Meskhetian Turks with a Krasnodar regional office. The public authorities of the Russian Federation and the Krasnodar krai cooperate closely with the Vatan Society in improving the situation of Meskhetian Turks.

Having no doubts about the existence of a serious problem as regards Meskhetian Turks, the Russian Federation still has to respect the corresponding norms of its legislation. Thus, the

Russian Federation primarily calls for the definition of Meskhetian Turks' international and domestic legal status; otherwise no further steps in resolving their problem will be possible.

Meanwhile, efforts to define the status were hindered by Georgia's non-compliance of its obligation to repatriate Meskhetian Turks into the territory of the Republic. Taking into account the aspirations of the Meskhetian Turks themselves, this is the most effective and humane option.

Those Meskhetian Turks who had been naturalized, later integrated into the Russian society (the Volgograd and Rostov oblast, etc.) and were allowed to exercise all the statutory rights enjoyed by the citizens of the Russian Federation, including the right of ethnic and cultural development. However, the situation in the Krasnodar krai remained complicated. Mr. Rolf Ekeus, OSCE High Commissioner for Ethnic Minorities, also participated in solving the problem on the basis of a multilateral approach to breaking the deadlock and revitalizing the dialogue with Georgian authorities.

In the meantime the United States administration, acting upon the recommendation of its ambassador to the Russian Federation, considered the issue of Meskhetian Turks and voiced a possibility of granting the refugee status to a number of Meskhetian Turks and domiciling them in the USA. The US High Commissioner for Ethnic Minorities highly commended this humanitarian initiative, while noting that it must be based on the freedom of choice and on the understanding that this option should not limit the chances for those Meskhetian Turks who prefer to make a different choice.

Conditions were also set for Russia, requiring that Meskhetian Turks, among them those residing in the Krasnodar krai, who choose to stay in the Russian Federation, be guaranteed human rights, including admitting to citizenship in conformity with national legislation and international agreements.

As a result, some 10,500 Meskhetian Turks residing in the Krasnodar krai expressed their wish to move to the US. So far, 355 applications for entry from Meskhetian Turks have been satisfied.

Thus, due to the joint effort by the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Krasnodar krai, Russian non-governmental organizations and the international community, the situation of Meskhetian Turks is gradually improving. Some of them chose to be naturalized in the Russian Federation, others preferred to move to the US. The issue of the Meskhetian Turks who wish to return to their historical motherland in Georgia is still the most complicated one. The Russian Federation relies on effective support from the international community in dealing with this aspect.

4.8 Information on the situation of the Roma minority in Russia

Roma constitute one of the major national minority groups dispersedly residing in the Russian Federation. A significant part of Roma people reside in major cities (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd, Rostov, Ekaterinburg) as well as in urban-type settlements and rural areas. Active policy aimed at integrating Roma into the social, economic, political and cultural life of society pursued in 1950s - 1980s, made it possible to solve the most of their housing problems and to involve them in educational programs, including higher education and vocational training. The establishment and effective functioning of agricultural and

production cooperatives provided an opportunity to solve the employment problem at large and to significantly raise the living standards of the Roma population.

At present, Russia pursues its policy towards Roma on the basis of its national experience, as well as international recommendations made in the recent years by international organizations, primarily by the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

The Russian authorities believe that the most urgent tasks of today include the integration of Roma (the Roma and the Sinti groups) into modern society, improvement of the medical care system, support to the Roma and Sinti languages, empowerment of the Roma communities on an equal footing with other peoples in democratic societies and elimination of discrimination against Roma. The OSCE believes that this difficult and costly task may be completed by 2018, the year of the 1000th Anniversary of the exodus of Roma and Sinti from Northern India.

While accepting these points of the OSCE plan, the Government of the Russian Federation believes that the particularities of the situation of Roma in Russia must be taken into account.

On August 28, 2003, Russian Minister Vladimir Y. Zorin established the first expert group on Roma in the Russian Federation, which initially comprised six representatives of the Federal National and Cultural Autonomies (FNCAs) of Russian Roma, the Romani creative intelligentsia, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. However, as early as August 2003 the group's membership was enlarged by adding representatives of regional national and cultural autonomies (NCAs) of Russian Roma (Sverdlovsk and Rostov oblasts), Samara regional administration, representatives of the Ministry of Press, TV and Radio Broadcasting and Mass Communication of Russia, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education. Thus, the expert group included representatives of all the key ministries dealing with important issues of national and cultural revival of Russia's Romani population.

The expert group assisted by the Russian Roma's FNCA developed a country-wide work plan, which included the creation of a database on the general situation of Roma in the Russian Federation and their relationships with representatives of other nationalities. Ministries and Moscow City government were approached with a suggestion to study the matters related to school education, a possibility of setting up schools with a Romani ethnic element in the curriculum and opening a department or faculty for training teachers of the Romani language.

According to All-Russia Population Census (dated October 2002), there are 182,617 citizens of Roma nationality living in the territory of the Russian Federation. Since 1989 their number increased by approximately 40 thousand.

According to the executive authorities of the entities of the Russian Federation, the majority of Roma live in the Volgograd oblast (over 46,000 pers.), Krasnodar krai (5,967 pers.), Omsk oblast (4,000 pers.), Rostov oblast (11,125 pers.), Samara oblast (4,981 pers.), Smolensk oblast (7,000 pers.), Stavropol krai (13,100 pers.), Sverdlovsk oblast (10,000 pers.), Tver oblast (7,000 pers.), Tyumen oblast (3,000 pers.). From 2 to 3 thousand Roma live in other 12 entities of the Russian Federation. In the remaining entities of the Russian Federation that have provided the data there are up to 2 thousand persons of the Roma population.

The **employment** has remained for a long time one of the major problems faced by the Roma population. This is a result of low educational level of the Roma population in general. Nevertheless, along with traditional forms of occupation of the Russian Roma (smithery, fortunetelling, trade, etc.), in recent years we managed to enhance their participation in the production field, namely in industry and agriculture. Thus, for example, the Sakhalin oblast administration says that 31 citizens of the Roma nationality are involved in economic activities. In the Belgorod oblast, there are 180 Roma in all areas of economic activities and 13 persons in the Kaluga oblast. The Roma work at the agricultural enterprises of Maysky District of the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria. In the Bryansk oblast, there are 881 Roma working at enterprises.

The Roma are best represented in the field of cultural institutions and artistic creative groups. There are five artistic groups acting in the Leningrad oblast, Roman Theatre in Moscow, Romale ensemble (the Volgograd oblast), Chyornaya Zhemchuzhina (the Kaliningrad oblast), Romane Shatro (the Kemerovo oblast, Shatritsa (the Republic of Komi), Experiment Studio (the Kurgan oblast), Gilori Children Ensemble, Romano Kher cultural and educational society (the Moscow oblast), six cultural centers (the Ryazan oblast), Kombi Instrumental Group (the Saratov oblast), the Shatritsa Ensemble (the Smolensk oblast), Romen Rythms (the Sverdlovsk oblast), Budulai Ensemble (the Republic of Udmurtia), Romani Folk Band in the Tver oblast, etc.

Although the Russian law and practice in the field of education allow to receive easily secondary, specialized secondary as well as higher education without discrimination, the number of Roma children who regularly go to school have reduced significantly over the last 15 years. It is explained, firstly, by the attitude of their parents for whom education ceased to be a priority concern. As a rule, the Roma children do not go beyond the 4th year of school. For example, in the Belgorod oblast, 189 out of 1,048 Roma children go to school without graduating from it. In the Kostroma oblast, only 59 per cent of 240 Roma of school age go to school. According to the crude data, over 5,000 Roma children go to school. According to the data provided by regions, the percentage of the Roma youth receiving secondary technical and professional education or attending higher educational institutions is extremely low. According to the information available, only in the Chelyabinsk oblast the students of Roma nationality attend higher educational institutions. As for professional schools, the Roma students can be counted on the fingers of one hand in this regard.

In order to address the issue of Roma education, the national authorities and Roma NGOs should combine their efforts to raise awareness among Roma households and create ethnic learning classes.

Although there has been some progress made in this area by the Russian Federation, it is yet too early to speak about any radical changes. Thus, to safeguard the rights of Roma children whose families often change residences, a registration system for this category of households was set up in the Vladimir oblast. This has allowed educational institutions to diversify the offer of learning opportunities, in particular, by creating an educational consultative group within an evening (multiple-shift) school based on the facilities of Anopino secondary school in Gus-Khrustalnyi district. Roma leaning classes were created in Volgograd (school No. 97), Krasnoyarsk krai (Solontsy village), Leningrad oblast, Orenburg oblast (schools No. 31, 41), Tula oblast, Udmurtian Republic. A Roma-oriented educational program is being implemented in Samara (schools No. 34, 98, and 147).

The development of ethnic education is limited by the lack of qualified teachers of the Romani language. Increased attention is therefore being given to the creation of Romani language sections within philology departments in order to train qualified teachers and write textbooks and instructional materials on Romani language and literature.

In spite of the travelling lifestyle of some Roma, Russian social agencies manage to provide **social aid** to the entire Roma population. For example, such aid is available to 156 Roma families in the Republic of Adygeya, 242 two-parent families and 55 single-parent families in the Ryazan oblast, 402 families in the Volgograd oblast, etc. The provision of social aid is carried out in Astrakhan, Voronezh, Saratov and Orenburg oblasts, Komi and Kabardino-Balkar Republics and other regions.

