



*Government Office of the Slovak Republic*

# Report on the status and rights of members of national minorities for 2012

2013

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## INTRODUCTION

The Slovak Republic is a multicultural country in which the members of a majority of the Slovak nation live together with the members of minorities with which they are equal in dignity and rights. As a result of historical development in the Slovak Republic live side by side several nationalities. Full and effective equality between persons belonging to national minorities and persons belonging to the majority is ensured in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life. In the Slovak Republic there are guaranteed on a long-term basis dignified conditions for development of each national minority. Slovak Constitution guarantees the equality of the majority with the members of minority, prohibits any discrimination based on sex, race, colour, language, belief and religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, nationality or ethnic group, property, gender or other status and guarantees the application of specific minority rights, through which it takes into account the specific conditions of life and culture of national minorities.

Report on the status and rights of national minorities comprehensively examines all the connection of the status and rights of national minorities, their social, economic, cultural status, their participation in the public affairs, exercise of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, the international conventions to which the Slovak Republic is bound, as well as national law. The aim of this report is to provide a comprehensive picture of the status and rights of national minorities in Slovakia. The structure and content of the report is based on the adjustment of the rights of national minorities in the Constitution of the Slovak Republic and other laws in force in the Slovak Republic. The report identifies and analyzes the statistical findings and the findings of other surveys and describes the current situation. The report contains also comparison of the position of national minorities in each area in 2012 with previous years.

According to Slovak law, everyone has the right to decide their nationality. Membership of a national minority is thus determined on the basis of the own will of a citizen. Minority language is defined by special law.

Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity – thus also ethnic is one of the fundamental values of the EU Member States, as stated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Although the EU has no power to adopt legislation for the protection of national minorities, references to national minorities and belonging to a national minority exist in primary and secondary European Union law. The European Parliament, in policy documents, is addressing this question and calls on the Member States that have not yet signed and ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, to do so. Slovak Republic ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages on 5 September 2001. Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities was signed on behalf of the Slovak Republic on 1 February 1995. National Council of the Slovak Republic expressed its consent with the Convention based on the Resolution No.128 as of 21 June 1995 and President of the Slovak Republic ratified it on 14 July 1995. The Convention entered into force on 1 February 1998, by virtue of Article 28. (1).

The status of national minorities is different due to their historical, social, cultural development, and their current share in the population of the Slovak Republic. For the purposes of this report are an essential source of information on the number of minority census results of population, houses and apartments, which were last held in 2011. The results of the census, compared with previous censuses, were as follows:

**Table No. 1**  
*National structure of the population in the Slovak Republic*<sup>1</sup>

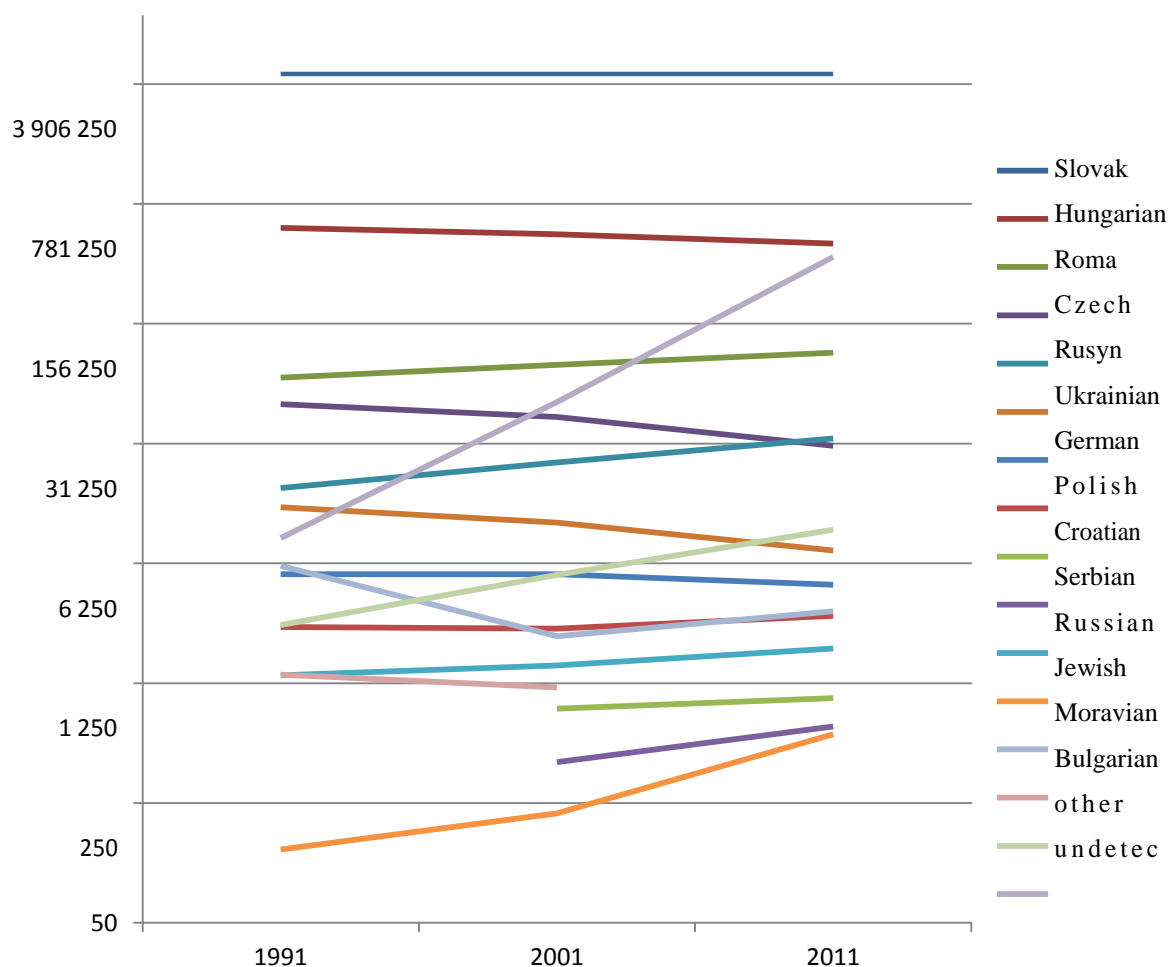
Residing population (according to PR) total	2011		2001		1991	
	total	in %	total	in %	total	in %
	5 397 036	100,0	5 379 455	100,0	5 274 335	100,0
Nationality						
Slovak	4 352 775	80,7	4 614 854	85,8	4 519 328	85,7
Hungarian	458 467	8,5	520 528	9,7	567 296	10,8
Roma	105 738	2,0	89 920	1,7	75 802	1,4
Czech	30 367	0,6	44 620	0,8	52 884	1,0
Rusyn	33 482	0,6	24 201	0,4	17 197	0,3
Ukrainian	7 430	0,1	10 814	0,2	13 281	0,3
German	4 690	0,1	5 405	0,1	5 414	0,1
Polish	3 084	0,1	2 602	0,0	2 659	0,1
Croatian	1 022	0,0	890	0,0	x	x
Serbian	698	0,0	434	0,0	x	x
Russian	1 997	0,0	1 590	0,0	1 389	0,0
Jewish	631	0,0	218	0,0	134	0,0
Moravian	3 286	0,1	2 348	0,0	6 037	0,1
Bulgarian	1 051	0,0	1 179	0,0	1 400	0,0
other	9 825	0,2	5 350	0,1	2 732	0,1
undetected	382 493	7,0	54 502	1,0	8 782	0,2

PR: permanent residence  
x: has not been evaluated

<sup>1</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

## Graph No. 1

### National structure of the population in the Slovak Republic



It is known that in case of the census of the population of some minority, especially the Roma, census results do not provide a true picture of the actual number of the minority community. For the purposes of this report, however, when considering the number of persons belonging to national minorities, we will base our information on official census data.

In the recent period there have been some positive shifts in the status and rights of persons belonging to national minorities (Amendment to the Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination, amending and supplementing certain other laws (Antidiscrimination Act), Amendment to the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended, operation of the Office of Government Representative for Roma Communities and establishment of the Office of Government Representative for Minorities etc.).

## **I. PART**

### **REGULATION OF RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE SLOVAK LAW**

The status of national minorities living in Slovakia is regulated by Art. 12 Sec. 3, Article 33 and 34 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic. According to Article 12 Sec. 3 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic everyone has the right to freely choose his nationality, while prohibiting any influence on this decision and any form of coercion aimed at denationalization.

According to Article 33 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic the membership of a national minority or ethnic group may not be to the detriment. Constitution of the Slovak Republic guarantees to citizens belonging to the Slovak Republic national minorities or ethnic groups overall development, especially the right together with other members of minority groups to develop their own culture, to disseminate and receive information in their mother tongues, associate in national associations, establish and maintain educational and cultural institutions.

To citizens belonging to national minorities or ethnic groups under the conditions provided for by law in addition to the rights guaranteed to learn the state language there is also guaranteed the right of education in their own language, the right to use their language in official communication, the right to participate in matters affecting national minorities and ethnic groups. The Constitution of the Slovak Republic also defines the exercise of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups in that way that the exercise of those rights must not threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Slovak Republic or to discriminate other citizens.

#### **Legislation governing the protection of national minorities**

##### **1. Civil Procedure Code**

The Act stipulates in its Section 18 the right of a parties to act in court in their mother tongue or in a language they understand.

##### **2. Act No. 71/1967 Coll. on Administrative Proceedings (Administrative Procedure Code) as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 3 (2) right of the citizen of the Slovak Republic, which is a person belonging to a national minority, and who has the right to use a minority language in cities defined by special regulation, to act before an administrative authority in the minority language. Administrative authorities under the first sentence are required to ensure them equal opportunities to exercise their rights.

##### **3. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 83/1990 Coll. on Association of Citizens as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 2 (1) the right of citizens to form associations, companies, unions, movements, clubs and other civic associations, as well as trade unions and join them. At the same time the Section 3 provides that no one shall be forced to associate, to join an association or to participate in the activities. Everybody can freely leave the association. In Section 4 it is prohibited to establish association whose aim is to deny or restrict personal, political or other rights of citizens because of their nationality and other reasons.

**4. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 346/1990 Coll. on elections into the bodies of self-government of communities as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 27 (2) community obligation to send notice of the time and place of holding elections not only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

**5. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 308/1991 Coll. on Freedom of religion and the status of churches and religious communities, as amended,**

Act stipulates v Section 5 (1, e) the right to hold religious literature in any language and under the conditions stipulated by special legislation to spread it.

**6. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 38/1993 Z. z. the organization of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, proceedings before it and on the status of its judges, as amended**

Act stipulates v Section 23 the right of individuals to use their mother tongue at the hearing or other personal negotiations. The costs of interpretation shall bear the Constitutional Court.

**7. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 300/1993 Coll. on the name and surname as amended**

Act establishes the right of national minorities to apply for adjustment of the first and last names in accordance with the spelling of the language minority.

**8. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 564/1992 Coll. on the way of holding a referendum, as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 16 (2) the duty of the village to send an announcement on the time and place of a referendum not only in the state language but also in the language of a minority.

**9. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 308/1993 Coll. on establishing the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, as amended**

Act regulates the status of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights which inter alia monitors and evaluates protection of human rights and respect for the principle of equal treatment under Act No. 365/2004 Coll. as amended, performs independent surveys concerning discrimination, establishes and publishes reports and recommendations on issues related to discrimination.

**10. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 154/1994 Coll. on the Registries as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 16 registration of a female name, a female who is not of Slovak nationality in the register kept by the Registry office without the Slovak female inflection.



**11. Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 270/1995 on the State Language of the Slovak Republic as amended**

Act provides for the obligatory use of the official language in key areas of public relations and also allows the use of minority languages in addition to the official language in Act regulated areas including official communication in municipalities where Act sets number of members of national minorities living there, in accordance with the provisions of the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended.

**12. Principles of the Government of the Slovak Republic to the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 270/1995 Coll. on state language of the Slovak Republic as amended**

The principles of the Government of the Slovak Republic closely govern the interpretation and application of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 270/1995 Coll. on state language of the Slovak Republic as amended. The aim of these principles is to unify the interpretation of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 270/1995 Coll. on the state language of the Slovak Republic as amended including the proceedings of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic during performance of supervision according to Section 9 of the Act on state language.

**13. Act No. 384/1997 Coll. on Theatres as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 3 (3 c) the duty of the higher territorial unit to promote cultural activities of national minorities on their territory and ensure the operation of minority cultural institutions; secure the operation of the national professional theatres, i.e. Theatre Alexandra Duchnoviča in Prešov (Rusyn minority), Jókaiho Theatre in Komárno (Hungarian minority), Theatre Romathan Romano teatro in Košice (Roma minority) and Theatre Thália in Košice (Hungarian minority).

**14. Act No. 46/1999 Coll. on the procedure of electing the President of the Slovak Republic, plebiscite on his recall and on the wording of other Acts as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 14 (3) community obligation to send notice of the time and place of the election not only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

**15. Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended**

Act regulates the conditions for the use of minority languages by the citizens of the Slovak Republic belonging to these national minorities living in the Slovak Republic in official communication. According to Section 2 of the Act the Slovak citizens, who are persons belonging to national minorities, reside in the village and form by two consecutive censuses in the village at least 15% of the population, have the right in this village used in official language minority. While according to Section 7c (1) under two successive census it should be understood census, whose results were announced after 1 July 2011.

The Act among others also stipulates the conditions of use of the language of a national minority by the local government authorities in the negotiations of the municipal council, the conduct of the official agenda, the local chronicles etc. In each case it concerns parallel use of minority languages in addition to the official language in written official communication. Act also allows the use of the names of municipalities, streets and other local geographical names in minority languages in addition to the names in the official language of the places specified in Section 4.

Public authority within its competence in the village provides, on request, information on generally binding regulations alongside the state language also in the minority language. The municipality may issue generally binding regulations within its powers alongside its wording in the state language also in the minority language; In this case, the text in the state language prevails.

Slovak citizen who is a person belonging to a national minority, may in communication with the staff of health care facilities and social service facilities or social protection of children and social guardianship in the village use the language of minority. Health facility or social service facility or the facility of social protection of children and social guardianship under the preceding sentence shall allow the use of minority languages in accordance with this Act and the special Act, if conditions of such establishment allow its use.

Notices intended to inform the public through a public radio system or by other technical equipment in the village can be published alongside the state language in the minority language. Village discloses important information listed on the notice board of the village, on the website of the municipality and in publishing periodicals, in addition to the official language and in the minority language.

Citizens of the Slovak Republic, who belong to a national minority, have the right to disseminate and receive information in a language of a minority by Radio and Television of Slovakia. Regional and local television program broadcast or radio program service in minority languages is carried out under the conditions foreseen by specific Acts.

**16. Slovak Government Regulation No. 221/1999 Coll., establishing a list of municipalities where citizens belonging to national minorities form at least 20% of the population, as amended by the Government Regulation of the Slovak Republic No. 534/2011 Coll.**

On the basis of the authorization pursuant to Section 2 (2) of the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. the use of minority languages, as amended, which contains annexed to Regulation the list of the municipalities, as well as a list of municipalities indications in minority languages, in which the citizens of the Slovak Republic belonging to national minorities form according to the last census of at least 20% of the population.

**17. Slovak Government Regulation No. 535/2011 Coll., implementing certain provisions of the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended**

The Government Regulation is implementing certain provisions of the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended.

**18. Act No. 61/2000 Coll. on Educational Activities in the wording of the Act No. 416/2001 Coll.**

The Act stipulates in 2 (2, b) range of educational activities relating to, inter alia, deepening respect to the own state, the cultural identity of the nation, national minorities and ethnic groups.

**19. Act No. 183/2000 Coll. on Libraries and on amendment of the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 27/1987 Coll. on State historic preservation and amending Act No. 68/1997 Coll. on Matica slovenská as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 14 obligation in the villages where they live citizens belonging to a national minority or ethnic group to take into account in establishing the library's collection of public libraries this fact.

