



МІНІСТЕРСТВО  
ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ  
УКРАЇНИ

**LAW “ON EDUCATION”:  
SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES  
AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

**Liliia Hrynevych,**  
Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine



# INNOVATIVE CHARACTER OF THE LAW «ON EDUCATION»



- Right for education as a priority
- Professional freedom of teachers
- Modern structure of education system
- Competency-based education
- New quality assurance system
- Economic relations in education
- The national qualifications system



## SCHOOL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE



**16 365**  
schools



**3 769 177**  
pupils



**500 000**  
teachers





# SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR THE NATIONAL MINORITIES IN UKRAINE TODAY



**735** schools,  
with all classes taught in  
national minority language

**610** schools,  
with some classes taught  
in national minority language



**400 000**  
**children** from national minori-  
ties use their native language  
as medium of instruction



Prevailingly, study process  
is conducted **in the national  
minority languages**



Ukrainian language  
as a subject is taught  
for **2 hours** per week



For some national minorities the  
amount of subjects in Ukrainian has  
already been increased by the means  
of adopting separate study plans



## SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR THE NATIONAL MINORITIES IN UKRAINE TODAY



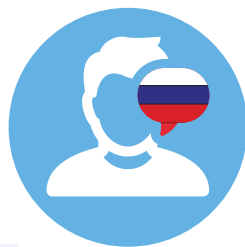
**2693**

**school  
children**  
study  
in Moldovan  
language  
**3 schools**



**1785**

**school  
children**  
study  
in Polish  
language  
**5 schools**



**355 955**

**school  
children**  
study  
in Russian  
language  
**581 schools**



**16139**

**school  
children**  
study  
in Romanian  
language  
**75 schools**



**16020**

**school  
children**  
study  
in Hungarian  
language  
**71 schools**

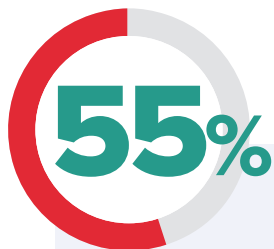


## TEST RESULTS FROM SCHOOLS WITH NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION



**of school leavers**

from the Hungarian minority failed the external independent testing in the Ukrainian language and literature



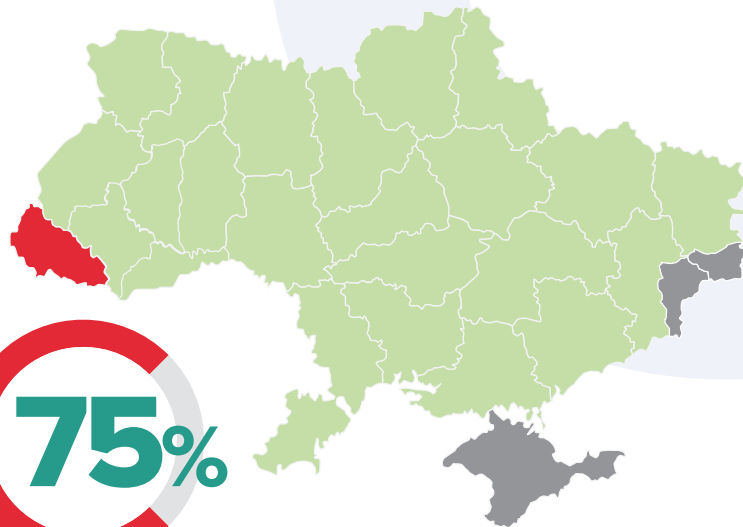
**of school leavers**

from the Romanian minority failed the external independent testing in the Ukrainian language and literature



**of school leavers**

from the Berehove region, the dense Hungarian community in Transcarpathian region, failed the external independent testing in the Ukrainian language and literature








# LOW COMPETENCE LEVEL IN STATE LANGUAGE DOES RESTRICT THE RIGHTS OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS










These children are not able to fully enjoy their constitutional right to work, enshrined in Article 43 of the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as the right for access to higher education

**Without the knowledge of the state language a person is not able to:**

-  Access the Ukrainian university
-  Be eligible for public service
-  Be eligible for public offices in the self-government bodies



# INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS THAT UKRAINE FULLY RESPECTS

-  Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
-  European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
-  The Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities
-  Convention against Discrimination in Education (UNESCO), 1960
-  Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 1992
-  The Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities
-  14 intergovernmental agreements



## ALL THESE DOCUMENTS CONTAIN 2 MAIN IDEAS



**Warranty to learn and  
be taught in mother tongue**





**Teaching and learning of the national minority languages shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language. Knowledge of the official language is a factor of social cohesion and integration**






## ARTICLE 7 OF THE LAW “ON EDUCATION“

for national minorities and indigenous peoples in the new Law “On Education”

**Children from national minorities can obtain education in their native language:**

-  In pre-school educational institutions
-  In primary school (1-4 grades)

**Children from national minorities have possibility to study several subjects in EU languages**

-  in basic school (grades 5-9)
-  in high school (grades 10-11 and 12 grade after the introduction of the reform)
-  in higher educational institutions of Ukraine.