Romani NGOs should also have a role to play in addressing the problems of Russian Roma. Still rather limited, their network consisted of some 20 associations in Russia's 60 constituent entities by the beginning of 2004. Among the most active are the Roma associations of Kaliningrad, Sverdlovsk, Rostov, Omsk, Smolensk and Tver oblasts.

In February 2003, the town of Smolensk hosted a Unifying Convention of Roma communities of the CIS and Baltic states as a founding event for "Amaro Drom" Association of Roma Communities of the Baltic States and the CIS. The Convention set forth a number of programs and projects intended to facilitate the social inclusion of Roma in the modern context.

Between 2001 and 2004, a series of round tables, scientific and practical conferences on issues of Russian Roma took place in different entities of the Russian Federation. In February 2003, the Volgograd oblast held two round tables entitled "Interethnic Tolerance In The Volgograd Oblast: Challenges And Solutions" and "Interaction Between Ethnic NGOs And Public Authorities". Round tables on Roma-related issues were also held in St. Petersburg (July 2001), and Ekaterinburg (July 2003) under the auspices of the Council of Europe and with the support of Russian national authorities.

A lot is being done to promote the cultural achievements of Roma people. A round table entitled "The Roma For Equal Rights, Peace And Friendship Between Peoples" was held in September 2002 in the framework of the Days of Roma Culture, co-sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Moscow City government. In June 2003, highly successful Days of Roma Culture were held in St. Petersburg. Large-scale celebrations of the International Roma Day took place in Moscow on April 8, 2004. In early 2004, the Roma of Kuban folk group took part in the regional festival Garland of Multinational Friendship in Kuban.

The FNCA of Russian Roma and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation co-organize annual children's festivals of Romani art - "The Golden Horseshoe".

Mass media also have an important role in promoting interethnic cooperation and providing informational support for Roma NGOs. The Volgograd oblast administration sponsor the publishing of *The Roma News* newspaper (989 copies), as well as periodical information publications and booklets of the FNCA of Russian Roma. It also supported the publication of a book by V. Sukhoverov, *The Gypsy World* (Volgograd, 2003). Roma NGO leaders occasionally appear on the pages of major newspapers, such as *Izvestia* and *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, and have been invited to CTC, TVC and other TV channels.

It is obvious that all successful activities in recent years have only been possible thanks to intensive cooperation between national authorities and Roma NGOs. For this reason, increasing and strengthening such cooperation should be considered as a key strategy of social and cultural development of the Russian Roma community.

4.9 Consequences of integration of Perm oblast and Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug for ethnic minorities

The integration of the Perm oblast and the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug into a new constituent entity – the Perm krai – is currently underway.

After unification, Russians will remain the largest ethnic group with over 85 per cent of the entire population of the region. They are followed by Tatars, representing 4.8 per cent of the population (136,600 pers.). A decrease has been registered in the number of Jews (from 5,500 to 2,600 pers.), Germans (15,300 to 10,200 pers.), Ukrainians (from 45,700 to 26,000 pers.), and Belarusians (18,800 to 11,000 pers.), while there has been some growth in the number of Armenians (from 2,500 to 5,000 pers.), Azerbaijanis (from 3,900 to 5,800 pers.) and Tajiks (from 900 to 2,000 pers.). These demographic changes, however, are due to natural migration processes rather than the unification of the two regions.

The Komi-Permyak and Komi-Yazva peoples – ethnic minorities for whom the Kama basin area is a traditional or unique site of settlement, hold a particular place in the ethnic structure of the region. According to 2002 census, the number of Komi-Permyaks living in the region is 103,500 pers., or 3.7 per cent of the entire population. The total population of Komi-Yazva comprises of 5,000 people compactly settled in Krasnovisherski district of the Perm oblast.

The unification of the two regions has been dictated by solely socioeconomic reasons and is intended to improve the living standard in the Komi-Permyak okrug. It therefore does not affect the interests of ethnic development of national minorities.

Equal ethnic and socioeconomic development of the indigenous peoples of the Perm krai is guaranteed by the regional legislation based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation and international law, in particular the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The major regional legal act in this field is the Perm oblast law No. 942-185 On Regional Target Program for the Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in the Perm Oblast in 2004 – 2008 of August 18, 2003. The strategic aim of the Program is to maintain social stability, prevent ethnic-related conflicts and facilitate the development of peoples and ethnic groups including national minorities such as the Komi-Permyaks. The program is instrumental in implementing Federal Constitutional Law No. 1-ФКЗ On the Creation within the Russian Federation, of a New Entity of the Federation as a Result of a Merger of the Perm Oblast and the Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug of March 25, 2004. The same objective is pursued by the Perm Governor's decree On Coordinating Council on Ethnic Issues of the Oblast Administration. The Coordinating Council, which is a public body, focuses on the issue of protection of national minorities in the context of unification of the constituent entities. The issue of preserving and developing the ethnic identity of Komi-Permyaks in accordance with Article 5 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, was discussed at the Council session on December 15, 2004.

The regional regulatory framework provides for the development of national education and national schools, including those with Komi-Permyak ethnocultural component. Article 12 of the Perm oblast law "On Education in the Perm Oblast" regulates the activity of general education institutions that provide teaching in native languages.

On several occasions, the Perm oblast has been commended on the federal level for its positive experience of interacting with national minorities. In March 2004, the Russian Government and the Council of Europe organized in Perm a follow-up seminar to the Russian Federation's Report on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. Mr. Rainer Hofmann, President of the Consultative Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and Mr. Biro Gaspar, Second Vice-President of the Consultative Committee were among the participants. Earlier, the Council of Europe and the Center for Interethnic Cooperation (Moscow) co-organized a seminar entitled "The Russian and International Mechanisms for the Protection of National Minorities" that was held in October 2003.

The existing normative regulatory framework facilitates the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the context of unification of the oblast and okrug by means of targeted programming. Particular emphasis is laid on ensuring specific rights of national minorities. This is achieved by means of oblast budget financing and by the use of extrabudgetary sources for financing targeted activities. Thus, in 1999-2003, more than 11 million rubles from the oblast budget and 34 million rubles from extrabudgetary sources were provided for the implementation of the Program of Development and Harmonization of Interethnic Relations in the Perm oblast in 2004-2008. In comparison with 2003, in 2004 the oblast budget financing of that Program doubled and now amounts to 7.5 million rubles. Participation of Perm business associations in the implementation of measures and projects to promote the right of national minorities to preserve their national identity has significantly increased.

Measures for the protection of national minorities (Article 12 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities) are based on scientific research and forecasts relating, inter alia, to the following fields: "Present-day ethnic relations and interaction of the Kama basin peoples on the territory of the Kama basin area" (2001), "Ethnic consciousness and stereotypes of the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug peoples and how those are reflected in social, cultural and political spheres" (2003), "Social and cultural values and their role in the development of ethnic relations harmonization mechanisms under the integration process of the Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug and the Perm oblast" (2004). For the purpose of conducting comprehensive studies of the culture and language of Komi-Permyak people, the Institute of Permyak People's Language, History and Traditional Culture Studies was established within the Perm State Pedagogical University (November 2004).

Besides the indigenous population, work has also been carried out with recent migrant associations. Today, over 70 public associations function in the Perm oblast. During the last two years, associations representing the interests of the Chuvash, Belarusian, Tajik and Georgian populations of the Perm oblast have been created. Public authorities are taking meaningful action in order to encourage initiatives aimed at shaping civil society. Organization of project implementation activities and grants awarded by the oblast administration is a form of work in that direction. In 2002, public associations nominated 18 projects for those grants; in 2004 their number reached 87.

According to Article 12 of the Law on Education in the Perm Oblast the rights of children of any nationality to receive general education in their native language (other than Russian) and to choose the education language have been ensured; it is also possible to study a native language (other than Russian) through various forms of additional education. 125 ethnic educational establishments where 7,546 school and preschool children are taught and educated permanently function in the region (71 schools, 53 preschool establishments and a special school for mentally retarded children).

Every year, educational and health schools are organized for the purpose of teaching the Tatar, Polish and German languages (with the financial support by governmental and public organizations of Poland and Germany) and the Komi-Yazva dialect. In 2005, i.e. from the date when the Perm krai was officially established, traditional Komi-Permyak language and literature contest of 2005 acquired the status of a krai-scale event.

Sunday schools and clubs of the krai actively advocate the learning of history, culture, language not only of the Komi minority but also of other national minorities - Jews, Poles, Russian Germans, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, etc.

The administration of this newly established entity of the Federation believes that the creation of conditions for more comprehensive meeting of needs and the harmonization of interethnic interaction between ethnic minorities in the Kama region is one of the key tasks in this field. It has been planned to appropriate in 2005 5,993,000 rubles to the implementation of these activities, particularly to organize an interregional symposium on problems related to preservation of culture of the Komi-Permyak people, Days of Culture and Arts of the Komi-Permyaks of the Perm Krai, folk music festivals "Gazha Tyrie-Ur" ("Merry pell-mell"), "Zarinia Silkan" ("Golden Ring") and other events.