**20. Act No. 211/2000 Coll. on free access to information as amended by certain acts (Freedom of information act) as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 6 (5) obligation of villages, in which the citizens of the Slovak Republic, who belong to a national minority, residing in the village, and form by two consecutive censuses in the village at least 15% of the population, disclose information contained in this Act in the language of national minority living in Slovakia.

Act further stipulates in Section 16 (8) to a Slovak national who is a person belonging to a national minority, and who has the right to use a minority language by Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages as amended the right, if possible, for the disclosure of information in the minority language in municipality in which the citizens of the Slovak Republic who are persons belonging to a national minority and reside in the village, formed according to two consecutive censuses in the village at least 15% of the population.

**21. Act No. 303/2001 Coll. on the election to the bodies of self-governing regions and amending the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 24 (2) the obligation of village to send notice of the time and place of the election not only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

**22. Act No. 564/2001 Coll. on the Public Defender of Rights as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 11 (2) the right of individuals to use in its proceedings with the public defender of rights the mother tongue. The interpreters costs shall be borne by the State.

**23. Act No. 331/2003 Coll. the elections to the European Parliament as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 20 (2) the obligation of village to send notice of the time and place of the election not only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

**24. Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on state administration in education and school self-government amending certain Acts as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 13a (3), inter alia, the obligation of the school inspector to use Slovak language in official communications and speak the language of the national minority in relation to fulfilling the duties following from his employment.

Further, the Act stipulates in Section 21 (2 and 3) the obligation of the school, where the educational process is carried out in the Slovak language classes along with the minority language, have their name and type of school referred to in Slovak language and language of national minorities, and at school, where the educational process takes place only in minority languages, have the title and language of study and the nature and type of the school indicated in the Slovak language and language of national minorities. The seat of school is indicated in Slovak language; in case the seat of the school is in the village, in which members of minority constitute at least 20% of the population, shall it be stated also in the minority language.

**25. Act No. 333/2004 Coll. on elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 26 (2) the community obligation to send notice of the time and place of holding elections only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

**26. Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination, amending and supplementing certain Acts (Antidiscrimination Act), as amended**

Act is in Section 2 prohibiting discrimination, including on grounds of nationality or ethnic group.

**27. Act No. 301/2005 Coll. Criminal Code, as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 2 (2) right of a party who declares not to know the language in which the proceedings is held for an interpreter and translator.

**28. Act No. 220/2007 Coll. on the digital broadcasting of program services and the provision of other content through digital transmission services and amending certain Acts (Digital Broadcasting Act), as amended**

Act allows digital broadcasting in the national language, as well as a minority language.

**29. Act No. 167/2008 Coll. on periodicals and news agencies and amending certain Acts (Print Act), as amended**

Act allows the issue of a periodical in minority languages without the use of the state language.

**30. Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on education (Education Act) and on amendments to certain Acts as amended**

Act stipulates in Section 11 (2) obligation to keep in the schools and school facilities, which provides education and training in the languages of national minorities,

school's documentation bilingually, i.e. in the official language and language of national minorities.

In Section 12 (3) the Act provides to children and pupils belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups to ensure in addition to the right to learn the state language also the right to training and education in their own language under the conditions laid down by this Act. Integral part of the training and education in primary and secondary schools with other teaching language than the state language is also the obligatory subject Slovak language and literature within the extent of education needed for its command.

In Section 13 (2) the Act stipulates in compliance with the right of children and pupils belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups to education in their mother tongue in compliance with Section 12 (3), so in the textbooks, as well as teaching texts and workbooks published in a minority language were geographical names, which are deep-rooted and well established in the minority language, reported bilingually, and first in the language of national minorities and then in parenthesis or slash in the official language in a way that was used in the textbooks approved in years 2002 to 2006. Cartographic works are given in the national language, at the end of the textbooks there should be stated all geographic names in the form of dictionary in the minority language and the official language.

**31. Act No. 385/2008 Coll. on News Agency of the Slovak Republic and amending certain Acts as the Act No. 547/2011 Coll.**

Act stipulates in Section 3 (3) the obligation of news agency to search and process information from the Slovak Republic national minorities and ethnic groups living in the territory of the Slovak Republic.

**32. Act No. 532/2010 Coll. on the Radio and Television of Slovakia and on amendments to certain Acts**

Act stipulates in Section 5 (1, b) and g) obligation of Radio and Television of Slovakia to broadcast at least four radio program services, one of which is intended for broadcasting content and regionally balanced programs in the languages of national minorities and ethnic groups living in the territory of the Slovak Republic; further broadcast content and regional balanced programs in the languages of national minorities and ethnic groups living in the territory of the Slovak Republic in the time range corresponding to national and ethnic composition of the population of the Slovak Republic. To ensure the production and broadcasting of programs for national minorities and ethnic groups, the Radio and Television Slovakia establishes separate departments of Slovak Radio and Slovak Television.

## II. PART

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Improving the living conditions of national minorities is closely related to regional development. Areas where national minorities are represented are showing specific social and economic indicators. Regional development in the Slovak Republic is embodied in the legislation in the Act No.539/2008 Coll. on regional development. As is apparent from the Act, the main objective of regional development is the removal and mitigation of adverse differences in the level of economic, social and territorial development of regions and ensure sustainable development of the regions. It is important to improve economic performance, competitiveness and innovation in developing regions, as well as increase employment and the standard of living of the residents.

There are several theoretical approaches based on economic theories that address issues of regional development. The basic principle is creating convergence between the economically more successful and less successful regions. The key is to identify the particular regions that are by their socio-economic indicators lagging behind economically successful regions.

Today it is used to divide the regions into centres and peripheries. Even though during the centrally planned economy the differences were reduced, currently they continue to grow and the convergence is not happening. The definition of peripheral regions can be accessed in several ways, while it is the effective to combine more methods. Slovakia is distinguished by the existence of two gradients, gradient west-east and north-south. This means that certain socio-economic characteristics vary in these directions with respect to the distance units. These two gradients can be illustrated by indicators such as GDP, unemployment rate, or the ethnic composition. At the selection of all border regions at so called meso level (i.e. level of districts) we find that among them are economically the most developed districts, as well as declining peripheral districts.

Just districts with certain negative socio-economic indicators are characterized by specific ethnic structure. Specifically, there are greater Hungarian, Roma and Rusyn minority, which create compact settlements. Czech nationality, in the Slovak Republic one of the most numerous, does not create compactly populated regions. Other ethnic minorities do not constitute a significant proportion of the population of each district. The basic criterion is that at least one minority should be more numerous than 6.0% in the district.

**Table No. 2a**

*National structure of districts of the Slovak Republic in 2011 (data as of 31.12.2011)<sup>2</sup>*

District	Nationality																									
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Ukrainian		Czech		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Humenné	81	0,1	1 671	2,6	3 119	4,8	85	0	618	0,6	111	0,1	102	0,1	5	0	4	0	41	0	11	0	13	0	49	0
Kežmarok	52	0,1	8 092	11,4	131	0,2	751	0,4	594	0,3	53	0	61	0	9	0	13	0	75	0	21	0	36	0	54	0
Levoča	19	0,1	1 817	5,5	317	1	71	0,1	98	0,2	6	0	19	0	3	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	2	0	13	0
Medzilaborce	14	0,1	745	6	5 284	42,6	604	1,6	139	0,4	8	0	15	0	3	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	5	0	6	0
Poprad	141	0,1	2 144	2,1	212	0,2	229	0,4	126	0,2	218	0,4	73	0,1	3	0	4	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	18	0
Prešov	165	0,1	5 200	3,1	1 663	1	103	0,5	65	0,3	7	0	17	0,1	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Sabinov	21	0	5 783	10	468	0,8	399	1,2	75	0,2	4	0	42	0,1	1	0	0	0	45	0,1	4	0	4	0	8	0
Snina	20	0,1	439	1,2	4 647	12,2	82	0	191	0,2	7	0	26	0	1	0	3	0	14	0	2	0	3	0	9	0
Spišská Nová Ves	86	0,1	6 202	6,3	363	0,4	55	0,2	85	0,3	241	0,8	6	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	28 094	26,5	6 733	6,3	142	0,1	306	0,5	490	0,7	108	0,2	23	0	3	0	21	0	61	0,1	41	0	27	0	38	0
Gelnica	46	0,1	2 867	9,2	158	0,5	211	0,3	571	0,7	99	0,1	47	0,1	10	0	12	0	65	0,1	7	0	21	0	64	0,1
Košice I	2 067	3	618	0,9	466	0,7	110	0,4	147	0,5	40	0,1	13	0,4	4	0	3	0	12	0	2	0	9	0	13	0
Košice II	1 954	2,4	3 676	4,4	588	0,7	131	0,2	367	0,6	61	0,1	41	0	3	0	6	0	26	0	10	0	13	0	32	0
Košice III	681	2,3	313	1	197	0,7	90	0,1	319	0,3	479	0,4	48	0	1	0	7	0	16	0	7	0	12	0	31	0
Košice IV	1 669	2,8	280	0,5	391	0,7	369	0,3	365	0,3	32	0	63	0,1	4	0	6	0	33	0	4	0	14	0	31	0
Košice – surroundings	11 843	9,9	7 699	6,4	140	0,1	52	0,1	209	0,3	36	0,1	26	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	4	0	5	0	12	0
Michalovce	12 136	10,9	4 154	3,7	325	0,3	122	0,6	100	0,4	3	0	12	0,1	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
Rožňava	16 115	25,5	3 493	5,5	24	0	69	0,1	224	0,2	69	0,1	39	0	4	0	3	0	33	0	1	0	7	0	18	0
Sobrance	24	0,1	1 006	4,4	277	1,2	122	0,1	297	0,3	11	0	16	0		0	14	0	13	0	2	0	4	0	18	0
Total	458 370	8,5	106583	2	33447	0,6	7 430	0,1	30 367	0,6	4 690	0,1	3 084	0,1	1 022	0	698	0	1 997	0	631	0	1 051	0	3286	0,1

<sup>2</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat

**Table No. 2b**

*National structure of districts of the Slovak Republic in 2011 (data as of 31.12.2011)<sup>3</sup>*

District	Nationality																									
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Ukrainian		Czech		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Považská Bystrica	41	0,1	26	0	12	0	15	0	365	0,57	15	0	30	0,1	2	0	2	0	21	0	5	0	1	0	28	0
Prievidza	314	0,2	154	0,1	26	0	59	0	681	0,5	373	0,2	60	0	14	0	12	0	46	0	4	0	9	0	85	0,1
Púchov	20	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	261	0,6	13	0	20	0,1	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	4	0	32	0,1
Trenčín	165	0,1	50	0	39	0	21	0	1189	1	65	0	40	0	8	0	9	0	33	0	7	0	17	0	156	0,1
Komárno	66 382	63,8	1 253	1,2	10	0	34	0	529	0,5	35	0	33	0	9	0	10	0	24	0	12	0	27	0	29	0
Levice	27 944	24,3	794	0,7	12	0	37	0	597	0,5	34	0	70	0,1	5	0	8	0	15	0	6	0	18	0	34	0
Nitra	9 059	5,7	744	0,5	43	0	74	0	830	0,5	61	0	112	0,1	18	0	18	0	66	0	19	0	54	0	93	0,1
Nové Zámky	48 439	33,6	689	0,5	17	0	24	0	651	0,5	39	0	48	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	32	0	36	0	35	0
Šaľa	16 676	31,3	407	0,8	11	0	26	0	228	0,4	10	0	23	0	4	0	3	0	9	0	2	0	3	0	20	0
Topoľčany	350	0,5	43	0,1	9	0	51	0	263	0,4	25	0	33	0,1	5	0	5	0	15	0	6	0	9	0	23	0
Zlaté Moravce	392	0,9	54	0,1	1	0	29	0	164	0,4	11	0	21	0,1	0	0	1	0	18	0	3	0	4	0	14	0
Tvrdošín	14	0	8	0	2	0	4	0	112	0,4	7	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	6	0
Žilina	124	0,1	298	0,2	58	0	30	0	565	0,6	20	0	69	0,1	2	0	14	0	23	0	3	0	2	0	28	0
Bytča	7	0	7	0	2	0	17	0	181	0,5	6	0	49	0,1	5	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	15	0
Čadca	31	0	99	0,1	4	0	20	0	177	0,5	9	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	10	0
Dolný Kubín	26	0,1	39	0,1	2	0	24	0	690	1	34	0	50	0,1	4	0	3	0	19	0	5	0	4	0	66	0,1
Kysucké Nové Mesto	16	0	94	0,3	3	0	21	0	788	0,8	69	0	50	0,1	9	0	7	0	27	0	7	0	19	0	80	0,1
Liptovský Mikuláš	98	0,1	1 354	1,9	40	0,1	15	0	105	0,2	6	0	89	0,2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Martín	161	0,2	155	0,2	55	0,1	40	0	246	0,4	14	0	41	0,1	3	0	16	0	16	0	8	0	7	0	23	0
Námestovo	14	0	7	0	4	0	7	0	58	0,4	142	0,9	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0

<sup>2</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat



**Table No. 2c**

*National structure of districts of the Slovak Republic in 2011 (data as of 31.12.2011)<sup>4</sup>*

Nationality	Nationality																									
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Ukrainian		Czech		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Ružomberok	56	0,1	179	0,3	12	0	8	0	92	0,3	10	0	110	0,3	0	0	6	0	7	0	1	0	6	0	8	0
Turčianske Teplice	7	0	24	0,1	1	0	43	0	1181	0,8	143	0,2	76	0,1	7	0	12	0	40	0	10	0	14	0	132	0,1
Veľký Krtíš	10 926	24	472	1	3	0	46	0	813	0,7	76	0	51	0,1	27	0	21	0	84	0,1	15	0	17	0	97	0,1
Zvolen	216	0,3	696	1	27	0	3	0	55	0,3	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Žarnovica	34	0,1	122	0,5	7	0	42	0	232	0,4	17	0	27	0	3	0	4	0	13	0	5	0	3	0	28	0
Žiar nad Hronom	123	0,3	746	1,5	15	0	22	0	125	0,4	213	0,7	12	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Banská Bystrica	361	0,3	585	0,5	55	0	48	0,2	53	0,2	9	0	9	0,4	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Banská Štiavnica	42	0,3	111	0,7	2	0	47	0	234	0,3	28	0	26	0	0	0	5	0	15	0	3	0	11	0	10	0
Brezno	78	0,1	2 148	3,4	35	0,1	4	0	60	0,3	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Detva	24	0,1	199	0,6	6	0	47	0,1	161	0,4	7	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	7	0	4	0
Krupina	91	0,4	267	1,2	1	0	27	0	285	0,3	27	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	8	0	6	0	20	0
Lučenec	17 315	23,1	2 093	2,8	8	0	63	0,1	166	0,4	7	0	15	0	5	0	4	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	7	0
Poltár	99	0,4	284	1,3	2	0	61	0,1	471	0,7	21	0	52	0,1	7	0	8	0	37	0,1	7	0	13	0	69	0,1
Revúca	7 725	19,1	2 540	6,3	15	0	56	0,2	75	0,3	9	0	40	0,1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Rimavská Sobota	30 618	36,1	5 268	6,2	11	0	27	0	211	0,4	215	0,4	18	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	2	0	2	0	23	0
Stará Ľubovňa	22	0	4 382	8,3	3 493	6,6	470	0,6	174	0,2	15	0	86	0	1	0	1	0	21	0	3	0	4	0	8	0
Stropkov	8	0	1 225	5,9	1 382	6,6	526	0,8	229	0,4	10	0	33	0,1	3	0	3	0	26	0	3	0	4	0	28	0
Svidník	15	0	1 323	4	4 827	14,5	67	0	178	0,3	107	0,2	141	0,2	5	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	1	0	20	0
Vranov nad Topľou	43	0,1	7 202	9	245	0,3	13	0	74	0,2	8	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bardejov	42	0,1	3 364	4,3	3 010	3,9	314	2,5	49	0,4	2	0	4	0,1	1	0	0	0	19	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>4</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat

Table No. 2d

National structure of districts of the Slovak Republic in 2011 (data as of 31.12.2011)<sup>5</sup>