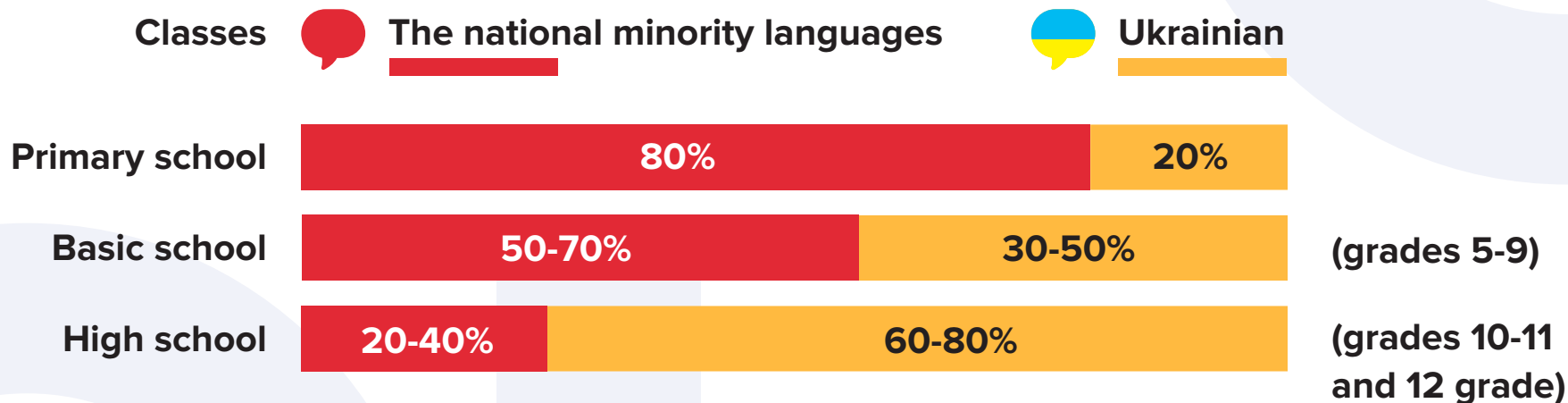
**THE LAW «ON EDUCATION»  
AIMS AT WIDENING CITIZENS' RIGHTS  
TO EQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

**THANK YOU**

**Liliia Hrynevych,**  
Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine



## PROPORTIONS





## DISPELLING THE MYTHS SURROUNDING THE LAW «ON EDUCATION»



- **Will Ukraine ban using national minorities languages as medium of instruction?**
- **No.** The right to learning be taught in mother tongue is guaranteed by the Constitution
- **Will Ukraine shut down the schools of national minorities?**
- **No.** None of the existing schools will be closed
- **Will the teachers be fired?**
- **No.** Everyone will keep their job. Moreover, additional training will be introduced.



# INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT CHILDREN, WHO BELONG TO NATIONAL MINORITIES

in learning the Ukrainian language before 2020



Increase by 1 hour of Ukrainian language learning in grades 1-4 in the schools of the national minorities



Increase for at least 1 hour of Ukrainian language learning in 5-9 grades



Opportunity to choose the language of instruction (state language or two language) for 1-2 subjects



Opportunities to gradually increase the number of subjects taught in state language (or in two languages) in basic or senior school by the means of multilingual learning



Ukrainian language courses for teachers of the national minorities schools, funded from the state budget



Professional development for teachers of the institutions with multilingual studies



# INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT CHILDREN, WHO BELONG TO NATIONAL MINORITIES

to learn and comprehend required terminology in their native language



introduction of additional classes (elective courses) in 10-11t grades in order to develop knowledge of native and state languages



Publishing of bilingual glossaries in history, geography, mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, jurisprudence, philology, computer science



Opportunities to increase the number of subjects taught in two languages (state and native) in basic or senior school by multilingual learning