Thus, the administrative and territorial changes which affected the Komi-Permyak people will not lead to the deterioration of their situation.

4.10 Information on creating a post of minister on nationalities affairs of the Chechen Republic and the development of situation in the region with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention

Currently, the social and economic situation in the region remains quite difficult and is marked by specific interethnic and interconfessional relations.

The Constitution of the Chechen Republic which is based on principles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, European Convention on the Protection of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, proclaims that the uppermost goal of the Chechen Republic is "to create conditions ensuring for each citizen a decent life and free development, civil peace and harmony in the society, conservation and protection of historical and cultural heritage of peoples and their national identity".

We should understand that a consistent State policy in the area of ethnic relations can be implemented only if the federal ministries, departments, services and the Government of the Chechen Republic fully cooperate with each other.

Solution of these problems requires creation of an open civil society within which such institutions as national and cultural autonomies, national public organizations and national and cultural centers will be consolidated.

In the Chechen Republic 318 public associations and 10 ethnic and cultural communities representing the Chechen, Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Nogai, Tatar, Kumyk and other peoples living in the region have been registered.

Transition from military actions to peaceful development in the context of continuing fight against separate illegal organizations which affect primarily the Chechen people itself, will, of course, remain for a long time one of the difficult tasks to be achieved both by the authorities and institutions of the civil society.

To stabilize the social situation the Government of the Chechen Republic at the end of 2004 adopted the program of social and economic development of the Republic for the period up to 2010 which provides for an increase of the gross domestic product of the republic (17 milliard rubles as for today) in two and a half times by the end of 2010. It will be focused on oil-producing industry, construction and agricultural sectors.

As for the Chechen Republic, the Russian Federation also takes into account the fact that the population of this republic is composed of many nationalities.

Main tasks of the State and authorities of the Chechen Republic in the sphere of interethnic relations consist in establishing and maintaining dialogue between nationalities and confessions, developing cooperation between federal State authorities and authorities of constituent entities and ethnic organizations with a view to create and maintain a stable situation in the Russian State, restore peace and civil harmony.

That is why the State policy in the area of ethnic relations provides that constitutional norms should be respected with regard to all peoples in the territory of the Chechen Republic and that the authorities of the Chechen Republic should focus on these issues. Only in these conditions the reasons for making claims against each other and existing conflicts in interethnic relations could be removed.

The creation of the Chechen Republic's Ministry of Ethnic Policy, Information and External Relations by Decree No. 178 of the President of the Chechen Republic of September 2, 2003, is of great importance to the implementation of this State policy. The President of the Chechen Republic by Decree No. 291 of November 3, 2004, appointed Ibraghimov Movsur Muslievich, professor, doctor of history, as the minister.

The establishment of the Chechen Republic's Ministry of Ethnic Policy, Information and External Relations has contributed to stabilizing the public and political situation in the Republic. One of the positive results of the creation of this Ministry is the development of science-based Concept of the State Ethnic Policy of the Chechen Republic which establishes a set of principles and priorities for activities of the authorities of the Chechen Republic in the area of ethnic policy. In accordance with the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities this Concept takes account of current political and legal reality, different economic, social, cultural, ethno-political and religious particularities of the peoples of the Chechen Republic, which have been formed during the process of historical development.

Activities of the acting Ombudsman in the Chechen Republic is also of great importance to the implementation of the Framework Convention. Hasuev, Lema Amaditvich was appointed as the acting Ombudsman by Decree No. 262 of the President of the Chechen Republic On Ombudsman in the Chechen Republic of October 8, 2004.

During the antiterrorist operation carried out in the Chechen Republic it is very important that the Ombudsman has the right to settle problems of citizens of the republic in different spheres and to use diverse mechanisms of protection of human rights and freedoms. The main task of the Ombudsman in the Chechen Republic is to create and consolidate a new State institution of protection of civil rights and freedoms which has never existed in the history of the Chechen people and which should protect rights of the population of the Republic and will take measures to make authorities more transparent and State officials more responsible.

Today the main directions of activities of the Ombudsman in the Chechen Republic are being formed to ensure on territory of the Chechen Republic the unconditional rule of law and the imminent punishment for all crimes, especially those connected with violation of such fundamental human rights as the right to life, freedom and personal integrity.

5. Conclusion

Due to historical and geopolitical reasons the Russian Federation is the most multinational State of Europe. That's why the implementation of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities is of particular importance for it.

The state policy of Russia in the area of ethnic relations is based on its Federal laws which by their spirit coincide with provisions of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities. To respect, to the most possible extent, the rights of ethnic groups and peoples living in the country, Russia is ready to listen to opinions of the European Community and take account of its experience in this sphere.

Relying on international experience Russia cannot but take into account the attitudes and interests of representatives of its own national minorities. The present report was prepared, in particular, in close cooperation with Russian national and cultural autonomies, human rights organizations and ethnically oriented public associations which took an active part in the preparation of this national report.

During the preparation of the report a number of consultations were held with different public associations and national and cultural autonomies, including representatives of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Historical and Educational, Human Rights Voluntary Society "Memorial", the Center of Development of Democracy and Human Rights, the Center of Inter-Ethnic Cooperation, the International Human Rights Assembly, the Formerly Deported Peoples Fund, the International Society of Turks-Meskhetians "Vatan", the Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of Russian Gypsies, the Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of Kurds of the Russian Federation, the Federal Jewish National and Cultural Autonomy "Jewish Community of Russia" and many other public associations.

The active contribution to the preparation of the present report was also made by Federal executive bodies (Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Natural Resources

of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Federal Migration Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation), as well as by federal legislative bodies (the Committee on Nationalities of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Committee on Problems of the North and Far East of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation), the Office of the Ombudsman of the Russian Federation, the Council on Promotion of Institutions of Civil Society and Human Rights at the President of the Russian Federation.

The general opinion of the Government of the Russian Federation and Russian non-governmental organizations is that basically all provisions of the Framework Convention have been respected during the reported period and considerable work to harmonize interethnic relations have been done.

At the same time, one cannot assert that the current ethnical situation in Russia does not give grounds for anxiety and speculations. In fact, the ethnic policy of the Russian Federation which from the most points of view is quite successful, is interconnected with some problems which are not still settled or are settled only partially. In this connection, the Government of the Russian Federation has a clear vision of the way to further improve the situation with respect to the rights of national minorities. Thus, the main issues are the peaceful settlement of situation in the Chechen Republic, settlement of problems of Turks-Meskhethians with support of the international community, meeting the ethnic and cultural needs of the Russian population constituting an ethnic minority, development of small ethnic communities and prevention of extremism.

Realizing that it has to make further considerable efforts the Russian Federation is fully ready to restore interethnic harmony and interaction on its territory, as well as the respect for the culture and rights of all national minorities of the country.

2002 All-Russia Census

Annex 1

Ethnic structure of the population of the Russian Federation

Number of people

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Total population | 145166731 |
| Abazins | 37942 |
| Abkhazians | 11366 |
| Avars | 814473 |
| Andiis | 21808 |
| Archins | 89 |
| Akhvakhs | 6376 |
| Bagulals | 40 |
| Bezhtins | 6198 |
| Botlikhs | 16 |
| Ginukhs | 531 |
| Godoberins | 39 |
| Gunzibs | 998 |
| Didois | 15256 |
| Karatins | 6052 |
| Tindals | 44 |
| Khvarshins | 128 |
| Chamalals | 12 |
| Aguls | 28297 |
| Adygeis | 128528 |
| Azerbaijanis | 621840 |
| Aleuts | 540 |
| Altaians | 67239 |
| Americans | 1275 |
| English | 529 |
| Arabs | 10630 |
| Central Asian Arabs | 181 |
| Armenians | 1130491 |
| Assyrians | 13649 |
| Balkars | 108426 |
| Bashkirs | 1673389 |
| Belarusians | 807970 |
| Besermyans | 3122 |
| Bulgarians | 31965 |
| Buryats | 445175 |
| Hungarians | 3768 |
| Veps | 8240 |
| Vod people | 73 |
| Vietnamese | 26206 |
| Gagauzy people | 12210 |
| Greeks | 97827 |
| Greeks- Urums | 54 |