District	Nationality																									
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Ukrainian		Czech		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Humenné	81	0,1	1 671	2,6	3 119	4,8	85	0	618	0,6	111	0,1	102	0,1	5	0	4	0	41	0	11	0	13	0	49	0
Kežmarok	52	0,1	8 092	11,4	131	0,2	751	0,4	594	0,3	53	0	61	0	9	0	13	0	75	0	21	0	36	0	54	0
Levoča	19	0,1	1 817	5,5	317	1	71	0,1	98	0,2	6	0	19	0	3	0	1	0	14	0	2	0	2	0	13	0
Medzilaborce	14	0,1	745	6	5 284	42,6	604	1,6	139	0,4	8	0	15	0	3	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	5	0	6	0
Poprad	141	0,1	2 144	2,1	212	0,2	229	0,4	126	0,2	218	0,4	73	0,1	3	0	4	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	18	0
Prešov	165	0,1	5 200	3,1	1 663	1	103	0,5	65	0,3	7	0	17	0,1	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Sabinov	21	0	5 783	10	468	0,8	399	1,2	75	0,2	4	0	42	0,1	1	0	0	0	45	0,1	4	0	4	0	8	0
Snina	20	0,1	439	1,2	4 647	12,2	82	0	191	0,2	7	0	26	0	1	0	3	0	14	0	2	0	3	0	9	0
Spišská Nová Ves	86	0,1	6 202	6,3	363	0,4	55	0,2	85	0,3	241	0,8	6	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	28 094	26,5	6 733	6,3	142	0,1	306	0,5	490	0,7	108	0,2	23	0	3	0	21	0	61	0,1	41	0	27	0	38	0
Gelnica	46	0,1	2 867	9,2	158	0,5	211	0,3	571	0,7	99	0,1	47	0,1	10	0	12	0	65	0,1	7	0	21	0	64	0,1
Košice I	2 067	3	618	0,9	466	0,7	110	0,4	147	0,5	40	0,1	13	0,4	4	0	3	0	12	0	2	0	9	0	13	0
Košice II	1 954	2,4	3 676	4,4	588	0,7	131	0,2	367	0,6	61	0,1	41	0	3	0	6	0	26	0	10	0	13	0	32	0
Košice III	681	2,3	313	1	197	0,7	90	0,1	319	0,3	479	0,4	48	0	1	0	7	0	16	0	7	0	12	0	31	0
Košice IV	1 669	2,8	280	0,5	391	0,7	369	0,3	365	0,3	32	0	63	0,1	4	0	6	0	33	0	4	0	14	0	31	0
Košice – surroundings	11 843	9,9	7 699	6,4	140	0,1	52	0,1	209	0,3	36	0,1	26	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	4	0	5	0	12	0
Michalovce	12 136	10,9	4 154	3,7	325	0,3	122	0,6	100	0,4	3	0	12	0,1	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
Rožňava	16 115	25,5	3 493	5,5	24	0	69	0,1	224	0,2	69	0,1	39	0	4	0	3	0	33	0	1	0	7	0	18	0
Sobrance	24	0,1	1 006	4,4	277	1,2	122	0,1	297	0,3	11	0	16	0		0	14	0	13	0	2	0	4	0	18	0
Total	458 370	8,5	106583	2	33447	0,6	7 430	0,1	30 367	0,6	4 690	0,1	3 084	0,1	1 022	0	698	0	1 997	0	631	0	1 051	0	3286	0,1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat

Districts marked in green meet criterion 6.0% of the population belonging to a national minority.<sup>6</sup> These 25 districts with a substantial share of national minorities will serve as the basis for some of the following analyzes.

Important indicators of national minorities in Slovakia include the structure of selected nationalities in terms of religion, age, employment and skills. To provide comprehensive information on national minorities it should also be analyzed transport infrastructure in the regions with a strong representation of national minorities.

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<sup>6</sup> It concerns the districts: Senec, Dunajská Streda, Galanta, Komárno, Levice, Nové Zámky, Šaľa, Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec, Revúca, Rimavská Sobota, Stará Ľubovňa, Stropkov, Svidník, Vranov nad Topľou, Kežmarok, Medzilaborce, Sabinov, Snina, Spišská Nová Ves, Trebišov, Gelnica, Košice – surroundings, Michalovce, Rožňava

## The structure of national minorities by religions

**Table No. 3**

*The structure of national minorities by religions or no religion in Slovakia according to the Census of Population and Housing 2011<sup>7</sup>*

Religion	Nationality*																							
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Czech		Ukrainian		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Total SR	
	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.
The Roman Catholic Church	317 096	69,2	68 863	65,1	718	2,1	13 234	43,6	485	6,5	2 603	55,5	2 472	80,1	710	69,5	71	10	149	7,5	53	8,4	3 347 277	62,00%
Greek Catholic Church	7 206	1,6	7 833	7,4	19 193	57,3	296	1	1 930	26	24	0,5	29	0,9	2	0,2	7	1	55	2,8	5	0,8	206 871	3,80%
orthodox church	166	0	3 019	2,9	11 080	33,1	136	0,4	3 661	49,2	7	0,1	9	0,3	18	1,8	358	51,3	1 016	50,9	5	0,8	49 133	0,90%
Evangelical Church	6 097	1,3	952	0,9	124	0,4	905	3	43	0,6	668	14,2	50	1,6	12	1,2	19	2,7	15	0,8	6	1	316 250	5,90%
Reformed Church	70 221	15,3	1 343	1,3	14	0	105	0,3	17	0,2	21	0,4	2	0,1	2	0,2	1	0,1	3	0,2	1	0,2	98 797	1,80%
Religious Society of Jehovah's Witnesses	2 637	0,6	1 337	1,3	132	0,4	136	0,4	49	0,7	20	0,4	25	0,8	2	0,2	5	0,7	15	0,8	15	2,4	17 222	0,30%
United Methodist Church	814	0,2	73	0,1	2	0	84	0,3	12	0,2	26	0,6	2	0,1	0	0	1	0,1	3	0,2	1	0,2	10 328	0,20%
Christian Churches	723	0	682	0,6	8	0	83	0,3	3	0	5	0,1	6	0,2	2	0,2	2	0,3	5	0,3	1	0,2	7 720	0,10%
Apostolic Church	150	0	1 134	1,1	18	0,1	23	0,1	12	0,2	4	0,1	10	0,3	0	0	1	0,1	2	0,1	2	0,3	5 831	0,10%

<sup>7</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011.

Religion	Nationality*																							
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Czech		Ukrainian		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Total SR	
	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.
Baptist	214	0	58	0,1	4	0	55	0,2	12	0,2	6	0,1	5	0,2	4	0,4	5	0,7	4	0,2	6	1	3 486	0,10%
Adventist Church Seventh Day	125	0	31	0	10	0	46	0,2	12	0,2	3	0,1	6	0,2	0	0	2	0,3	2	0,1	1	0,2	2 915	0,10%
Brethren Church	48	0	54	0,1	7	0	136	0,4	9	0,1	2	0	5	0,2	1	0,1	0	0	3	0,2	1	0,2	3 396	0,10%
The Central Union of Jewish	157	0	33	0	2	0	30	0,1	4	0,1	10	0,2	1	0	3	0,3	1	0,1	2	0,1	277	43,9	1 999	0,00%
Old Catholic Church	165	0	140	0,1	1	0	14	0,1	1	0	5	0,1	3	0,1	0	0	1	0,1	1	0,1	0	0	1 687	0,00%
Czech Slovak Church Hussite	46	0	54	0,1	3	0	524	1,7	1	0	4	0,1	0	0	1	0,1	3	0,4	4	0,2	7	1,1	1 782	0,00%
The New Apostolic	8	0	6	0		0	1	0		0	6	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,1	1	0,2	166	0,00%
Baha'i Community	47	0	48	0	10	0	12	0	2	0	4	0,1	6	0,2	8	0,8	1	0,1	6	0,3	20	3,2	1 065	0,00%
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	64	0	43	0	1	0	9	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0,1	2	0,3	4	0,2	8	1,3	972	0,00%
Other	889	0,2	753	0,7	71	0,2	288	1	22	0,3	53	1,1	18	0,6	22	2,2	20	2,9	61	3,1	68	10,8	23 340	0,40%
No religion	37 216	8,1	10 554	10	1 715	5,1	12 675	41,7	910	12,2	984	21	322	10,4	212	20,7	152	21,8	558	28	119	18,9	725 362	13,40%
Not detected	14 378	3,1	8 728	8,3	369	1,1	1 575	5,2	242	3,3	233	5	113	3,7	22	2,2	46	6,6	88	4,4	34	5,4	571 437	10,60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>458 467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105 738</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33 482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30 367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 084</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 997</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

\* The red color represents a higher proportion than the national average.

Hungarian, Roma and Rusyn minority achieve specific data on religion, which is different from the national average. For minorities it is typical that there are lower proportions of people with no religious affiliation, as well as those whose religion was not found. It can be concluded that ethnic minorities exhibit greater religiosity than the national average.

From the members of the Hungarian minority is the most different from the national average proportion of members of Reformed Christian Church, whose members share in Slovak citizens of Hungarian nationality reaches 15.3 %. The national average exceeds the proportion of members of the Roman Catholic Church, religious community of Jehovah's Witnesses and Christian churches.

At the Roma minority there are no large deviations from the national average and here is manifested phenomenon that Roma minority accepts the religion of major population. Compared to the national average is their higher proportion recorded in the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church. Lower values, but more significantly in excess of the national average, are at religious community of Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian churches and Apostolic Church.

Rusyns differ most to its religious structure from these three minorities. It is the small number of them as members of the Roman Catholic Church. On the other hand they are well above the national average in the Greek Catholic Church (57,3 %) and the Orthodox Church (33,1 %). Between analyzed ethnic minorities the Rusyns manifested the utmost religiosity, whereas only 5.1% of them is recognized as "without religion".

In the case of the Czech minority, we can observe a high percentage of people with no religious affiliation – this is the highest rate of all nationalities in Slovakia. Similarly, a high rate of people without religion is for members of the Moravian minority and state-wide level exceeds also the Russian minority. At the members of the Ukrainian minority we will find a large number of Orthodox and Greek Catholic Church, while the German minority has a high percentage of members of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession. The highest number of members of the Roman Catholic Church can be found at the Polish minority - up to 80%. Also, Croatian minority is characterized by the high number of Roman Catholic Church. Bulgarian, Russian and Serbian minority represents in excess Orthodox Church. An interesting data is that the Jewish minority of less than 50% of minorities is also the Jewish religion.

## Qualification structure of minorities

**Table No. 4**

*Qualification structure of selected minorities in Slovakia according to Census of Population and Housing 2011<sup>8</sup>*

Education	Nationality*																											
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Czech		Ukrainian		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian		Total	
	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.
Elementary	101 007	22,00%	45 101	42,70%	6 165	18,40%	3 646	12,00%	757	10,20%	590	12,60%	553	17,90%	146	14,30%	54	7,70%	111	5,60%	74	11,70%	92	8,80%	337	337	808 490	15,00%
apprentice (without graduation)	74 108	16,20%	5 386	5,10%	4 148	12,40%	4 460	14,70%	689	9,30%	514	11,00%	468	15,10%	117	11,40%	58	8,30%	66	3,30%	32	5,10%	85	8,10%	437	437	721 999	13,40%
Secondary school (without graduation)	47 954	10,50%	3 304	3,10%	2 657	7,90%	3 973	13,10%	606	8,20%	395	8,40%	390	12,60%	84	8,20%	64	9,20%	78	3,90%	27	4,30%	71	6,80%	343	343	522 039	9,70%
Full secondary apprentice (with graduation)	14 314	3,10%	526	0,50%	1 214	3,60%	815	2,70%	371	5,00%	109	2,30%	80	2,60%	49	4,80%	42	6,00%	59	3,00%	20	3,20%	46	4,40%	60	60	191 208	3,50%
Secondary specialized (with graduation)	80 058	17,50%	1 967	1,90%	7 203	21,50%	6 145	20,20%	1 761	23,70%	892	19,00%	461	14,90%	215	21,00%	155	22,20%	365	18,30%	73	11,60%	22 4	21,30%	658	658	1 089 751	20,20%
Secomdary general	23 957	5,20%	406	0,40%	1 840	5,50%	1 420	4,70%	505	6,80%	241	5,10%	153	5,00%	58	5,70%	39	5,60%	144	7,20%	54	8,60%	63	6,00%	181	181	235 014	4,40%
Higher professional education	7 790	1,70%	137	0,10%	593	1,80%	925	3,00%	210	2,80%	148	3,20%	87	2,80%	33	3,20%	25	3,60%	86	4,30%	27	4,30%	25	2,40%	113	113	80 616	1,50%

\* red color represents a higher proportion than the national average

<sup>8</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

Education	Nationality*																											
	Hungarian		Roma		Rusyn		Czech		Ukrainian		German		Polish		Croatian		Serbian		Russian		Jewish		Bulgarian		Moravian		Total	
	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	Abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.
University 1. Bachelor	7 714	1,70%	231	0,20%	839	2,50%	549	1,80%	215	2,90%	144	3,10%	68	2,20%	29	2,80%	26	3,70%	75	3,80%	30	4,80%	42	4,00%	62	62	122 782	2,30%
University master, engineer, doctor	30 150	6,60%	733	0,70%	5 151	15,40%	5 494	18,10%	1 676	22,60%	897	19,10%	514	16,70%	112	11,00%	107	15,30%	723	36,20%	169	26,80%	278	26,50%	798	798	584 544	10,80%
University PhD.	1 966	0,40%	86	0,10%	370	1,10%	683	2,20%	147	2	103	2,20%	40	1,30%	9	0,90%	11	1,60%	78	3,90%	35	5,50%	28	2,70%	112	112	40 642	0,80%
Without school education	61 140	13,30%	43 035	40,70%	2 911	8,70%	1 970	6,50%	361	4,9	592	12,60%	205	6,60%	158	15,50%	97	13,90%	185	9,30%	80	12,70%	90	8,60%	175	175	846 321	15,70%
Not found	8 309	1,80%	4 826	4,60%	391	1,20%	287	1	132	1,80%	65	1,40%	65	2,10%	12	1,20%	20	2,90%	27	1,40%	10	1,60%	7	0,70%	10	0,30%	153 630	2,80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>458 467</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>105 738</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33 482</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30 367</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 690</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3 084</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 997</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3 286</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011



In terms of education (Qualification) structure there are substantial differences among analyzed national minorities. The main common feature of population belonging to national minorities is an above-average proportion of the population with basic education, which, however, in individual national minorities departs significantly.

In the most significant way differ from the national average proportion of the population with primary education for ethnic Hungarians, which represent 22.0 %. Significantly exceeds the national average apprenticeship school 16.2% and general secondary education 5.2%. On the other hand, the relatively low representation of Slovak citizens of Hungarian nationality with full secondary education and university master, engineering and doctoral education. From the above mentioned it follows that the population is considerably less skilled and worse is especially vocational and higher education.

The educational level of the Roma minority is a long-term problem. The data in the table show that the qualification structure is extremely negative - up 40.7% of the Roma minority has not completed primary education and 42.7% have only primary education. The higher types of education are in this group represented in a much lesser degree than in the majority population.

Qualification structure of the Rusyn national minority is more favourable, whereas the share of the population with a university master and doctoral education is 15.4%, secondary vocational education with graduation has 21.5% and general secondary education 5.5% of the population Rusyn nationality, thus significantly exceeding the national average.

Less numerous national minorities are mostly characterized by better qualification structure. Members of the Czech, Ukrainian, German, Polish, Croatian, Serbian, Russian, Jewish, Moravian and Bulgarian minorities exhibit higher than average data in master and doctoral education. Members of the Polish minority also exceed the national average citizens with basic education. None of the smaller minorities exceeds the national average for people without schooling, their qualification level can thus be regarded as satisfactory.