Number of people

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Georgians | 197934 |
| Adzharians | 252 |
| Ingiloy | 63 |
| Laz people | 221 |
| Megreles | 433 |
| Svans | 41 |
| Dargins | 510156 |
| Kaitags | 5 |
| Kubachins | 88 |
| Dolgans | 7261 |
| Doungans | 801 |
| Jews | 229938 |
| Mountaineer Jews | 3394 |
| Georgian Jews | 53 |
| Central Asian Jews | 54 |
| Yezids | 31273 |
| Izhores | 327 |
| Ingushes | 413016 |
| Indians, Hindi-speaking | 4980 |
| Spaniards | 1547 |
| Italians | 862 |
| Itelmens | 3180 |
| Kabardins | 519958 |
| Kazakhs | 653962 |
| Kalmucks | 173996 |
| Kamchadals | 2293 |
| Karaites | 366 |
| Karakalpaks | 1609 |
| Karachays | 192182 |
| Karelians | 93344 |
| Kereks | 8 |
| Kets | 1494 |
| Yugi | 19 |
| Kyrghyz | 31808 |
| Chinese | 34577 |
| Komi | 293406 |
| Komi-Izhems | 15607 |
| Komi-Permiaks | 125235 |
| Koreans | 148556 |
| Koryaks | 8743 |
| Krymchaks | 157 |
| Cubans | 707 |
| Kumandines | 3114 |
| Kumyks | 422409 |
| Kurds | 19607 |
| Laks | 156545 |
| Letts | 28520 |

| Number of people | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Latgals | 1622 |
| Lezgins | 411535 |
| Lithuanians | 45569 |
| Mansis | 11432 |
| Maris | 604298 |
| Mountain Maris | 18515 |
| Eastern Meadow Maris | 56119 |
| Moldavans | 172330 |
| Mongols | 2656 |
| Mordvinians | 843350 |
| Moksha Mordvinians | 49624 |
| Erzya Mordvinians | 84407 |
| Nagaibaks | 9600 |
| Nanais | 12160 |
| Nganasans | 834 |
| Negidals | 567 |
| Germans | 597212 |
| Nenets | 41302 |
| Nivkhis | 5162 |
| Nogais | 90666 |
| Orochons | 686 |
| Ossetians | 514875 |
| Digor Ossetians | 607 |
| Iron Ossetians | 97 |
| Persians | 3821 |
| Poles | 73001 |
| Pushtuns | 9800 |
| Romanians | 5308 |
| Russins | 97 |
| Russians | 115889107 |
| Cossaks | 140028 |
| Pomors | 6571 |
| Rutuls | 29929 |
| Lapps | 1991 |
| Selkups | 4249 |
| Serbs | 4156 |
| Slovaks | 568 |
| Soyots | 2769 |
| Tabasarans | 131785 |
| Tajiks | 120136 |
| Tazians | 276 |
| Talysh people | 2548 |
| Tatars | 5554601 |
| Astrakhan Tatars | 2003 |
| Kryashens | 24668 |
| Siberian Tatars | 9611 |
| Tatars, Crimean | 4131 |

| Number of people | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Tats | 2303 |
| Telengits | 2399 |
| Teleuts | 2560 |
| Tofalars | 837 |
| Tubalars | 1565 |
| Tuvinians | 243442 |
| Tuvinian-todzhinians | 4442 |
| Turks | 92415 |
| Turks (Meskhetian) | 3257 |
| Turkmen | 33053 |
| Udins | 3721 |
| Udmurt | 636906 |
| Udegeys | 1657 |
| Uzbeks | 122916 |
| Uyghurs | 2867 |
| Ukranians | 2942961 |
| Ultas (Oroks) | 346 |
| Ulchis | 2913 |
| Finns | 34050 |
| Ingermanland Finns | 314 |
| French | 819 |
| Khakass people | 75622 |
| Khantys | 28678 |
| Khemshilis | 1542 |
| Tsakhurs | 10366 |
| Roma | 182766 |
| Central Asian Roma | 486 |
| Chelkans | 855 |
| Circassians | 60517 |
| Czechs | 2904 |
| Chechens | 1360253 |
| Chechens-Akkins | 218 |
| Chuvans | 1087 |
| Chuvash | 1637094 |
| Chukchis | 15767 |
| Chulyms | 656 |
| Shapsugs | 3231 |
| Shors | 13975 |
| Evenks | 35527 |
| Evens | 19071 |
| Enets | 237 |
| Eskimos | 1750 |
| Estonians | 28113 |
| Setu Estonians | 197 |
| Yukaghirs | 1509 |
| Yakuts | 443852 |
| Japanese | 835 |

Number of people

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number of people of other nationalities (not listed above) | 42980 |
| Number of people, who have not specified their nationality in the census list | 1460751 |

2002 All-Russia Census

Annex 2

Languages of the population

| | Number of people competent in the language |
|--------------------------|---|
| Indicated as speaking: | |
| Abazin | 38247 |
| Abkhaz | 9447 |
| Avar | 784840 |
| Agul | 29399 |
| Adygei | 129419 |
| Azerbaijani (Azeri) | 669757 |
| Alabugat Tatar | 10 |
| Albanian | 3220 |
| Aleut | 175 |
| Altai | 65534 |
| Alyutor | 40 |
| English | 6955315 |
| Andi | 23729 |
| Arabic | 50140 |
| Armenian | 904892 |
| Archi | 524 |
| Assyrian | 7762 |
| Astrakhan Nogai-Karagash | 55 |
| Afghan | 8580 |
| Akhvakh | 5793 |
| Bagulal | 57 |
| Barabin | 8 |
| Bashkir | 1379727 |
| Bezhta | 6461 |
| Belorussian | 316890 |
| Beludzhi | 345 |
| Bengali | 696 |
| Bulgarian | 30894 |
| Botlikh | 90 |
| Buryatian | 368807 |
| Hungarian | 9712 |
| Veps | 5753 |
| Vod | 774 |
| Vietnamese | 26197 |
| Gagauz | 7597 |
| Ginukh | 548 |
| Godoberin | 103 |
| Mountain Mari | 36822 |

| | Number of people competent in the language |
|----------------------|---|
| Dutch | 2599 |
| Greek | 56473 |
| Georgian | 286285 |
| Gunzib | 1839 |
| Dargin | 503523 |
| Dolgan | 4865 |
| Dungan | 1088 |
| Hebrew, Yiddish | 30019 |
| Izhorian | 362 |
| Ingush | 405343 |
| Inuit, Sirenix, Yuit | 410 |
| Spanish | 111900 |
| Italian | 54172 |
| Itelmes | 385 |
| Kabardian-Circassian | 587547 |
| Kazakh | 563749 |
| Kalmyk | 153602 |
| Karaim | 88 |
| Kara-Kalpak | 1561 |
| Karatin | 6574 |
| Karachay-Balkar | 302748 |
| Karelian | 52880 |
| Kerek | 15 |
| Ket | 485 |
| Kyrgyz | 46319 |
| Chinese | 59235 |
| Komi | 217316 |
| Komi-Permyak | 94328 |
| Korean | 60088 |
| Koryak | 3019 |
| Crimean Tatar | 1069 |
| Krymchak | 29 |
| Kumandine | 1044 |
| Kumyk | 458121 |
| Kurdish | 36609 |
| Laz | 62 |
| Lak | 153373 |
| Latvian | 34759 |
| Lezgin | 397310 |
| Lithuanian | 49020 |

| | Number of people competent in the language |
|--|---|
| Eastern Meadow Mari (Mari) | 451033 |
| Mansi | 2746 |
| Megrel | 2590 |
| Mordovian, Moksha-Erzya-Mordovian, Mordovian | 614260 |
| Moldavian | 147035 |
| Mongolian | 11498 |
| Nanai | 3886 |
| Nganasan | 505 |
| Negidal | 147 |
| German | 2895147 |
| Nenets | 31311 |
| Nivkh | 688 |
| Nogai | 90020 |
| Orochon | 257 |
| Ossetic | 493610 |
| Persian | 9568 |
| Polish | 94038 |
| Portuguese | 9531 |
| Romanian | 22663 |
| Russian | 142573285 |
| Rutul | 29383 |
| Rushan | 441 |
| Sami | 787 |
| Svan | 153 |
| Selkup | 1641 |
| Serbo-Croatian | 9674 |
| Slovak | 2169 |
| Tabasaran | 128391 |
| Tajik | 131530 |
| Talysh | 5310 |
| Tatar | 5347706 |
| Tat | 3016 |
| Teleut | 1892 |
| Tindal | 616 |
| Tofalar | 378 |
| Tubalar | 436 |
| Tuvinian | 242754 |
| Turkish | 161319 |
| Turkmen | 38533 |
| Udine | 2960 |

| | Number of people competent in the language |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Udmurt | 463837 |
| Udekhe | 227 |
| Uzbek | 238831 |
| Uyghur | 1932 |
| Ukranian | 1815210 |
| Ulta | 64 |
| Olcha | 732 |
| Finnish | 51891 |
| French | 705217 |
| Khakass | 52217 |
| Khanty | 13568 |
| Khvarshin | 1872 |
| Hindi | 5853 |
| Tsakhur | 9771 |
| Tsez | 15356 |
| Romani | 166514 |
| Chamalin | 2355 |
| Chelkan | 539 |
| Chechen | 1331844 |
| Czech | 13242 |
| Chuvash | 1325382 |
| Chukchi | 7742 |
| Chulym-Turkish | 270 |
| Swedish | 7113 |
| Shor | 6210 |
| Shughni | 52 |
| Evenki | 7584 |
| Even | 7168 |
| Enets | 119 |
| Estonian | 26645 |
| Yugi | 131 |
| Yukaghir | 604 |
| Yurta Tatar | 22 |
| Yakut | 456288 |
| Japanese | 24787 |
| Other languages (not listed above) | 107715 |
| Competence in languages not indicated | 1420544 |

Annex 3

Population of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian

| Peoples | year 1979 | year 1989 | year 2002 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aleuts | 489 | 644 | 540 |
| Dolgans | 4911 | 6584 | 7261 |
| Itelmens | 1335 | 2429 | 3180 |
| Kamchadals | - | - | 2293 |
| Kereks | - | - | 8 |
| Kets | 1072 | 1084 | 1513 |
| Koryaks | 7637 | 8942 | 8743 |
| Kumandines | - | - | 3114 |
| Mansis | 7434 | 8279 | 11432 |
| Nanais | 10357 | 11883 | 12160 |
| Nganasans | 842 | 1262 | 834 |
| Negidals | 477 | 587 | 567 |
| Nenets | 29487 | 34190 | 41302 |
| Nivkhs | 4366 | 4631 | 5162 |
| Orochi | 1040 | 883 | 686 |
| Lapps | 1775 | 1835 | 1991 |
| Selkups | 3518 | 3564 | 4249 |
| Soyots | - | - | 2769 |
| Tazians | - | 210 | 276 |
| Telengits | - | - | 2399 |
| Teleuts | - | - | 2650 |
| Tofalars | 576 | 722 | 837 |
| Tubalars | - | - | 1565 |
| Tuvinian-todzhinians | - | - | 4442 |
| Udegeys | 1431 | 1902 | 1657 |
| Ultas (Oroks) | - | 179 | 346 |
| Ulchis | 2494 | 3173 | 2913 |
| Khantys | 20747 | 22283 | 28678 |
| Chelkans | - | - | 855 |
| Chuvans | - | 1384 | 1087 |
| Chukchis | 13937 | 15107 | 15767 |
| Chulyms | - | - | 656 |
| Shors | - | 15745 | 13975 |
| Evenks | 27941 | 29901 | 35527 |
| Evens | 12452 | 17055 | 19071 |
| Enetss | - | 198 | 237 |
| Eskimos | 1460 | 1704 | 1750 |
| Yukaghirs | 801 | 1112 | 1509 |
| Total | 156579 | 197472 | 244001 |

The size of indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East in different entities of the Russian Federation

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| In all the specified entities | 237914 | 477 | 7132 | 3063 | 2256 | 5 | 1386 | 8426 | 3007 | 10956 | 11847 | 818 | 523 | 40548 | 5009 | 636 | 1796 | 4115 | 2762 |
| Town | 69363 | 116 | 1219 | 1109 | 1266 | 2 | 329 | 2479 | 1628 | 5588 | 3479 | 152 | 127 | 72464 | 237 | 299 | 703 | 691 | 246 |
| Village | 168551 | 361 | 5913 | 1954 | 990 | 3 | 1057 | 5950 | 1379 | 5368 | 8368 | 666 | 396 | 33302 | 2635 | 337 | 1093 | 3424 | 2516 |
| The Republic of Altai | 5849 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 931 | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Town | 804 | | | | | | | | 445 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village | 5045 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 486 | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| The Republic of Buryatia | 5166 | | 8 | 3 | 4 | | | | 3 | 3 | 8 | | | 5 | 6 | | | 2 | 2739 |
| Town | 952 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 232 |
| Village | 4214 | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 5 | | | | 2507 |
| The Republic of Komi | 881 | | 2 | | | | 10 | 1 | 2 | 11 | | | | 708 | | | | 12 | |
| Town | 769 | | 2 | | | | 5 | | 2 | 10 | | | | 624 | | | | 10 | |
| Village | 112 | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 84 | | | | 2 | |
| The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) | 33133 | 1 | 1272 | 4 | | | 6 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 63 | 3 | | 27 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|--|---|-------|----------|----------|------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| Town | 8746 | 1 | 156 | 1 | | | 6 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 43 | 2 | | 12 | 6 | | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Village | 24387 | | 111 6 | 3 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 20 | 1 | | 15 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| The Republic of Tuva | 4509 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Town | 51 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Village | 4458 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| The Republic of Khakassia | 1158 | 1 | 7 | | | | 10 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | 2 | | | 5 | |
| Town | 587 | 1 | 5 | | | | 7 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Village | 571 | | 2 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| The Altai krai | 1950 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 166 3 | 2 | 5 | | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Town | 989 | | | 4 | | | 5 | 1 | 831 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 4 | |
| Village | 961 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 832 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| The Krasnoyarsk krai | 16758 | 2 | 580 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 118 9 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 811 | 2 | 3188 | 5 | | 1 | 412 | |
| Town | 3655 | | 103 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 199 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 147 | 2 | 494 | 4 | | | 58 | |
| Village | 13103 | 2 | 476 7 | 3 | | | 990 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 664 | | 2694 | 1 | | 1 | 354 | |
| The Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous | 9879 | | 551 7 | | | | 16 | | | | 7 | 766 | | 3054 | 1 | | 1 | 9 | |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|----------|----------|------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| okrug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town | 1410 | | 786 | | | | 13 | | | | 6 | 111 | | 390 | 1 | | | 5 | |
| Village | 8469 | | 473 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 655 | | 2664 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| The Evenk autonomous okrug | 4078 | 2 | 30 | | | | 211 | | | | | 7 | | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| Town | 1122 | | 16 | | | | 21 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Village | 2956 | 2 | 14 | | | | 190 | | | | | 5 | | 11 | | | | | |
| The Primorie krai | 2058 | 7 | 4 | 29 | 13 | | 3 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 417 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 29 | 24 | 1 | 4 | |
| Town | 736 | 5 | | 24 | 6 | | 3 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 142 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 11 | 1 | 4 | |
| Village | 1322 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | | | 9 | | 3 | 275 | | | 6 | 2 | 13 | | | |
| The Khabarovsk krai | 23870 | 2 | 10 | 35 | 13 | | 3 | 49 | 11 | 20 | 1099 3 | 1 | 50 5 | 12 | 245 2 | 42 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| Town | 6010 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 8 | | 3 | 34 | 11 | 12 | 3002 | 1 | 11 5 | 9 | 969 | 15 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Village | 17860 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 5 | | | 15 | | 8 | 7991 | | 39 0 | 3 | 148 3 | 27 6 | | | |
| The Amur oblast | 1653 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 35 | | 2 | 4 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Town | 248 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 20 | | | 2 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Village | 1405 | | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | | 2 | 15 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| The Arkhangelsk oblast | 8407 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 8 | 3 | | 8 | 6 | | 1 | 8326 | 3 | | 7 | | |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|---|---|-------|---------|----------|------------|--------|------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| Town | 1874 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 5 | 3 | | 1 | 1822 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| Village | 6533 | | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | 6504 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| The Nenets autonomous okrug | 7782 | | 1 | | | | 6 | | | | | | 1 | 7754 | 1 | | | | |
| Town | 1601 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 1582 | 1 | | | | |
| Village | 6181 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 6172 | | | | | |
| The Irkutsk oblast (including autonomous okrug) | 2418 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | | 9 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 18 | | 1 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| Town | 586 | | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 17 | | 1 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Village | 1832 | 1 | | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | | 7 | 1 | | | 2 | 9 |
| The Kamchatka oblast | 15381 | 446 | | 2296 | 188 1 | | | 732 8 | 3 | 1 | 63 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Town | 4213 | 96 | | 584 | 103 0 | | | 199 8 | 2 | 1 | 48 | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Village | 11168 | 350 | | 1712 | 851 | | | 533 0 | 1 | | 15 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| The Koryak autonomous okrug | 10239 | 6 | | 1181 | 132 | | | 671 0 | | | 21 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Town | 2033 | 3 | | 145 | 80 | | | 161 1 | | | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Village | 8206 | 3 | | 1036 | 52 | | | 509 | | | 15 | | 2 | | | | | | |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|--------------------------|---|-------|---------|----------|------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Kemerovo oblast | 14488 | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 6 | 4 | 294 | 14 | 3 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | |
| Town | 9927 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 246 | 13 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| Village | 4561 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 48 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| The Magadan oblast | 4995 | 4 | | 643 | 314 | | | 888 | 9 | | 15 | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 1 | |
| Town | 2932 | 1 | | 428 | 198 | | | 346 | 9 | | 13 | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 89 | | | |
| Village | 2063 | 3 | | 215 | 116 | | | 542 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 37 | 1 | | |
| The Murmansk oblast | 1995 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | 163 | | | 176 | | |
| Town | 795 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | 58 | | | 9 | | |
| Village | 1200 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 105 | | | 108 | | |
| The Sakhalin oblast | 3271 | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | 4 | | 1 | 159 | | 2 | 1 | 245 | 0 | 42 | | 1 |
| Town | 1806 | | | 8 | 2 | | | 4 | | 1 | 134 | | 1 | 1 | 132 | 2 | 38 | | 1 |
| Village | 1465 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 25 | | 1 | | 112 | 8 | 4 | | |
| The Sverdlovsk oblast | 629 | 2 | 3 | | | | 3 | 15 | 1 | 259 | 11 | 1 | | 63 | 1 | 1 | | 15 | |
| Town | 427 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 12 | 1 | 130 | 10 | | | 48 | 1 | 1 | | 12 | |
| Village | 202 | | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 129 | 1 | 1 | | 15 | | | | 3 | |
| The Tomsk oblast | 3477 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 93 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 4 | | | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 178 | 7 |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|---|---|-------|---------|----------|------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| Town | 719 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 59 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 4 | | | 4 | | | 3 | 312 | |
| Village | 2758 | 1 | | | | | 34 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 147 | |
| The Tyumen oblast | 67403 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 31 | 9 | 25 | 1056 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 185 | |
| Town | 18885 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | 18 | 8 | 22 | 5357 | | | 2 | 4126 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 275 | |
| Village | 48518 | | | 1 | | | 13 | 1 | 3 | 5204 | 3 | | 1 | 2383 | | | 1 | 158 | |
| The Khanty- Mansijsk autonomous okrug | 28496 | | 1 | | | | 14 | 6 | 17 | 9894 | | | | 1290 | 10 | | 1 | 22 | |
| Town | 12135 | | 1 | | | | 14 | 6 | 17 | 4865 | | | | 329 | 10 | | | 17 | |
| Village | 16361 | | | | | | | | | 5029 | | | | 961 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| The Yamalo- Nenets autonomous okrug | 37287 | 1 | 4 | | | | 15 | 1 | 5 | 172 | 2 | | 3 | 2643 | | | | 179 | |
| Town | 5654 | 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 101 | | | 2 | 3616 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 228 | |
| Village | 31633 | | | | | | 11 | | 1 | 71 | 2 | | 1 | 2281 | | | | 156 | |
| The Chita Region (including autonomous okrug) | 1600 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | | | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 4 | 3 |