## National Structure of the Slovak population by age

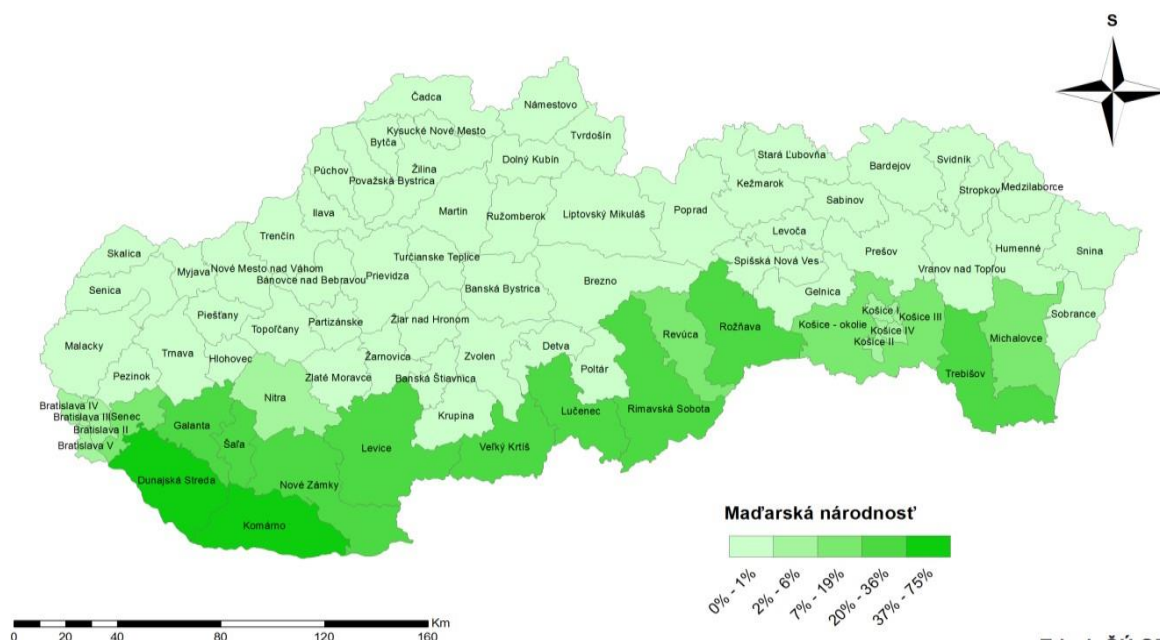
### Hungarian minority

From the territorial point of view the Hungarian minority is represented in southern and south-eastern part of Slovakia. More than 6%- of Hungarian population is represented in the following districts: Dunajská Streda, Komárno, Rimavská Sobota, Galanta, Nové Zámky, Šaľa, Trebišov, Rožňava, Levice, Veľký Krtíš, Lučenec, Revúca, Senec, Michalovce and Košice – surroundings.

The basic criteria are the number and proportion of Slovak citizens declaring themselves to this nationality. As of 31. 12. 2011 was in the Slovak Republic registered 458 370 citizens of Hungarian nationality. As shows the Table No. 4., most significant representation in the districts Dunajská Streda (87 344), Komárno (66 382), Nové Zámky (48 439) and Galanta (32 731).

**Picture No. 1 – The share of Hungarian nationality on the total number of citizens in the Slovak districts for 2011**

Podiel maďarskej národnosti na celkovom počte obyvateľov v okresoch Slovenska za rok 2011



Zdroj: ŠÚ SR

**Table No. 4**

*The development of number of members of Hungarian nationality in 2001 to 2011 (information as of 31. 12.)<sup>9</sup>*

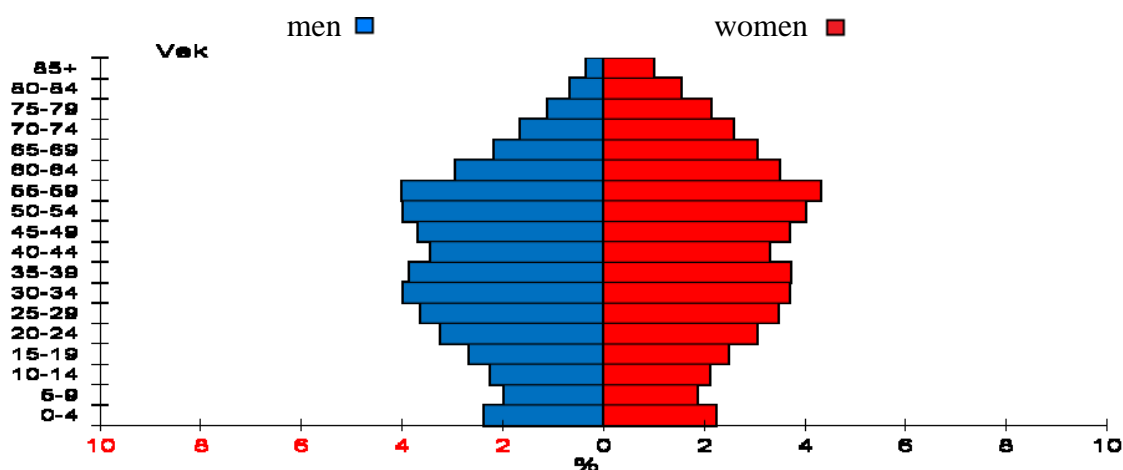
District	year 2001		year 2011		Index of change	
	Hungarian nationality		Hungarian nationality		from abs.	from rel.
	abs.	relat.	abs.	%		
Senec	10 536	20,2%	9 187	13,6%	0,87	0,67
Dunajská Streda	93 723	83,3%	87 344	74,7%	0,93	0,90
Galanta	36 510	38,6%	32 731	34,9%	0,90	0,90
Komárno	74 817	69,1%	66 382	63,8%	0,89	0,92
Levice	33 379	27,9%	27 944	24,3%	0,84	0,87
Nové Zámky	57 115	38,3%	48 439	33,6%	0,85	0,88

<sup>9</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat

District	year 2001		year 2011		Index of change	
	Hungarian nationality		Hungarian nationality		abs.	relat.
	abs.	relat.	abs.	relat.		
Šaľa	19 203	35,6%	16 676	31,3%	0,87	0,88
Veľký Krtíš	12 776	27,4%	10 926	24,0%	0,86	0,88
Lučenec	20 105	27,6%	17 315	23,1%	0,86	0,84
Revúca	8 951	21,9%	7 725	19,1%	0,86	0,87
Rimavská Sobota	34 321	41,4%	30 618	36,1%	0,89	0,87
Trebišov	30 434	29,3%	28 094	26,5%	0,92	0,90
Košice – surroundings	14 114	13,1%	11 843	9,9%	0,84	0,75
Michalovce	12 841	11,8%	12 136	10,9%	0,95	0,93
Rožňava	18 942	30,6%	16 115	25,5%	0,85	0,83
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>519 775</b>	<b>9,7%</b>	<b>458 370</b>	<b>8,5%</b>	<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,88</b>

Table No. 5 except the number and proportion of Hungarian residents in the said districts in years 2001 and 2011 reflects the index of changes between 2001 and 2011. The data show that in all the districts were reduced population of Hungarian nationality. The main factors for this condition are mainly natural loss, migratory movements and natural assimilation (mixed marriages). The smallest decrease was recorded in the districts of eastern Slovakia - Michalovce and Trebišov, as well as in districts with a significant representation of ethnic Hungarian population: Dunajská Streda, Galanta and Komárno, while a slight decline was recorded in the district Rimavská Sobota. Representation of ethnic Hungarian population declined in absolute terms in districts Nové Zámky, Košice-surroundings and Levice, in the northern part of which is a significant proportion of Slovak ethnicity, resp. in the district of Košice-surroundings manifests the phenomenon of suburbanization (i.e. people moving into the neighbourhood of large cities). Index changes calculated from the percentage of Slovak citizens of Hungarian nationality refers to the decline in all selected districts, which is most significant in districts Senec and Košice-surroundings.

**Graph No. 2 – Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Hungarian nationality in 2011**  
10



*Translator's note: vek - age*

From a demographic perspective, the population of the Slovak Republic with Hungarian nationality is characterized by a relatively small number of persons in pre-productive age - aged 5-9 years, which is only 3.9% of registered members of the Hungarian minority (Graph

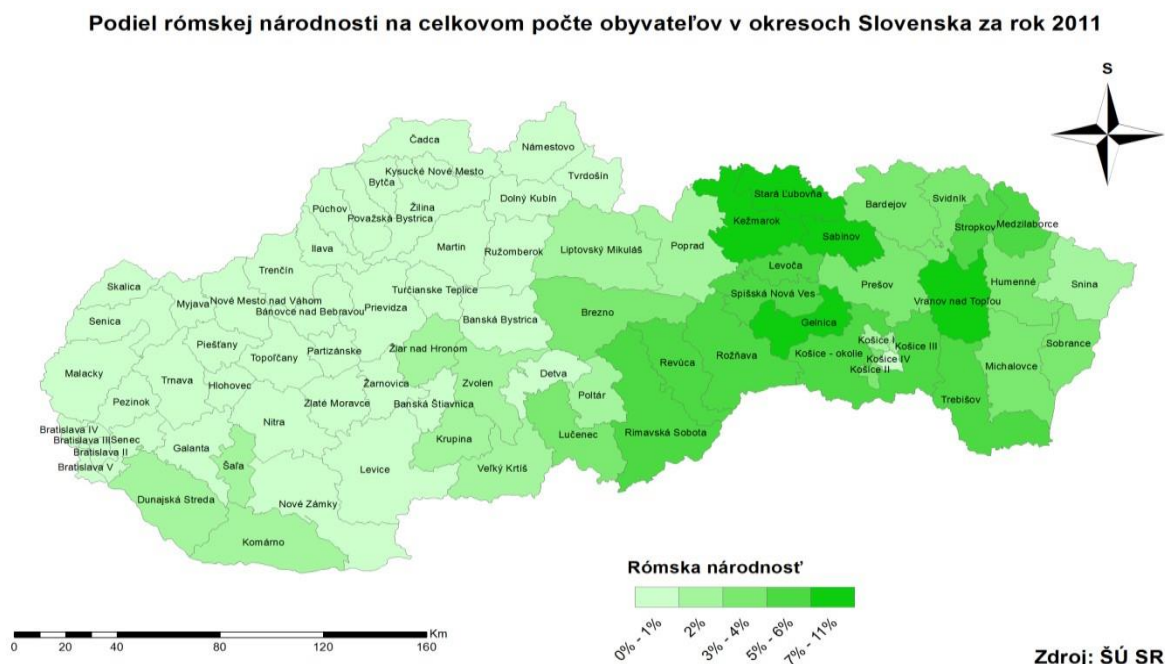
<sup>10</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

No. 2). On the other hand, only 8.4% of the population is in the age group 55-59 years. This type of age structure is called the regressive type and is significantly negative in terms of maintaining the population naturally.

### **Roma minority**

The second largest minority is Roma minority. It is a minority, which has recently made a rather steep increase of its number. As of 31.12.2011 was in the Slovak Republic registered 106,583 Roma citizens. Spatial representation of the Roma population in the various districts of the Slovak Republic shows Picture No. 2. More than 6%-ing representation of the Roma population is in the following districts: Kežmarok, Sabinov, Gelnica, Vranov nad Topľou, Stará Ľubovňa, Košice – surroundings, Trebišov, Spišská Nová Ves, Revúca, Rimavská Sobota and Medzilaborce.

**Picture No. 2 - The share of Roma nationality on the total number of citizens in the Slovak districts for 2011**



Even in case of Roma nationality, as in case of Hungarian, it is important to analyze the situation of Slovak citizens of Roma nationality in the numerous terms in 2011, as well as developments of their numbers between 2001 and 2011, as presented by Table No. 6. The largest representation of Roma citizens is in eastern Slovakia, in concrete in districts Kežmarok (8 092), Košice – surroundings (7 699), Vranov nad Topľou (7 202) and Trebišov (6 733).

**Table No. 6***Development in the number of Roma minority in the years 2001 to 2011 (data as of 31. 12.)<sup>11</sup>*

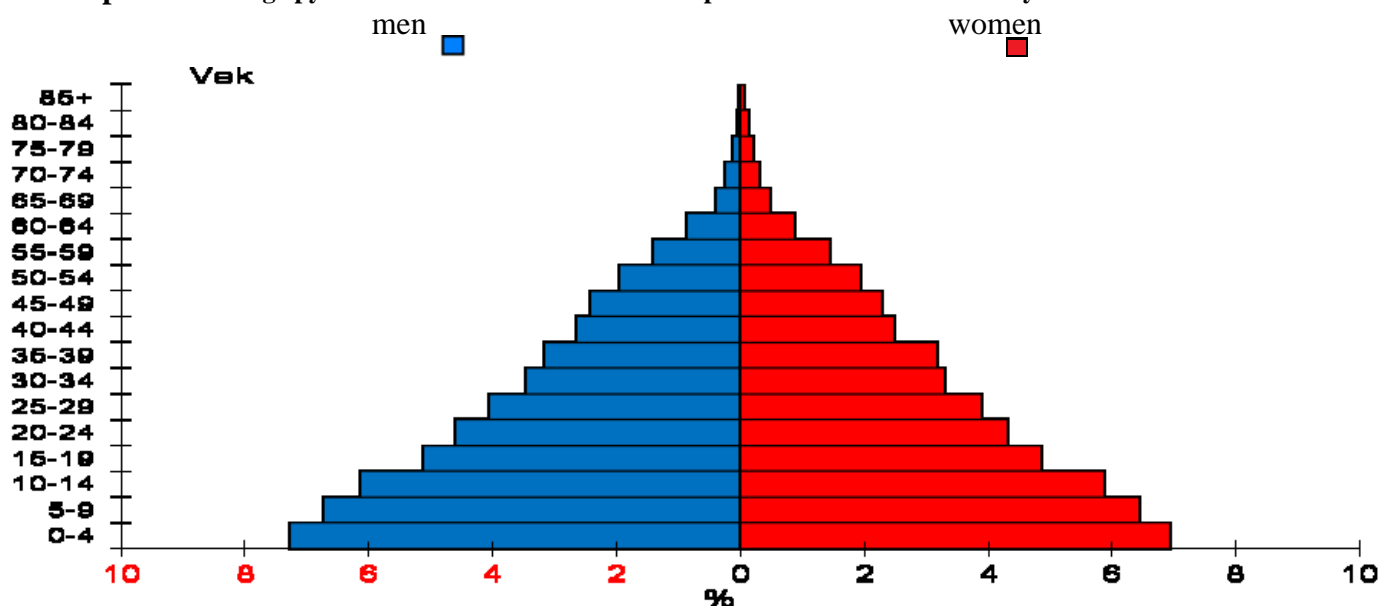
District	2001		2011		Index of Change	
	Roma		Roma		from abs.	from rel.
	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.		
Revúca	2 796	6,8%	2 540	6,3%	0,91	0,92
Rimavská Sobota	3 873	4,7%	5 268	6,2%	1,36	1,33
Stará Ľubovňa	2 017	4,0%	4 382	8,3%	2,17	2,08
Vranov nad Topľou	5 311	6,9%	7 202	9,0%	1,36	1,30
Kežmarok	5 696	9,0%	8 092	11,4%	1,42	1,27
Medzilaborce	202	1,6%	745	6,0%	3,69	3,75
Sabinov	3 339	6,2%	5 783	10,0%	1,73	1,62
Spišská Nová Ves	5 198	5,5%	6 202	6,3%	1,19	1,15
Trebišov	4 747	4,6%	6 733	6,3%	1,42	1,39
Gelnica	2 179	7,1%	2 867	9,2%	1,32	1,29
Košice – surroundings	5 414	5,0%	7 699	6,4%	1,42	1,27
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>90 944</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>106 583</b>	<b>2,0%</b>	<b>1,17</b>	<b>1,17</b>

The number of Roma in the designated districts significantly increased in the district Medzilaborce (nearly 3.7 times). The significant increase of the Roma minority between 2001 and 2011 was recorded in the district Stará Ľubovňa, where there was nearly a 2.2-times increase in the Roma nationality. The two times increase is approaching the district Sabinov. These are relatively small districts with low population. Such sudden changes alter the character of the national structures of these districts. The reason for these changes is obviously high population growth, low property prices, reporting of this nationality by citizens who have not reported it in the past, and other, which act as a motivating factor in the spatial mobility of Roma. Also other districts experienced growth in the number of citizens, who reported themselves as Roma. The only exception has become Revúca district, where there was a slight decrease of Roma nationality.