| | small peoples of the North from specified entities | Aleut | Dolgans | Itelmens | Kamchadals | Kereks | Kets | Koryaks | Cumandins | Mansis | Nanais | Nganasans | Negidals | Nenets | Nivkhs | Orochis | Saami | Selkups | Soyots |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|---------|----------|------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| Town | 276 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Village | 1324 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | 3 | | | 3 | |
| The Chukotka autonomous okrug | 16865 | | 1 | 15 | 8 | 3 | | 55 | | | 9 | | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Town | 3376 | | | 9 | 6 | | | 24 | | | 7 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Village | 13489 | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | 31 | | | 2 | | | 19 | | 1 | | | |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvinian- Tojinian | Udeghes Usta (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulym | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| In all the specified entities | 26 5 | 237 4 | 262 3 | 781 | 156 2 | 443 7 | 160 1 | 32 7 | 281 8 | 2799 1 | 84 6 | 103 3 | 1521 4 | 64 9 | 1360 0 | 3490 3 | 1886 7 | 22 3 | 164 4 | 139 4 |
| Town | 99 | 91 | 111 8 | 89 | 147 | 5 | 386 | 8 | 484 | 9440 | 6 | 325 | 2924 | 48 | 9683 | 8089 | 5951 | 44 | 479 | 597 |
| Village | 16 6 | 228 3 | 150 5 | 692 | 141 5 | 443 2 | 121 5 | 13 9 | 233 4 | 1855 1 | 72 0 | 708 | 1229 0 | 60 1 | 3917 | 2681 4 | 1291 6 | 17 9 | 116 5 | 797 |
| The Republic of Altai | | 236 8 | 32 | | 153 3 | | | | 6 | 83 0 | | | | 141 | | | | | | 1 |
| Town | | 87 | 21 | | 120 | | | | | 11 3 | | | | 18 | | | | | | |
| Village | | 228 1 | 11 | | 141 3 | | | | 6 | 71 7 | | | | 123 | | | | | | 1 |
| The Republic of Buryatia | | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | 11 | 6 | | | 7 | 6 | 2334 | 12 | | 2 | | |
| Town | | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | | 5 | 6 | | | 1 | 4 | 662 | 11 | | | | |
| Village | | | | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | 6 | 2 | 1672 | 1 | | 2 | | |
| The Republic of Komi | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 88 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | 5 |
| Town | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 80 | | 1 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | 5 |
| Village | | 1 | | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) | | | 20 | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | | 2 | 602 | 1 | 69 | 1823 2 | 1165 7 | | 6 | 109 7 |
| Town | | | 20 | 2 | | | 3 | | 3 | 4 | | 2 | 165 | 1 | 64 | 4221 | 3569 | 1 | 6 | 426 |
| Village | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | 437 | | 5 | 1401 | 8088 | 1 | | 671 |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvimian-Tojiminian | Udeghes | Uru (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulym | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs |
|--|------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| The Republic of Tuva | | | | 4 | | 443 | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 42 | 7 | | | | |
| Town | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | 33 | 3 | | | | |
| Village | | | | | | 443 | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| The Republic of Khakassia | | | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1078 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Town | | | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 531 | 12 | 4 | | 1 | 3 |
| Village | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 547 | 9 | | 1 | | |
| The Altai krai | | 3 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | | | 14 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 165 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Town | | 3 | 14 | | 5 | 1 | | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | 8 | | 70 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Village | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 95 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| The Krasnoyarsk krai | | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 19 | | | 8 | 15 | 201 | 4632 | 17 | 3 | 5 | |
| Town | | | 1 | 8 | | 1 | | | | 13 | | | 6 | 9 | 11 | 138 | 1438 | 6 | 39 | 4 |
| Village | | | | 4 | | | 5 | | 5 | 6 | | | 2 | 14 | 8 | 63 | 3194 | 11 | 17 | 4 |
| The Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 305 | | 7 | 19 | 1 |
| Town | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 71 | | 24 | | |
| Village | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 234 | | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| The Evenk autonomous okrug | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | 3802 | 8 | | | |
| Town | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1079 | 1 | | | |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvinian- Tojiniian | Udeghes Uita (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulym | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs |
|---|------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Village | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2723 | 7 | | | |
| The Primorie krai | 25 | | | | | | 918 | 2 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 54 | | 23 | 103 | 60 | | 9 | 4 |
| Town | 6 | | | | | | 178 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 37 | | 18 | 67 | 47 | | 4 | 2 |
| Village | 16 | | | | | | 740 | | 5 | 6 | 1 | 17 | | 5 | 36 | 13 | | 5 | 2 |
| The Khabarovsk krai | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | | 613 | 24 | 271 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 85 | 37 | 4533 | 1272 | 2 | 16 | 5 |
| Town | 3 | | | 2 | | | 159 | 16 | 413 | 10 | | 4 | 50 | 28 | 699 | 257 | 2 | 14 | 5 |
| Village | | | 1 | | | | 454 | 8 | 230 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 9 | 3834 | 1015 | | 2 | |
| The Amur oblast | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 7 | | 2 | 12 | 13 | 1501 | 21 | | 4 | 1 |
| Town | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | 174 | 6 | | | 1 |
| Village | | | | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1327 | 15 | | 4 | |
| The Arkhangelsk oblast | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 15 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | | | 1 | |
| Town | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | | | | |
| Village | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | |
| The Nenets autonomous okrug | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | 13 | | | | |
| Town | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 9 | | | | |
| Village | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| The Irkutsk oblast (including autonomous okrug) | 1 | | | 723 | 12 | | 5 | | 5 | 26 | | 3 | 12 | 43 | 1431 | 23 | | 1 | 6 |
| Town | 1 | | | 42 | 12 | | 3 | | 5 | 19 | | 3 | 7 | 33 | 350 | 11 | | 1 | 4 |
| Village | | | | 681 | | | 2 | | | 7 | | | 5 | 10 | 1081 | 12 | | | 2 |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvinian-Tojiniian | Udeghes | Uita (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulyim | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| The Kamchatka oblast | | | 1 | | | | 16 | | 15 | 7 | | 7 | 1487 | | 6 | 15 | 1779 | | 19 | 1 |
| Town | | | 1 | | | | 14 | | 13 | 7 | | 4 | 100 | | 6 | 10 | 277 | | 15 | 1 |
| Village | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | 3 | 1387 | | | 5 | 1502 | | 4 | |
| The Koryak autonomous okrug | | | | | | | 5 | | 7 | 1 | | | 1412 | | | 7 | 751 | | 3 | |
| Town | | | | | | | 3 | | 5 | 1 | | | 56 | | | 5 | 117 | | | |
| Village | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1356 | | | 2 | 634 | | 3 | |
| The Kemerovo oblast | | | 253 4 | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 7 | | | 13 | 1 | 1155 4 | 22 | 2 | | 3 | 2 |
| Town | | | 104 4 | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 6 | | | 9 | 1 | 8545 | 21 | 2 | | 3 | 2 |
| Village | | | 149 0 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | 3009 | 1 | | | | |
| The Magadan oblast | 1 | | | | | | 5 | | 9 | 2 | | 39 | 248 | | 21 | 25 | 2527 | | 26 | 79 |
| Town | 1 | | | | | | 5 | | 9 | 2 | | 36 | 230 | | 21 | 23 | 1415 | | 26 | 68 |
| Village | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 18 | | | 2 | 1112 | | | 11 |
| The Murmansk oblast | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 | | 1 | 4 | | 11 | 13 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Town | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 1 | 4 | | 11 | 11 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Village | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| The Sakhalin oblast | 3 | | | 1 | | | 12 | 29 8 | 9 | 5 | | 2 | 11 | | 5 | 243 | 8 | | 1 | 2 |
| Town | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 16 9 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 8 | | 5 | 89 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Village | | | | | | | 8 | 12 | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | | | 154 | 6 | | | 2 |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvinian- Tojinian | Udeghes Uita (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulym | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| The Sverdlovsk oblast | | | 2 | 3 | 7 | | 15 | 2 | 148 | | 2 | 12 | | 29 | 16 | 9 | | 9 | |
| Town | | | 2 | 3 | 7 | | 15 | 1 | 121 | | | 11 | | 22 | 14 | 4 | | 8 | |
| Village | | | | | | | | 1 | 27 | | 2 | 1 | | 7 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | |
| The Tomsk oblast | | | 7 | 13 | 1 | | | 2 | 873 | | | 6 | 48 4 | 41 | 103 | 6 | | 3 | |
| Town | | | 6 | 13 | 1 | | | 2 | 186 | | | 6 | 33 | 30 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Village | | | 1 | | | | | | 687 | | | | 45 1 | 11 | 84 | 5 | | 3 | |
| The Tyumen oblast | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | 3 | 2669 4 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 81 | 109 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Town | | | 4 | 1 | | | | 3 | 8924 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 70 | 36 | 6 | | 1 | 1 |
| Village | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1777 0 | | | 1 | | 11 | 73 | 11 | 2 | | |
| The Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1712 8 | | 1 | 1 | | 59 | 43 | 6 | | | 1 |
| Town | | | | | | | | 1 | 6798 | | 1 | | | 52 | 21 | 2 | | | 1 |
| Village | | 1 | | | | | | | 1033 0 | | | 1 | | 7 | 22 | 4 | | | |
| The Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug | | | 4 | | | | | 2 | 8760 | | | 3 | | 12 | 57 | 7 | 2 | 1 | |
| Town | | | 4 | | | | | 2 | 1657 | | | 3 | | 9 | 11 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Village | | | | | | | | | 7103 | | | | | 3 | 46 | 5 | 2 | | |
| The Chita oblast (including | | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 7 | | | 3 | | 10 | 1492 | 35 | | | |

| | Tats | Telengits | Teleut | Tofalars | Tubalars | Tuvinian- Tojinian | Udeghes Uita (Oroks) | Ulchis | Khants | Chelkans | Chuvans | Chukchis | Chulym | Shors | Evenks | Evens | Enets | Eskimos | Yukaghirs |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| autonomous okrug) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town | | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | | | 10 | 213 | 12 | | | |
| Village | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | 1279 | 23 | | | |
| The Chukotka autonomous okrug | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 4 | | 951 | 1262 | | 6 | 37 | 1407 | | 153 | |
| Town | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 4 | | 259 | 2264 | | 6 | 4 | 313 | | 394 | 78 |
| Village | | | | | | | | | | | 692 | 1035 | | | 33 | 1094 | | 114 | 107 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | 0 | |

Annex 5

INFORMATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PUPILS SPACED OUT BY THE LANGUAGE OF TEACHING AND STUDYING THE NATIVE (NON-RUSSIAN) LANGUAGE (EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH HEALTH LIMITATIONS NOT INCLUDED) 2001 - 2004

Urban and rural areas

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|---------|--|--|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Over all the institutions with the languages of teaching and with studying the language as a school discipline The sum of pages 2-78 and 79-81 over columns 4-7 and 9-12 | 01 | 0 | 506449 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 484104 | 950267 | | 1772994 | | | | | |
| Abazin | 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 1604 | 2600 | 909 | 5113 |
| Avaric | 03 | 537 | 29463 | 0 | 0 | 29463 | 549 | 16549 | 56063 | 13119 | 85731 |
| Adygei | 04 | 20 | 2192 | 0 | 0 | 2192 | 129 | 7500 | 18503 | 3378 | 29381 |
| Azerbaijani | 05 | 6 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 521 | 72 | 6658 | 9288 | 2668 | 18614 |
| Altai | 06 | 64 | 2658 | 430 | 89 | 3177 | 128 | 3055 | 7191 | 1502 | 11748 |
| Armenian | 07 | 7 | 358 | 725 | 289 | 1372 | 16 | 1066 | 1832 | 511 | 3409 |

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|-------|--|--|------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| Balkar | 08 | 5 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 89 | 4799 | 6927 | 2377 | 14103 |
| Bashkir | 09 | 911 | 24144 | 34289 | 8123 | 66556 | 1425 | 57083 | 91652 | 16524 | 165259 |
| Belarusian | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 25 |
| Buriat | 11 | 140 | 5339 | 362 | 124 | 5825 | 344 | 19528 | 37676 | 6023 | 63227 |
| Veps | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 168 | 174 | 9 | 351 |
| Georgian | 13 | 1 | 74 | 129 | 35 | 238 | 4 | 285 | 391 | 124 | 800 |
| Darghi | 14 | 187 | 17026 | 0 | 0 | 17026 | 289 | 7321 | 28277 | 6963 | 42561 |
| Dolgan | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 386 | 469 | 0 | 855 |
| Hebrew (Yiddish) | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 355 | 458 | 137 | 950 |
| Itelmes | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 54 | 0 | 87 |
| Ingush | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 24419 | 28415 | 7659 | 60493 |
| Kazakh | 19 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 10 | 58 | 92 | 2904 | 5233 | 817 | 8954 |
| Kalmyk | 20 | 71 | 2527 | 40 | 0 | 2567 | 200 | 11474 | 18516 | 5738 | 35728 |
| Kabardian | 21 | 74 | 9135 | 0 | 0 | 9135 | 219 | 17985 | 45163 | 13962 | 77110 |
| Karachay | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 9435 | 14597 | 4497 | 28529 |
| Karelian | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1186 | 615 | 32 | 1833 |
| Ket | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 44 | 8 | 0 | 52 |
| Komi | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 371 | 23564 | 18916 | 1867 | 44347 |
| Komi-Permyak | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 1879 | 3128 | 457 | 5464 |
| Korean | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 341 | 1441 | 539 | 2321 |
| Koryak | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 427 | 423 | 12 | 862 |
| Crimean Tatar | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--|---|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| Kumyk | 30 | 71 | 11967 | 0 | 0 | 11967 | 176 | 9611 | 28279 | 7455 | 45345 |
| Lak | 31 | 79 | 2235 | 0 | 0 | 2235 | 106 | 2328 | 5903 | 1435 | 9666 |
| Lezgian | 32 | 148 | 13447 | 0 | 0 | 13447 | 210 | 5735 | 25788 | 8254 | 39777 |
| Lettish | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 40 |
| Lithuanian | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 111 | 120 | 27 | 258 |
| Mountain Mari | 35 | 20 | 1015 | 0 | 0 | 1015 | 38 | 992 | 3287 | 272 | 4551 |
| Meadow Mari | 36 | 258 | 8027 | 1720 | 39 | 9786 | 410 | 12191 | 35352 | 3916 | 51459 |
| Mordvin Moksha | 37 | 117 | 1938 | 0 | 0 | 1938 | 121 | 960 | 5136 | 1352 | 7448 |
| Mordvin Erzva | 38 | 83 | 1634 | 90 | 0 | 1724 | 154 | 1777 | 5373 | 1513 | 8663 |
| Mansi | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 342 | 432 | 2 | 776 |
| Nanai | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 395 | 464 | 54 | 913 |
| Nenets | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 2937 | 2346 | 33 | 5316 |
| Nogai | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 3514 | 5204 | 1289 | 10007 |
| German | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 1399 | 1538 | 223 | 3160 |
| Modern Greek | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 77 | 199 | 53 | 329 |
| Nivkh (in two dialects) | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 118 | 82 | 0 | 200 |
| Ossetic | 46 | 45 | 2868 | 0 | 0 | 2868 | 196 | 28589 | 42436 | 11945 | 82970 |
| Polish | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 64 | 99 | 34 | 197 |
| Russian | 48 | 59135 | 508541 456627 | 933556 8 | 283216 4 | 1724254 6 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Rutul | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 484 | 0 | 0 | 484 |
| Sami | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|--------|--|--|------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| Selkup | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 141 | 31 | 0 | 172 |
| Tabasaran | 52 | 71 | 4205 | 0 | 0 | 4205 | 125 | 3320 | 9385 | 3004 | 15709 |
| Tatar | 53 | 2166 | 59435 | 80181 | 26293 | 165909 | 2466 | 150763 | 276404 | 88548 | 515715 |
| Tat | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 67 | 0 | 99 |
| Tofa | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 78 | 33 | 0 | 111 |
| Tuvinian | 56 | 153 | 19338 | 9994 | 0 | 29332 | 147 | 77 | 18211 | 6874 | 25162 |
| Turkish | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 94 | 173 | 93 | 360 |
| Turkmen | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 333 | 266 | 44 | 643 |
| Udmurt | 59 | 44 | 856 | 318 | 48 | 1222 | 452 | 10378 | 17444 | 4121 | 31943 |
| Ukrainian | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 134 | 197 | 12 | 343 |
| Khakass | 61 | 12 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 341 | 92 | 2688 | 4181 | 1065 | 7934 |
| Khanty (in three dialects) | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 146 | 1162 | 72 | 2702 |
| Finnish | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 206 | 4914 | 1126 | 8101 |
| Chechen | 64 | 19 | 2261 | 0 | 0 | 2261 | 482 | 8926 | 99742 | 18130 | 207139 |
| Circassian | 65 | 7 | 434 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 43 | 2056 | 4122 | 1325 | 7503 |
| Chuvash | 66 | 571 | 23069 | 3148 | 386 | 26603 | 451 | 32233 | 75795 | 2642 | 110670 |
| Chukchi | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 1056 | 1166 | 119 | 2341 |
| Even | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 711 | 912 | 172 | 1795 |
| Eskimo | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 86 | 153 | 36 | 275 |
| Evenki | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 829 | 1255 | 138 | 2222 |
| Estonian | 71 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 30 |
| Yukaghir | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 62 | 19 | 121 |
| Yakut | 73 | 443 | 25916 | 35635 | 12177 | 73728 | 92 | 6567 | 8156 | 1951 | 16674 |