Age pyramid of Slovak citizens of Roma ethnicity is different from other nationalities, as well as from the age pyramids in economically developed countries. This is a so-called progressive type of the age pyramid, which is typical for developing countries. This form of the pyramid represents a future rapid population growth through natural increase. The largest age group is 0-4 years, which makes up 14.2% of the total number. Number of children under 15 is 39.4%. A very low is proportion of the elderly; persons over 60 years is only 3.9%.

<sup>11</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat

**Graph No. 3 - Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Roma nationality in 2011<sup>12</sup>**



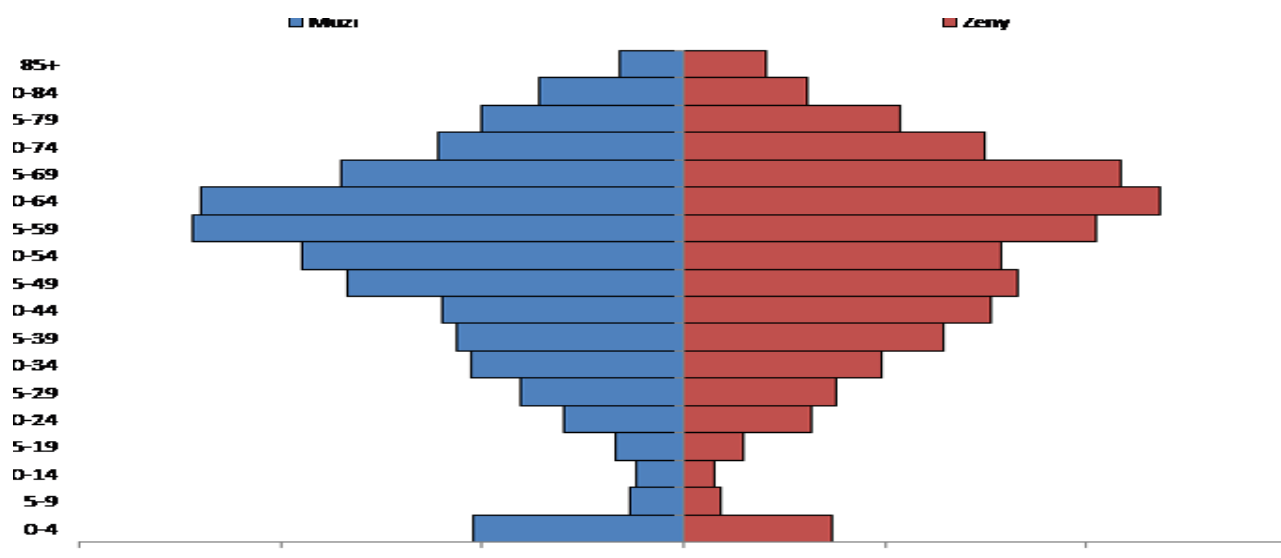
*Translator's note: vek - age*

### Czech minority

Members of Czech nationality do not form compactly populated areas. Most of the Czech minority is living in the districts of Bratislava - Bratislava I, Bratislava II, Bratislava III, Bratislava IV, Bratislava V, Skalica, Trenčín and Liptovský Mikuláš. In other districts of the Czech minority ratio is less than one percent.

**Graph No. 4 - Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Czech nationality in 2011<sup>13</sup>**

*Translator's note: muži - men; ženy - women; vek - age*



<sup>12</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

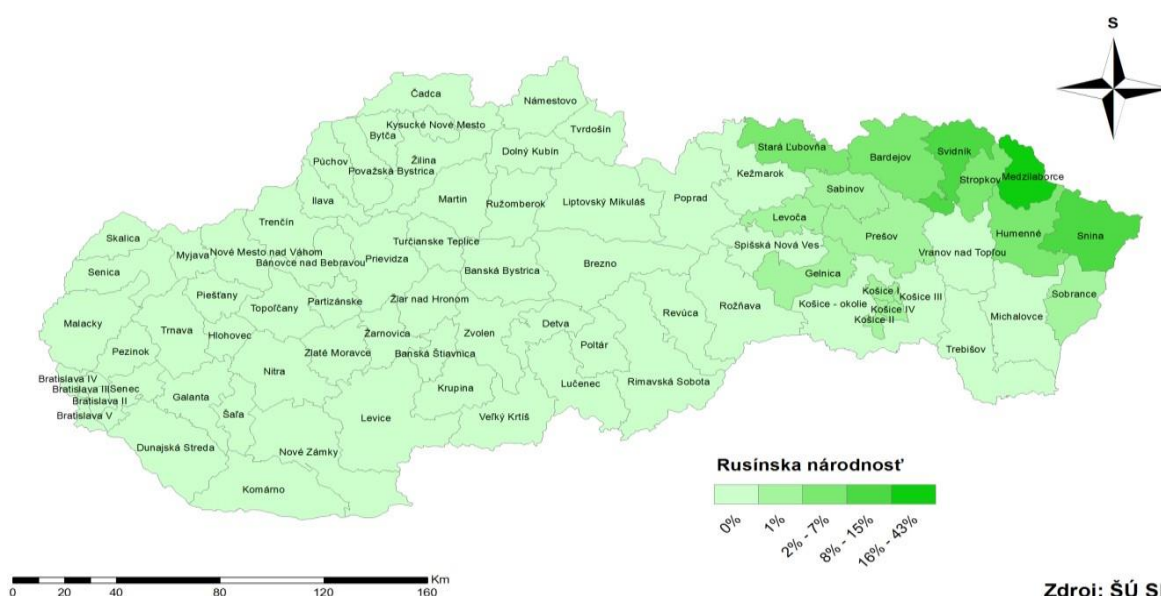
<sup>13</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

Analysis by age pyramid shows, that among the citizens belonging to the Czech nationality is relatively strong presence in pre-productive age, especially in the age group 0-4 years. Other age groups, however, have less representation dominated with people in the post-productive age (categories 60 to 64, 65 to 69 years).

### **Rusyn minority**

Rusyn nationality had as of 31.12.2011 33 447 members. More than 6%-ing representation of the citizens of Rusyn nationality is in the following districts: Stará Ľubovňa, Stropkov, Svidník, Medzilaborce and Snina.

**Picture No. 3 - The share of Rusyn nationality on the total number of citizens in the Slovak districts for 2011**  
**Podiel rusínskej národnosti na celkovom počte obyvateľov v okresoch Slovenska za rok 2011**



In case of Rusyn nationality, as in case of the Hungarian and Roma ethnicity is important to analyze the situation of Slovak citizens of Rusyn nationality of the numerous terms in 2011, as well as numerous developments between 2001 and 2011 - as represented by Table No. 7. The largest representation of Rusyns is in the districts of Medzilaborce (5 284), Svidník (4 827) and Snina (4 647).

**Table No. 7**  
**Development of the Rusyn national minority in years 2001 to 2011 (data as of 31. 12.)<sup>14</sup>**

District	Year 2001		Year 2011		Index of change	
	Rusyn nationality		Rusyn nationality		from abs.	from %
	abs.	%	abs.	%		
Stará Ľubovňa	1 690	3,3%	3 493	6,6%	2,07	1,98
Stropkov	1 137	5,4%	1 382	6,6%	1,22	1,22
Svidník	3 517	10,5%	4 827	14,5%	1,37	1,39
Medzilaborce	5 121	40,6%	5 284	42,6%	1,03	1,05
Snina	3 481	8,8%	4 647	12,2%	1,33	1,39
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>24 178</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>33 447</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,38</b>	<b>1,38</b>

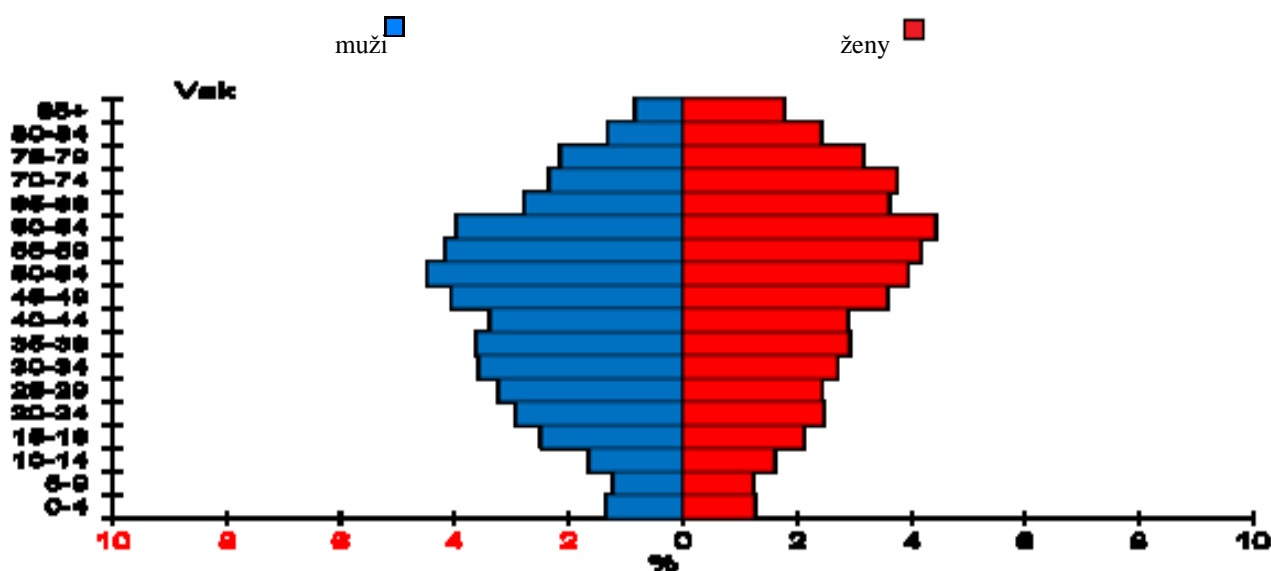
<sup>14</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, database Regdat



Rusyn nationality as one of the few nationalities (most nationalities in the Slovak Republic recorded a large loss), recorded a relatively large dynamic growth. The most significant increase was recorded in the district Stará Ľubovňa, where the number between 2001 and 2011 approximately doubled. Relatively dynamic growth of Slovak citizens committed to the Rusyn nationality was also in the district of Svidník and Snina.

**Graph No. 5 - Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Rusyn nationality in 2011<sup>15</sup>**

*Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age*



Age pyramid of Rusyn nationality represents so-called regressive type (Graph No. 5). Children component is relatively small, while there is a large age group of age 5-9, in which there are only 2.5% of the citizens of Rusyn nationality. The productive population is greatly outweighed by men, while men are most numerous in the age group 50-54 years, where there are 4.5% of the total number of Slovak citizens Rusyn nationality, and this age group is 8.5% of the total population and most numerous. Women are 4.4% represented in the age group 60-64 years and globally in this category are 8.4% of Slovak citizens with Rusyn nationality.

### Ukrainian minority

Members of the Ukrainian minorities amount to at least 1% of the population in the three districts, in the district Snina, Svidník and Medzilaborce (highest incidence rate of Ukrainian minority is in the district the Medzilaborce: 2,5%).

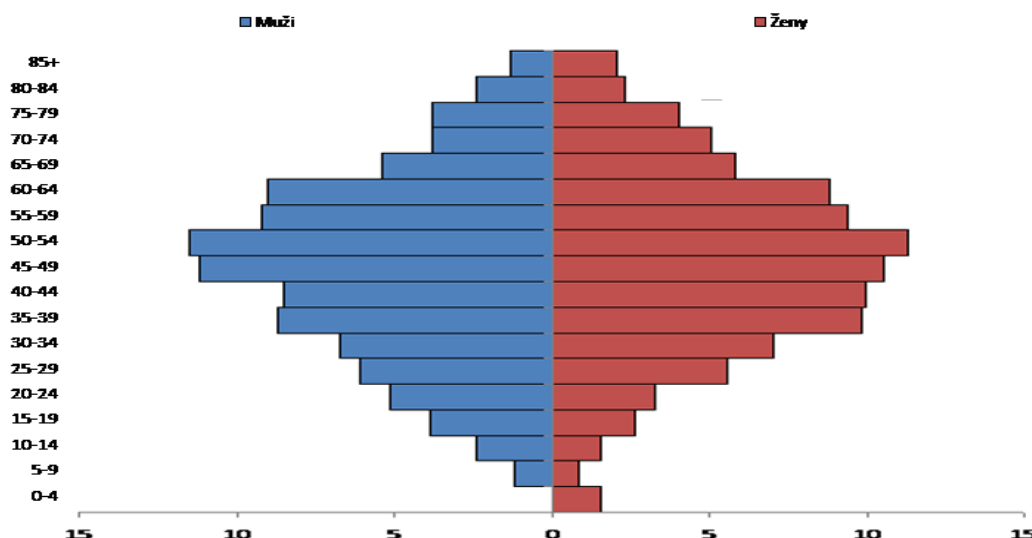
<sup>15</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011



## Graph No. 6

### Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Ukrainian nationality in 2011<sup>16</sup>

Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age



Age pyramid citizens of Ukrainian nationality, as was the case with the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationality, is a type of regression structure, whereas younger people are very poorly represented. In the case of the Ukrainian minority is even weaker representation in the younger age groups, than in case of previously studied minorities. Most are represented by the middle ages.

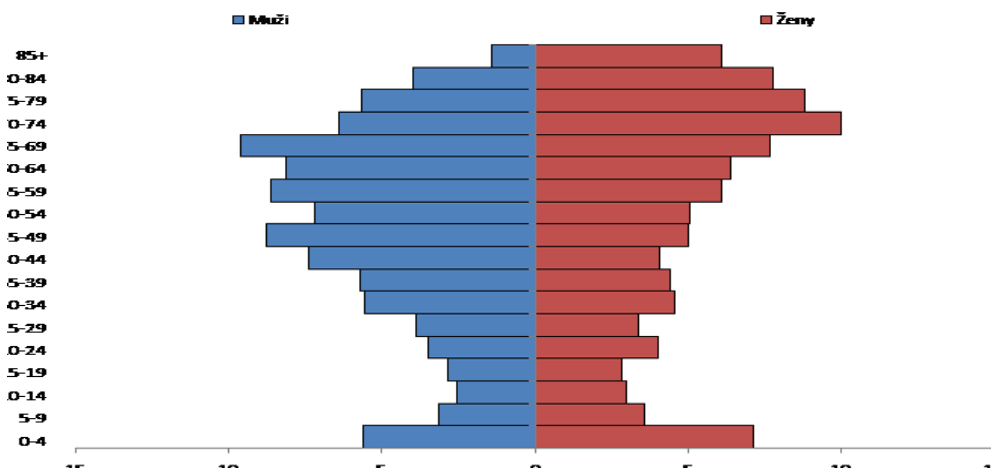
None of the other national minorities reaches in the district the Slovak Republic at least 1% of the population.

### German minority

The largest number of members of the German minority live in the district of Prievidza (373 persons). Members of the German minorities make up more than 20% of the population in a single village in Kunešov/Kuneschau located in the district Žiar nad Hronom.

## Graph No. 7 -Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with German nationality in 2011<sup>17</sup>

Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age



<sup>16</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

<sup>17</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

Age pyramid for German nationality shows a slightly different picture, than in case of other previously studied minorities. Regressive tendency here is not as strong because also in case of pre-productive age we find relatively positive indicators. In case of the post-productive age women clearly outweigh, while in case of the working-age it is men. The strongest categories are from 45 to 69 years.