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|---|-------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|---------|--|--|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| Chinese | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 307 | 294 | 84 | 685 |
| Greek | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 101 | 19 | 120 |
| Hebrew (New-Hebraic) | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 282 | 429 | 141 | 852 |
| Azul | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 1170 | 1343 | 405 | 2918 |
| Shor | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 125 | 189 | 9 | 323 |
| Tsakhur | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 59 | 179 | 46 | 284 |
| Nganasan | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 88 | 70 | 0 | 158 |
| Nigidal | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Udekhe | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ulcha | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Out of the total number (page 01) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Institutions with the Russian language of teaching | 84 | 55979 | 49927 | 89565 | 270887 | 1665823 | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3. Institutions with non-Russian language(s) of teaching | 85 | 3328 | 86955 | 107863 | 34330 | 229148 | X | X | X | X | X |
| 4. Institutions with both Russian and non-Russian language(s) of teaching | 86 | 3156 | 26774 | 43823 | 136580 | 842562 | X | X | X | X | X |

| Name | Line number | Number of institutions according to the language of teaching (units) | Distribution of students spaced out by the language of teaching (persons) | | | | Number of institutions where the native (non-Russian) language is studied as a school discipline (units) | Distribution of students studying the native (non-Russian) language as a school discipline (persons) | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|-------|--|--|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total | | Grades 1-4 | Grades 5-9 | Grades 10-11 (12) | Total |
| 5. Institutions where non-Russian languages are studied at optional courses or in special groups | 87 | 955 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 33670 |

Annex 6

Information on the studying of the languages of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation (2001-2004)

| Region | Location | Language | Language of teaching | | | | | Subject of teaching | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students |
| Buryatia | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 138 | 323 | 0 | 461 |
| Karelia | urban | Veps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 37 | 0 | 75 |
| | rural | Veps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 123 | 75 | 0 | 198 |
| | rural | Karelian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 617 | 402 | 22 | 1041 |
| Sakha (Yakutia) | urban | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | urban | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 18 |
| | rural | Chukchi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 61 | 15 | 107 |
| | rural | Even | 2 | 50 | 78 | 1 | 129 | 12 | 331 | 399 | 100 | 830 |
| | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 289 | 418 | 48 | 755 |
| | rural | Yukaghir | 2 | 40 | 59 | 19 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuva | urban | Tuvinian | 26 | 7885 | 4475 | 0 | 12360 | 27 | 346 | 6524 | 2027 | 8897 |
| | rural | Tuvinian | 125 | 12349 | 6090 | 0 | 18439 | 114 | 16 | 10122 | 4173 | 14311 |
| Krasnoyarsk krai | urban | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 171 | 30 | 242 |
| | rural | Ket | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 64 | 38 | 0 | 102 |
| | rural | Selkup | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| | rural | Tuvinian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 39 | 0 | 60 |
| | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 412 | 367 | 0 | 779 |

| Region | Location | Language | Language of teaching | | | | | Subject of teaching | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students |
| Khabarovsk krai | rural | Nanaj | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 354 | 530 | 59 | 943 |
| | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 50 | 0 | 78 |
| | rural | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 77 | 0 | 116 |
| | rural | Udihe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | rural | Olcha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Amur oblast | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 121 | 177 | 18 | 316 |
| Irkutsk oblast | rural | Tofa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 30 | 88 | 4 | 122 |
| Kamchatka oblast | rural | Eskimo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 44 | 3 | 0 | 84 |
| Kemerovo oblast | urban | Shor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 115 | 21 | 201 |
| | rural | Shor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Magadan oblast | urban | Koryak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 82 | 22 | 137 |
| | urban | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 37 | 8 | 56 |
| | rural | Koryak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| | rural | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 66 | 10 | 117 |
| Murmansk oblast | urban | Komi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | urban | Lappish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |

| Region | Location | Language | Language of teaching | | | | | Subject of teaching | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students |
| Sakhalin oblast | urban | Nivkh (2 dialects) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 22 | 0 | 50 |
| | rural | Nivkh (2 dialects) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| Tomsk oblast | rural | Selkup | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 23 |
| Chita oblast | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 28 | 0 | 47 |
| Koryak autonomous okrug | rural | Itelmen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 37 | 51 | 0 | 88 |
| | rural | Koryak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 402 | 448 | 37 | 887 |
| | rural | Chukchi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| | rural | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 29 |
| Nenets autonomous okrug | urban | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 116 | 0 | 116 |
| | rural | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 333 | 311 | 21 | 665 |
| Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug | urban | Dolgan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 21 | 0 | 34 |
| | urban | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 52 | 0 | 125 |

| Region | Location | Language | Language of teaching | | | | | Subject of teaching | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students |
| | rural | Dolgan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 495 | 391 | 0 | 886 |
| | rural | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 178 | 151 | 14 | 343 |
| | rural | Nganasan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 91 | 56 | 0 | 147 |
| | rural | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 27 | 0 | 40 |
| Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug | urban | Mansi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 85 | 18 | 198 | 303 |
| | rural | Mansi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 332 | 411 | 13 | 756 |
| | rural | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 33 | 3 | 82 |
| | rural | Khanty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 852 | 489 | 46 | 1387 |
| Chukotka autonomous okrug | urban | Chukchi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | rural | Chukchi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 1006 | 1110 | 93 | 2209 |
| | rural | Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 43 | 0 | 122 |
| | rural | Eskimo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 73 | 18 | 146 |
| Evenk autonomous okrug | urban | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 171 | 30 | 242 |
| | rural | Ket | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | rural | Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 348 | 367 | 0 | 715 |

| Region | Location | Language | Language of teaching | | | | | Subject of teaching | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students | Number of schools | 1-4th year Number of students | 5-9th year Number of students | 10-11th year Number of students | Total number of students |
| Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug | urban | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 384 | 326 | 0 | 710 |
| | urban | Selkup | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| | rural | Nenets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1984 | 1344 | 5 | 3333 |
| | rural | Selkup | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 103 | 10 | 0 | 113 |
| | rural | Khanty (3 dialects) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 564 | 569 | 6 | 1139 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 45243 |

Annex 7

National Minority Languages Print Media Growth Dynamics



| Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Publications: | 681 | 855 | 1 066 | 1 131 |
| Language of Publication: | 825 | 1 035 | 1 280 | 1 355 |
| Abaza | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Avar | 21 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| Adygei | 17 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Azerbaijani | 17 | 22 | 29 | 29 |
| Altai | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Armenian | 24 | 25 | 31 | 31 |
| Balkar | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Bashkir | 64 | 82 | 96 | 98 |
| Belarusian | 20 | 28 | 32 | 33 |
| Buryat | 25 | 34 | 36 | 37 |
| Vepsian | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Georgian | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Dargin | 8 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Dolgan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ivrit | 16 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Yiddish | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Ingush | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Kabardian | 30 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| Kazakh | 15 | 16 | 22 | 22 |
| Kalmyk | 17 | 22 | 42 | 49 |
| Karachay-Balkar | 12 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| Karachay | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Karelian | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Komi | 11 | 13 | 25 | 32 |
| Koryak | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kumyk | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Kurdish | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Lak | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Latvian | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Lezgin | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Lithuanian | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Mari | 23 | 32 | 35 | 36 |
| Moldavian | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Mordvinian | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Nanai | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Nenets | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Nogai | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Ossetic | 9 | 13 | 20 | 20 |

| Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rutul | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Old Slavonic | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Tabasaran | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tajik | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Talysh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tatar | 116 | 182 | 234 | 237 |
| Tat | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Teleut | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuvinian | 18 | 19 | 25 | 26 |
| Turkmen | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Turkic | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Udmurt | 24 | 26 | 28 | 28 |
| Uzbek | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ukrainian | 50 | 58 | 65 | 67 |
| Finno-Ugric | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Khakass | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Tsakhur | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Romani | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cherkess | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chechen | 22 | 22 | 26 | 45 |
| Chuvash | 83 | 105 | 127 | 128 |
| Chukchi | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Evenki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Even | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Erzyan | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Eskimo | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Estonian | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Yukaghir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Yakut | 15 | 19 | 57 | 74 |

Annex 8

Financing of Governmental Target Programs

| | Million Rubles | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | | | | | plan |
| The Development of Culture and Preservation of Russia's Culture Heritage subprogram of the Federal Target Culture of Russia (2001-2005) program | | 1,739.6 | 2,956.6 | 3,260.2 | 3,908.22 |
| Formation of Tolerant Mentality and Prevention of Extremism in Russian Society (2001-2005) | - | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 27.25 |
| Federal budget expenditures for the purchase of textbooks for the peoples of the Far North | 5.7 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Small Peoples of the North until 2001 | 83.5 | 90.0 | 110.0 | 94.9 | 101.04 |
| Development of Social Economic and Cultural Basis for the Revival of Russian Germans (1997-2006) | 53.8 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 30.0 | 116.1 |
| Economic and Social Reconstruction of the Chechen Republic (2002 and the years to follow) | - | - | 5,380.42 | 3,482.05 | 7,381.54 |

Выпускающие

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