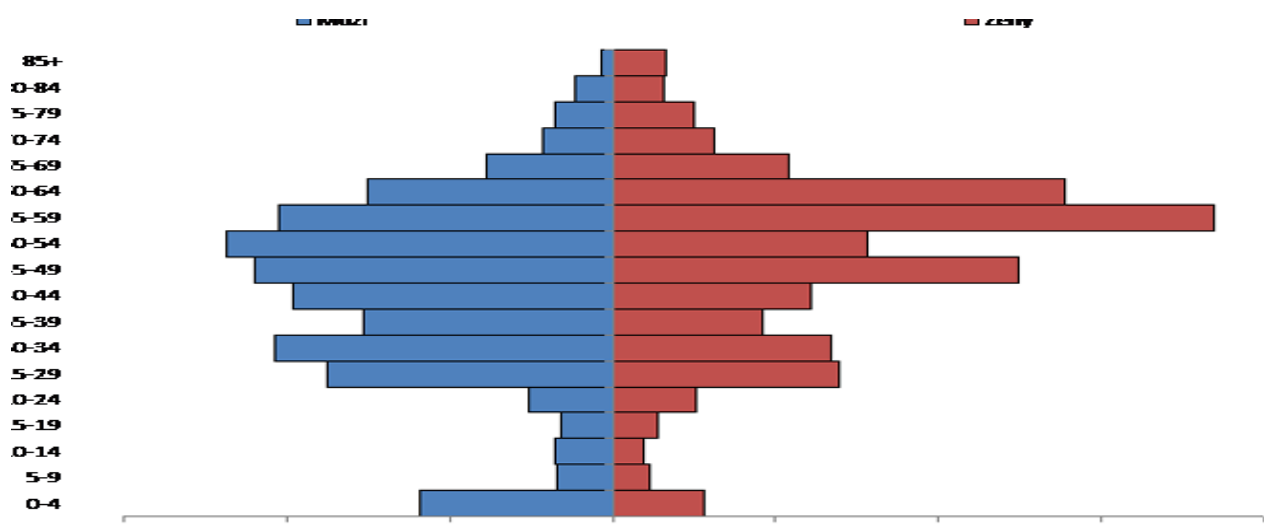
### Polish minority

Members of the Polish national minority live scattered across Slovakia. The age structure of the Polish minority shows a relatively strong representation of categories to 4 years (especially in men, where it is more than five percent, while for women it is less than 5 percent). Especially in men it is characteristic that the proportion of people of working age is around 10 percent. In case of women only category 45 to 49 years is over 10 percent. Post productive population is significantly represented in case of women.

### Graph No. 8

#### *Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Polish nationality in 2011<sup>18</sup>*

*Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age*



### Croatian minority

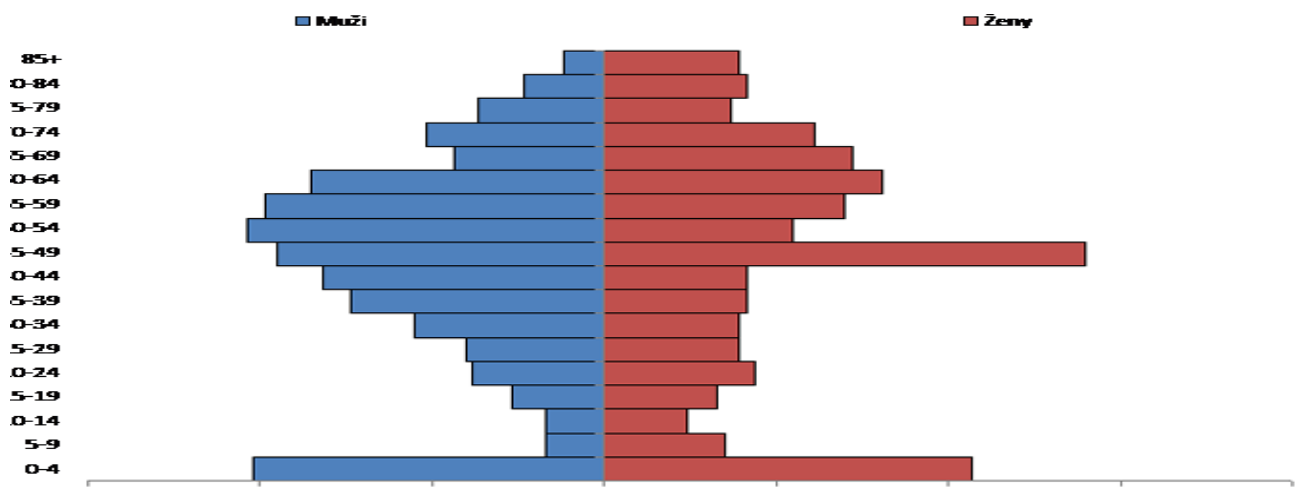
For members of the Croatian minority is characterized that largely inhabited by them are some of the Bratislava districts; most members of the Croatian minority live in the district Bratislava V (420; notably the city parts Jarovce and Čunovo).

<sup>18</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

## Graph No. 9

### Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Croatian nationality in 2011<sup>19</sup>

Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age



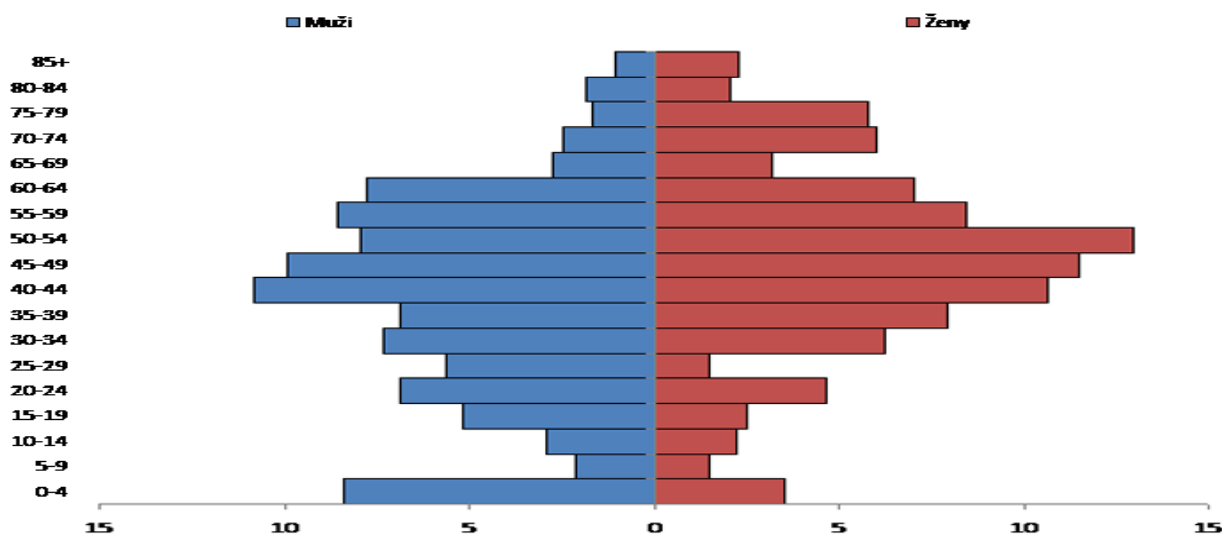
By the age pyramid among the Croatian national minority we can find a significant number of persons in the category 0-4 years, thus, in the pre-working-age, in a proportion of more than 10 percent, both in case of men and women. Productive population is more present especially in men, for women only category 45-49 years exceeds 10 percent threshold. Especially among women, however, there are relatively high levels of citizens in post productive age (60-79 years).

### Russian minority

In case of the Russian minority we cannot determine district, where their number is greater.

## Graph No. 10 - Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Russian nationality in 2011<sup>20</sup>

Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age



<sup>19</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

<sup>20</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

Age analysis in the case of the Russian minority shows that there are considerable differences between the age structure of men and women. For men, there is strongly represented pre-productive population and representation of people of working age is relatively balanced. Women's representation in pre-working age is weak and values for persons in the working age are much higher than in case of men. Since also in case of the Russian minority there prevails population in the working age over the population in pre-productive age, we can talk about regressive trends.

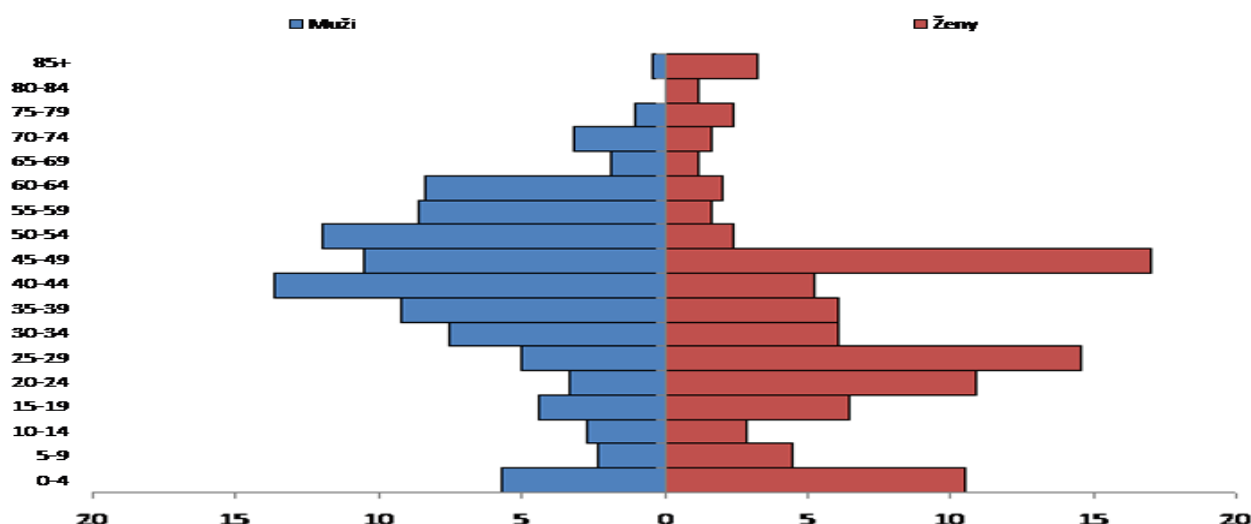
### **Serbian minority**

As with the Russian national minority and as well as the Serbian national minority we cannot determine districts where their number would be greater.

### **Graph No. 11**

#### ***Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Serbian nationality in 2011<sup>21</sup>***

*Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age*



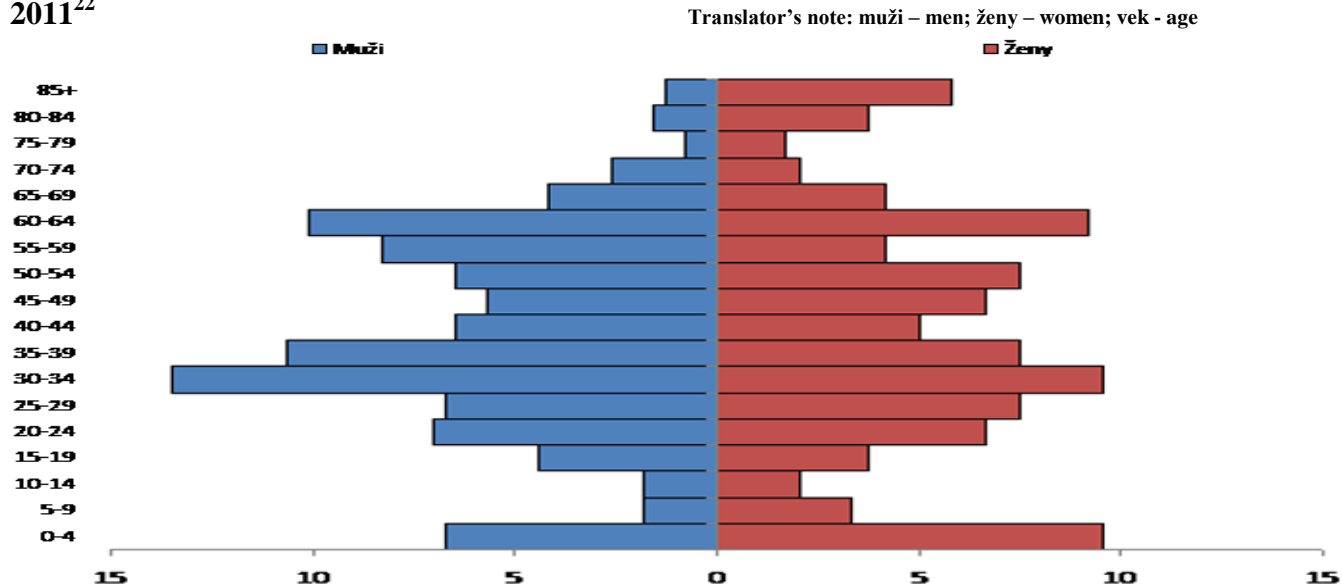
Age pyramid of Slovak citizens belonging to the Serbian minority does not have such clear tendency, such as in Hungarian, Rusyn and Roma minorities. The age structure of the Serbian minority is characterized by relatively strong child component and a significant percentage of people aged 40 to 54 years. Interesting is very weak representation of persons in the post working age – is less than 5%.

### **The Jewish minority**

In case of the Jewish minority we cannot determine the district in which it would be of greater representation of this minority.

<sup>21</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

**Graph No. 12 - Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Jewish nationality in 2011<sup>22</sup>**



Jewish minority is a minority with the fewest members in Slovak Republic (in 2011 631 persons). Therefore, as in the case of the Serbian minority, which also belongs to the less numerous ethnic minorities in Slovakia (in 2011 698 persons), age pyramid of the Jewish minority does not have such uniform tendency, as in case of more numerous national minorities. Children component is relatively strong and as relatively strong we can consider the ages of 30 to 39 years.

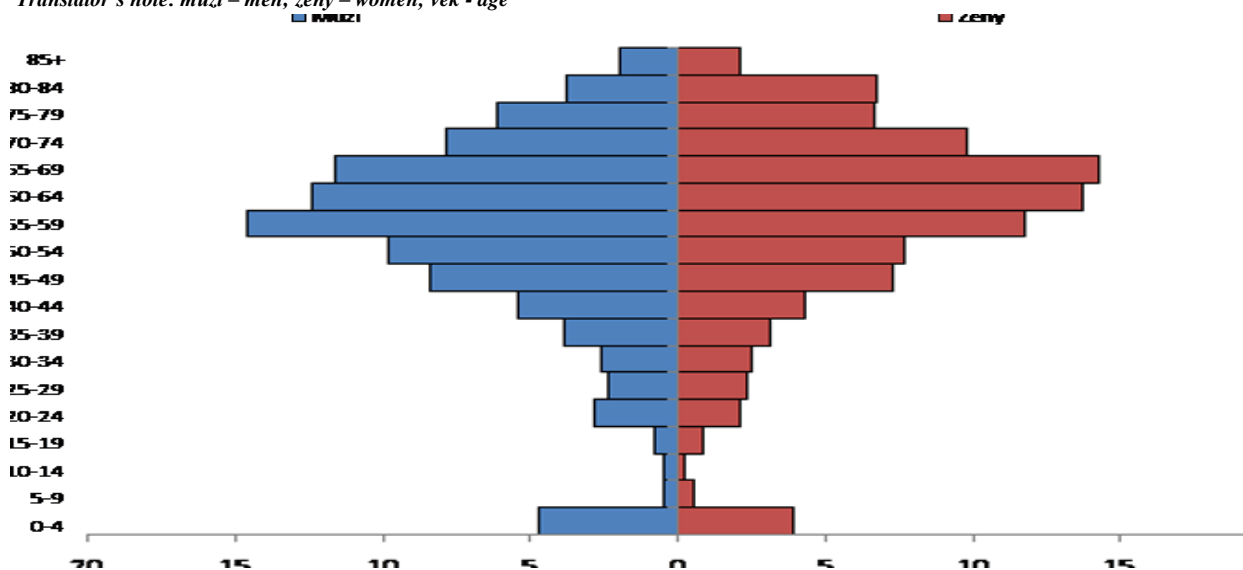
### Moravian minority

As in case of previous national minorities even in this case we cannot determine the district with greater representation of the minority.

**Graph No. 13**

**Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Moravian nationality in 2011<sup>23</sup>**

Translator's note: muži – men; ženy – women; vek - age



<sup>22</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

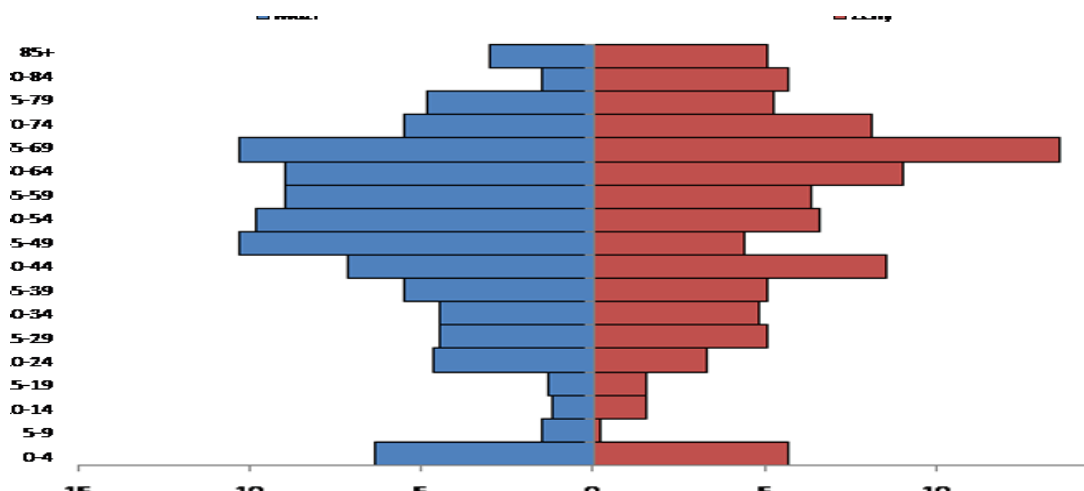
<sup>23</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

Age pyramid of Moravian minority shows a similar picture, as in the case of the Czech national minority. Predominates elderly population - among men 55 to 69 years category, among women 60 to 69 years, relatively strong is representation of the category 0-4 years, even if it is less than 5 percent even for men or for women. Age pyramid can be classified as a regressive model.

### **Bulgarian minority**

**Graph No. 14**

*Age pyramid of citizens of the Slovak Republic with Bulgarian nationality in 2011<sup>24</sup>*



Age pyramid of the Bulgarian minority shows, that in the case of the Bulgarian minority prevails elderly population, women category of 65-69 years is reaching almost 15 percent. However, the child population exceeds 5 percent threshold for both men and women so the regressive nature of this model is not so strong as at other surveyed minorities.

### **Analysis of employment in the districts with the significant share of national minorities**

An important feature of the economic situation in the region is employment because thanks to it is possible to analyze the sectoral and occupational structure in the regions. To avoid global regional differences between East and West in the analysis it was approached to characteristics of employment in the various regions and compared with the values for the whole Slovak Republic.

Based on the quarterly survey on labour costs ISCP (Ministry of Labour SR)1-04 it is possible to check the proportion of employees in different sectors SK NACE Rev. 2<sup>25</sup> in the selected districts of the SR for the third quarter of 2012, as presented by Tables No. 8a and 8b.

<sup>24</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population and Housing 2011

<sup>25</sup> Statistical Classification of Economic Activities implemented in Slovakia since 2008

**Table No. 8a**

*The share of employees under each section SK NACE Rev. 2 in selected districts of the SR for the third quarter of 2012<sup>26</sup>*

Region	Sections SK NACE Rev. 2*									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
district Senec	2,23%	0,26%	11,47%	0,01%	0,88%	4,98%	35,18%	19,93%	1,66%	0,95%
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>0,74%</b>	<b>0,21%</b>	<b>14,16%</b>	<b>1,37%</b>	<b>0,90%</b>	<b>3,09%</b>	<b>12,63%</b>	<b>10,63%</b>	<b>1,39%</b>	<b>8,99%</b>
district Dunajská Streda	8,58%	0,07%	35,17%	0,84%	2,42%	1,90%	12,89%	9,47%	0,09%	0,21%
district Galanta	3,11%	0,35%	45,29%	0,43%	1,72%	2,57%	8,89%	10,67%	0,27%	0,10%
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>4,22%</b>	<b>0,66%</b>	<b>42,30%</b>	<b>2,14%</b>	<b>2,64%</b>	<b>2,48%</b>	<b>8,47%</b>	<b>7,98%</b>	<b>0,69%</b>	<b>0,26%</b>
district Komárno	8,76%	0,00%	34,08%	0,92%	3,27%	1,29%	7,83%	8,75%	0,03%	0,13%
district Levice	3,56%	0,12%	35,14%	9,82%	2,31%	2,83%	9,10%	8,54%	0,45%	0,34%
district Nové Zámky	4,35%	0,04%	28,93%	0,94%	2,48%	1,85%	13,21%	17,29%	0,55%	0,28%
district Šaľa	6,53%	0,00%	41,48%	0,23%	3,19%	8,16%	7,36%	4,20%	0,32%	0,01%
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>4,67%</b>	<b>0,10%</b>	<b>35,06%</b>	<b>2,30%</b>	<b>2,16%</b>	<b>3,45%</b>	<b>10,33%</b>	<b>8,42%</b>	<b>0,40%</b>	<b>0,97%</b>
district Lučenec	4,00%	0,12%	34,09%	1,10%	2,41%	2,79%	11,68%	10,23%	0,05%	0,56%
district Revúca	3,93%	0,03%	40,26%	0,23%	4,31%	0,61%	8,13%	7,08%	0,32%	0,06%
district Rimavská Sobota	4,19%	0,68%	42,39%	0,82%	4,40%	0,75%	7,78%	6,29%	0,00%	0,18%
district Veľký Krtíš	6,27%	6,43%	24,85%	0,44%	3,37%	4,60%	9,22%	12,23%	0,00%	0,52%
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	<b>3,48%</b>	<b>0,61%</b>	<b>30,43%</b>	<b>1,19%</b>	<b>2,47%</b>	<b>2,88%</b>	<b>10,19%</b>	<b>10,67%</b>	<b>0,52%</b>	<b>1,66%</b>
district Kežmarok	5,26%	0,00%	43,19%	1,50%	2,48%	1,04%	9,53%	6,88%	1,19%	0,10%
district Medzilaborce	1,47%	0,00%	18,72%	3,67%	4,04%	2,02%	11,74%	14,50%	0,00%	0,00%
district Sabinov	4,05%	0,10%	38,13%	0,97%	4,12%	5,61%	11,64%	5,48%	0,65%	0,03%
district Snina	9,27%	0,00%	25,40%	0,76%	6,70%	4,94%	9,15%	4,17%	0,44%	0,08%
district Stará Ľubovňa	7,06%	0,00%	22,72%	1,63%	2,94%	4,03%	7,21%	9,29%	1,39%	0,06%
district Stropkov	3,33%	0,00%	52,31%	0,70%	5,05%	2,42%	6,44%	3,49%	0,00%	0,05%
district Svidník	0,26%	0,00%	21,84%	2,09%	6,47%	6,00%	8,56%	6,22%	0,00%	0,04%
district Vranov nad	7,02%	0,70%	23,36%	1,68%	3,33%	2,30%	8,05%	15,40%	0,17%	0,14%
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>3,08%</b>	<b>0,16%</b>	<b>28,57%</b>	<b>1,62%</b>	<b>2,64%</b>	<b>3,82%</b>	<b>10,55%</b>	<b>8,60%</b>	<b>1,07%</b>	<b>0,51%</b>
district Gelnica	12,01%	0,05%	27,19%	0,83%	1,41%	0,63%	10,31%	24,42%	0,00%	0,10%
district Košice – okolie	7,59%	0,28%	27,86%	0,48%	3,50%	2,96%	5,22%	14,05%	1,31%	0,04%
district Michalovce	1,13%	0,54%	47,49%	3,69%	3,51%	2,68%	7,09%	10,42%	0,67%	0,27%
district Rožňava	5,00%	0,24%	26,18%	1,09%	2,83%	1,29%	9,84%	12,94%	0,65%	0,13%
district Spišská Nová Ves	2,34%	1,20%	33,00%	1,21%	2,37%	1,96%	13,20%	11,93%	0,45%	0,22%
district Trebišov	1,86%	0,08%	10,35%	1,52%	5,37%	0,49%	5,81%	35,68%	0,00%	0,08%
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>1,81%</b>	<b>0,28%</b>	<b>27,66%</b>	<b>2,26%</b>	<b>2,61%</b>	<b>2,90%</b>	<b>8,96%</b>	<b>12,78%</b>	<b>0,85%</b>	<b>3,98%</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>2,57%</b>	<b>0,70%</b>	<b>30,97%</b>	<b>1,67%</b>	<b>2,01%</b>	<b>3,27%</b>	<b>10,38%</b>	<b>9,28%</b>	<b>0,84%</b>	<b>3,04%</b>

\* red color represents the higher proportion in the district than the average in the region

<sup>26</sup> Source: Quarterly survey of labor costs ISCP (Ministry of Labor SR)1-04

**Table No. 8b**

*The share of employees under each section SK NACE Rev. 2 in selected districts of the SR for the third quarter of 2012<sup>27</sup> (list of sectors SK NACE Rev.2 see. Annex No.1)*

Region	Sections SK NACE Rev. 2*								
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
district Senec	1,13%	0,69%	3,64%	2,80%	6,52%	5,34%	1,70%	0,27%	0,38%
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>8,92%</b>	<b>0,59%</b>	<b>6,82%</b>	<b>4,31%</b>	<b>6,22%</b>	<b>8,37%</b>	<b>7,68%</b>	<b>2,06%</b>	<b>0,91%</b>
district Dunajská Streda	1,98%	0,59%	0,52%	2,99%	9,53%	8,04%	3,35%	0,79%	0,58%
district Galanta	1,14%	0,02%	1,97%	10,40%	6,10%	4,65%	1,36%	0,42%	0,55%
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>1,73%</b>	<b>0,40%</b>	<b>1,61%</b>	<b>6,35%</b>	<b>5,69%</b>	<b>6,57%</b>	<b>4,36%</b>	<b>0,70%</b>	<b>0,76%</b>
district Komárno	1,41%	0,05%	5,57%	1,56%	9,67%	5,47%	8,65%	1,04%	1,52%
district Levice	0,95%	0,45%	2,70%	6,43%	6,73%	3,85%	5,11%	0,87%	0,71%
district Nové Zámky	1,69%	0,44%	0,22%	1,60%	7,51%	6,60%	9,97%	1,80%	0,24%
district Šaľa	1,33%	0,36%	1,11%	1,44%	5,06%	5,16%	13,47%	0,32%	0,26%
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>1,72%</b>	<b>0,41%</b>	<b>2,03%</b>	<b>4,27%</b>	<b>7,14%</b>	<b>7,09%</b>	<b>7,37%</b>	<b>1,08%</b>	<b>1,01%</b>
district Lučenec	2,14%	0,31%	0,39%	2,47%	9,89%	7,68%	9,24%	0,65%	0,22%
district Revúca	1,34%	0,00%	0,03%	1,14%	10,34%	5,74%	15,23%	0,90%	0,32%
district Rimavská	1,29%	0,35%	0,09%	1,57%	8,33%	6,04%	13,44%	0,89%	0,54%
district Veľký Krtíš	1,59%	0,05%	0,66%	1,78%	8,54%	8,48%	9,11%	1,07%	0,79%
<b>Banskobystrický</b>	<b>2,19%</b>	<b>0,37%</b>	<b>1,12%</b>	<b>1,79%</b>	<b>9,38%</b>	<b>8,71%</b>	<b>10,32%</b>	<b>1,27%</b>	<b>0,76%</b>
district Kežmarok	0,88%	0,15%	0,60%	0,71%	9,66%	9,05%	5,88%	0,63%	1,27%
district Medzilaborce	2,02%	0,00%	0,00%	0,92%	4,77%	18,90%	12,29%	0,92%	4,04%
district Sabinov	1,10%	0,03%	0,39%	0,68%	10,70%	11,06%	2,08%	0,26%	2,92%
district Snina	1,61%	0,52%	0,00%	0,52%	11,16%	13,16%	9,71%	0,96%	1,44%
district Stará Ľubovňa	1,66%	0,59%	0,00%	2,20%	8,10%	12,01%	17,89%	0,24%	0,98%
district Stropkov	1,13%	0,00%	3,06%	0,27%	11,28%	2,74%	6,07%	0,16%	1,50%
district Svidník	2,04%	0,00%	0,04%	0,55%	14,18%	9,24%	19,71%	1,19%	1,58%
district Vranov nad Topľou	1,44%	0,13%	3,11%	0,81%	12,68%	8,28%	9,40%	0,62%	1,38%
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>2,32%</b>	<b>0,65%</b>	<b>0,83%</b>	<b>2,59%</b>	<b>8,82%</b>	<b>10,17%</b>	<b>10,78%</b>	<b>1,47%</b>	<b>1,75%</b>
district Gelnica	1,07%	0,00%	0,00%	2,14%	6,37%	7,39%	5,20%	0,39%	0,49%
district Košice – okolie	0,53%	0,03%	10,12%	7,38%	8,46%	7,41%	1,68%	0,18%	0,91%
district Michalovce	1,32%	0,06%	0,52%	3,36%	5,83%	7,77%	2,54%	0,44%	0,66%
district Rožňava	1,35%	0,16%	0,05%	6,53%	10,35%	7,07%	11,62%	2,04%	0,64%
district Spišská Nová	1,28%	0,93%	0,95%	1,12%	10,01%	5,07%	9,53%	2,06%	1,18%
district Trebišov	1,70%	0,04%	0,34%	3,83%	8,29%	9,53%	13,35%	0,48%	1,20%
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>1,82%</b>	<b>0,64%</b>	<b>1,62%</b>	<b>4,10%</b>	<b>6,59%</b>	<b>9,63%</b>	<b>9,53%</b>	<b>1,20%</b>	<b>0,77%</b>
<b>SR</b>	<b>3,31%</b>	<b>0,50%</b>	<b>2,46%</b>	<b>3,71%</b>	<b>6,92%</b>	<b>8,16%</b>	<b>8,01%</b>	<b>1,36%</b>	<b>0,84%</b>

\* red color represents the higher proportion in the district than the average in the region

Based on the Tables No. 8a and 8b it is possible to characterize the different sectors of SK NACE Rev. 2. Sectors are divided into primary sector, which includes sectors A and B. The secondary sector includes industries C to F. Sectors G to R represent services, i.e. tertiary sector.

<sup>27</sup> Source: Quarterly survey of labor costs ISCP (Ministry of Labour SR) 1-04



The first sector is agriculture, forestry and fishing in which is in the Slovak Republic working only 2.57% of the population. From the table it can be seen that 19 of the 25 observed districts have higher than average proportion of workers in agriculture, than the average in the regions. The most significant share of agricultural workers is in the district of Gelnica (12.01 %), Snina (9.27 %) and Komárno (8.76 %). These districts have significantly farming character.

Mining and quarrying are committed to physical and geographical characteristics of the region and the presence of minerals. The situation may be slightly distorted by the fact, that undertaking performing mining activity and consequently processes raw materials, is usually classified in industry. The only district has significant values of employment in mining and quarrying. It concerns district Veľký Krtíš, where there is in the mine Dolina mined lignite and employs 9.5% of employees of the district. Very faintly exceeds the average 6 other districts in the region.

Manufacturing is the largest employer in all sectors of SK NACE Rev. 2 in the Slovak Republic. Similarly, it is also among the districts with the strong representation of ethnic minorities. Nearly in half of the districts is registered above-average level of employees compared to average values in the regions. The district the highest proportion of employees in the industry are Stropkov (52.31 %), Michalovce (47.49 %), Galanta (45.29 %) and Kežmarok (43.19 %).

Among the districts with the significant share of national minorities are not high employment sector electricity, gas, steam and air. Most of the districts exhibit in this sector below average values. The only district that greatly exceeds the average in the region is the district Levice, where in this sector is registered 9.82% of employees. The average values in regions significantly exceed the districts of Michalovce (3.69 %) and Medzilaborce (3.67 %).

In the sector of water supply; cleaning and transfer of sewerage waters, waste and waste removal activities the majority of districts has above average value of the share of employees in the regions concerned. Highest employment in this sector is in the district of Snina (6.70 %), Svidník (6.47 %) and Trebišov (5.37 %).

Last industry, which is classified into production industries is construction. In the districts with the most significant representation of ethnic minorities it concerns below-average values within given regions. Exemptions represent the districts, where there is a building development, and district the north-eastern Slovakia. Districts involving construction development and showing above-average level of employment in the construction industry are Senec (4.98 %), Šaľa (8.16 %) and Veľký Krtíš (4.60 %). In north-eastern Slovakia there is the highest proportion of employees in the construction industry in the district Svidník (6.00 %), Snina (4.94 %), Stará Ľubovňa (4.03 %) and Sabinov (5.61 %).

The first branch of the service is wholesale and retail. Nearly in half of the selected districts with the representation of ethnic minorities 6.0% and more the employment in wholesale and retail trade moves at below-average levels. Stronger representation reached the sales industry in peri-urban areas, as illustrated by the district Senec (35.18 %). A higher proportion of employees in the sales is also in the district Nové Zámky (13.21 %) and Spišská Nová Ves (1.,20 %).

Transport and storage binds primarily to the surrounding of major cities. Therefore, the above-average values within the regions are particularly frequent in the districts nearby Bratislava and Košice. Specific is the district Trebišov, in which the transport and storage industry have the highest proportion of employees being 35.68%, mainly due to the presence of transshipment in Čierna nad Tisou. Other districts with significant employment in transportation and storage are Gelnica (24.42 %), Senec (19.93 %) and Nové Zámky (17.29 %).

Employment in the accommodation and food services is almost in all the districts on the below-average level compared to average values in regions.

The average level in the region is exceeded only in the district of Senec (1.66 %), Stará Ľubovňa (1.39 %) and Košice – surroundings (1.31 %). More significant level in the regions represents the district Kežmarok (1.19 %).

Industry Information and Communication attained in all districts with a significant representation of ethnic minorities below average values in the regions, as regards the proportion of employees in this sector. It is a negative phenomenon, whereas information and communication are among the most progressive industry of knowledge economy.

The situation is similar also in the following progressive sector of the national economy: Financial and insurance activities. Most of the districts with the most significant representation of ethnic minorities in the regions are in employment in the financial and insurance activities below average values. The only exception is the district Dunajská Streda (1.98 %).

Into the category of industries with below-average share of employees within those regions are ranked activities in real estate, where the only districts, which have reached significant proportion of employment, than the average in the regions are the districts of: Spišská Nová Ves (0.93 %), Senec (0.69 %) and Dunajská Streda (0.59 %), which show the phenomenon of suburbanization.

Employment in the professional, scientific and technical activities is well below average. Based on the data collected it can be concluded that the progressive and educationally oriented sectors in the districts reach below-average values. As for the professional, scientific and technical activities, district, which showed the highest values within their regions, are: Košice – surroundings (10.12 %) Komárno (5.57 %), Vranov nad Topľou (3.11 %) and Stropkov (3.06 %).

Also the share of employees in administrative and support services in the majority of districts with significant representation of ethnic minorities below-average. In the district Galanta however reaches high values at 10.4 %. Within their regions have above-average values of the districts of the Košice – surroundings (7.38 %) and Rožňava (6.53 %).

Exactly the opposite example is the situation in the sector of public administration and defence, where the most districts with the significant representation of ethnic minorities located within their regions reach above-average values. On this basis, it can be concluded, that in the districts with the high unemployment the public administration and defence represents important opportunity for employment. The highest values were obtained in the district the Svidník (14.18 %), Vranov nad Topľou (12.68 %), Stropkov (11.28 %) and Snina (11.16 %).

Employment in the sector of education is differentiated regionally. The share of employees in education achieved in selected district the highest values in the Prešov Region. The largest share have the employees in the education in the district Medzilaborce (18.9 %), Snina (13.16 %) and Stará Ľubovňa (12.01 %).

Sector health care and social assistance is similar to the industry public administration and defence important working opportunity, particularly in the districts with the high unemployment, as well as in smaller district involving large medical facilities. The highest values are achieved in the districts Svidník (19.71 %), Stará Ľubovňa (17.89 %) and Revúca (15.23 %).

Low levels of employment reach the selected districts within its regions even in sectors arts, entertainment and recreation. These values are relatively low, although most of the district the favourable conditions for the development of agri-tourism. The average values within their regions exceeded only districts Spišská Nová Ves (2.06 %), Rožňava (2.04 %), Nové Zámky (1.80 %) and Dunajská Streda (0.79 %).

Other activities are a special case, whereas, for the purposes of this analysis cannot be further analyzed. Higher values in the industry achieve districts Medzilaborce (4.04 %) and Sabinov (2.92 %).

Similarly important, as analysis of the sectoral structure of the economy, is also the structure of the employees on the basis of the major classes of employment. Overview of proportion of employees divided into 9 main classes SK ISCO-0828 is represented by the Table No. 9.

**Table No. 9**

*The share of employees under each class SK ISCO-08 in selected districts of the Slovak Republic for the third Quarter 2012<sup>29</sup> (list of main classes SK ICO-08 see Annex No. 2)*

Region	Main classes SK ISCO-08*								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
district Senec	5,2%	8,8%	15,4%	19,0%	17,3%	0,7%	6,2%	18,9%	8,3%
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>7,1%</b>	<b>26,2%</b>	<b>21,8%</b>	<b>9,8%</b>	<b>10,3%</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>6,4%</b>	<b>11,8%</b>	<b>6,4%</b>
district Dunajská Streda	4,1%	10,8%	13,1%	8,9%	14,2%	3,3%	12,5%	25,6%	7,4%
district Galanta	3,8%	8,6%	12,8%	10,8%	11,0%	1,6%	11,1%	25,8%	14,5%
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>4,2%</b>	<b>11,8%</b>	<b>15,3%</b>	<b>8,5%</b>	<b>10,3%</b>	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>14,1%</b>	<b>25,8%</b>	<b>8,6%</b>
district Komárno	3,7%	10,5%	13,2%	10,0%	12,1%	2,9%	15,0%	12,6%	20,1%
district Levice	4,2%	13,9%	17,5%	6,9%	10,9%	0,6%	17,8%	20,3%	7,7%
district Nové Zámky	4,1%	12,4%	15,8%	8,2%	14,6%	1,2%	13,6%	19,6%	10,6%
district Šaľa	4,9%	15,4%	17,6%	5,2%	11,0%	1,8%	16,1%	21,7%	6,5%
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>4,2%</b>	<b>13,3%</b>	<b>15,5%</b>	<b>8,5%</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>14,7%</b>	<b>20,9%</b>	<b>9,7%</b>
district Lučenec	3,6%	14,7%	14,7%	7,9%	13,5%	0,7%	9,5%	27,1%	8,2%
district Revúca	5,7%	10,9%	19,4%	5,9%	13,3%	0,1%	17,9%	18,2%	8,8%
district Rimavská Sobota	3,1%	12,8%	13,9%	5,9%	11,2%	0,9%	11,8%	34,3%	6,1%
district Veľký Krtíš	3,9%	12,6%	14,3%	7,4%	13,7%	1,9%	16,1%	18,6%	11,6%
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>16,5%</b>	<b>17,4%</b>	<b>7,4%</b>	<b>12,4%</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>12,5%</b>	<b>20,7%</b>	<b>7,6%</b>
district Kežmarok	4,3%	13,9%	12,1%	6,9%	13,7%	1,6%	10,4%	28,6%	8,4%
district Medzilaborce	5,6%	18,6%	11,0%	6,8%	27,7%	0,0%	17,4%	9,3%	3,5%
district Sabinov	3,9%	11,1%	16,2%	6,5%	14,8%	1,4%	25,0%	14,9%	6,2%
district Snina	4,0%	18,3%	13,4%	6,3%	16,1%	7,0%	16,9%	11,5%	6,5%
district Stará Ľubovňa	5,2%	18,8%	15,9%	8,1%	13,9%	1,1%	9,3%	18,9%	8,6%
district Stropkov	5,3%	8,5%	17,2%	7,0%	9,1%	0,2%	33,6%	14,3%	4,7%
district Svidník	4,8%	19,4%	15,8%	9,2%	16,7%	0,0%	18,6%	7,3%	8,1%
district Vranov nad Topľou	5,4%	13,6%	18,0%	5,7%	11,0%	1,2%	9,3%	28,5%	7,3%
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>4,9%</b>	<b>17,4%</b>	<b>16,1%</b>	<b>7,4%</b>	<b>13,8%</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>14,3%</b>	<b>18,3%</b>	<b>7,0%</b>
district Gelnica	5,0%	9,1%	13,9%	5,1%	14,6%	2,0%	23,7%	17,8%	8,8%
district Košice – okolie	4,9%	11,6%	14,4%	7,3%	10,1%	2,1%	10,9%	32,1%	6,5%
district Michalovce	3,3%	10,8%	14,5%	5,5%	9,4%	0,3%	13,9%	38,2%	4,3%
district Spišská Nová Ves	4,5%	13,2%	15,4%	6,9%	14,0%	0,8%	12,5%	23,0%	9,6%
district Rožňava	5,3%	14,8%	17,4%	7,2%	13,0%	1,0%	12,6%	14,0%	14,7%
district Trebišov	4,1%	15,2%	16,8%	9,1%	12,0%	0,3%	14,8%	17,8%	9,9%
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>19,3%</b>	<b>16,5%</b>	<b>7,1%</b>	<b>11,1%</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>12,9%</b>	<b>20,8%</b>	<b>7,0%</b>
<b>SR</b>	<b>5,1%</b>	<b>17,4%</b>	<b>17,0%</b>	<b>8,1%</b>	<b>11,3%</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>13,2%</b>	<b>19,4%</b>	<b>7,6%</b>

\* red color represents the district with the higher proportion than average in regions

<sup>28</sup> Statistical Classification of Occupations SK ISCO-08 issued by the Decree of the Statistical Office No. 516/2011 became effective as of 10 January 2012

<sup>29</sup> Source: Quarterly survey of labor costs ISCP (MPSVR SR)1-04

The first main class of SK ISCO-08 are legislators, executives, who, however, do not have significant representation in the observed districts. They are increasingly prevalent in the districts of the Eastern Slovakia. In western Slovakia it is the district Šaľa and in central Slovakia district Revúca (5.7 %). Many of them are also in the district Medzilaborce (5.6 %) and in district Stropkov (5.3 %). They are small districts with the higher rate of registered unemployment.

Considerably low is the proportion of specialists from the other major class SK ISCO-08, who occur at above-average share within regions only in 6 district of 25. This is a significantly negative effect, whereas the specialists are workforce with the highest qualifications and are the potential for further development of the regions. They are increasingly present in the district of Prešov region and district of Levice and Šaľa. They are most numerous in the district Svidník (19.4 %), Stará Ľubovňa (18.8 %) and Medzilaborce (18.6 %).

Similarly, the low representation is also in case of more skilled workers from the main class

3 – technicians and associate professionals. Only in eight of the 25 district with the strong representation of ethnic minorities is their share higher than in the regions. In particular it is a region of eastern Slovakia, but their share is the highest in the district of Revúca (19,4 %). A high proportion is achieved in district of Vranov nad Topľou (18.0 %) and Šaľa (17.6 %).

For administrative workers (main class 4), this difference decreases but also in this major group districts with a significant proportion of ethnic minorities generally have a low proportion of employees of this major group within regions. They occupy the highest proportion in the district the western Slovakia, such as Senec (19.0 %), Galanta (10.8 %) and Komárno (10.0 %).

The situation is vastly different in the main class 5 – workers in services and trade. In this major group is their share in the most districts in the regions above the average, in concrete it concerns 17 districts out of 25. districts with the greatest percentage of workers belonging to the same general class of employment are Medzilaborce (27.7 %), Senec (17.3 %) and Svidník (16.7 %).

A similar situation as in the above main class is also in the main class 6 skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, where 16 of the 25 districts reach the amounts higher within their regions than average values, however, the proportion of employees in these categories does not constitute a significant proportion of the staff as a whole. Most of them are in the district the Snina (7.0 %), Dunajská Streda (3.3 %) and Komárno (2.9 %).

Specific is main class 7 – skilled workers and craftsmen, which as a whole within the districts the Slovak Republic with a substantial share of national minorities shows the average figures, but these are highly differentiated districts and especially smaller district the Eastern Slovakia achieved in this major group of high values. In the first place there is district Stropkov (33,6 followed by districts Sabinov (25.0 %) and Gelnica (23.7 %).

Below average level is also the share of employees in selected districts, who are part of the main class 8 – operators and installers of machinery and equipment, with above-average values in the regions which are reached by particular districts with a higher unemployment rate and the presence of industry. Their proportion is highest in the district of Michalovce (38.2 %), followed by district of Rimavská Sobota (34.2 %) and Košice – surrounding (32.1 %).

The lowest skilled work is carried out by labourers (main class 9), whose shares in the districts with the presence of a significant minority have higher values in 15 cases as is an average in the particular regions. The highest proportion of unskilled workers is in the district Komárno (20.1 %), Rožňava (14.7 %) and Galanta (14.5 %).

### *Analysis of employment by four digit code SK ISCO-08 in selected districts*

Analysis of the framework structure of the staff in key classes of SK ISCO-08 allowed insight into the environment and labor market statistics and showed, in which major classes the employees work. Important was also analyses of the classes of economy according to SK NACE Rev. 2, while this subdivision appropriately illustrates the labor market situation in the regions with a strong representation of ethnic minorities.

**Table No. 10**

*The most numerous sub-classes of employed<sup>30</sup> according to the four digit code SK ISCO-08 in selected districts of Slovakia for the third quarter of 2012<sup>31</sup>*

district	Employment according to SK ISCO-08				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Senec	workers in stock	trucks and lorries drivers	cashiers and ticket clerks	forklift operators	Manufacturing laborers
Dunajská Streda	Shop assistants	assembly workers (operators) in engineering production	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment	trucks and lorries drivers	teachers in primary schools
Galanta	Manufacturing laborers	Shop assistants	operators of equipment for production of food and related products	equipment operators in the steel and foundry industry	operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products
Komárno	Manufacturing laborers	trucks and lorries drivers	General administrative workers	Shop assistants	Upholsterers and related workers
Levice	trucks and lorries drivers	assembly workers (operators) in engineering production	fitters, toolmakers and related workers	electrical engineers and specialists in energetics	operators of equipment for production of food and related products
Nové Zámky	Shop assistants	assembly workers not elsewhere classified	Manufacturing laborers	technicians in physical, technical sciences and transport not elsewhere classified	specialists in nursing
Šaľa	operators of facilities for production of chemical products (except rubber and plastic)	specialists in nursing	fitters, toolmakers and related workers	Shop assistants	cleaners
Veľký Krtíš	seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers	Manufacturing laborers	teachers in primary schools	trucks and lorries drivers	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment
Lučenec	assembly workers not elsewhere classified	operators of equipment for wood processing	specialists in nursing	Shop assistants	trucks and lorries drivers
Revúca	fitters, toolmakers and related workers	operators of mineral-processing machinery	operators of facilities for production of chemical products (except rubber and plastic)	welding and cutting metals	nastavovači a obsluha kovoobrábacích strojov
Rimavská Sobota	assembly workers (operators) in engineering production	Shoemakers and related workers	specialists in nursing	Shop assistants	cleaners
Stará Ľubovňa	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment	specialists in nursing	cleaners	teachers in primary schools	cashiers and ticket clerks
Stropkov	Electrical mechanics and auto electricians	operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products	fitters, toolmakers and related workers	Shop assistants	trucks and lorries drivers

<sup>30</sup> For the purposes of this analysis, the term employment is used.

<sup>31</sup> Source: Quarterly survey of labor costs ISCP (Ministry of Labour)1-04

district	zamestnanie podľa SK ISCO-08				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Svidník	seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers	Shop assistants	specialists in nursing	cleaners	trucks and lorries drivers
Vranov nad Topľou	trucks and lorries drivers	teachers in primary schools	operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products	Sewing machine operators	nurses
Kežmarok	operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment	trucks and lorries drivers	Shop assistants	operators of machinery for the manufacture of textiles, leather, furs, not elsewhere listed
Medzilaborce	Shop assistants	teachers in primary schools	fitters, toolmakers and related workers	trucks and lorries drivers	Guides in passenger transport (excluding aviation and shipping)
Sabinov	seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers	carpenters - manufacturers of wood products	operators of equipment for wood processing	Shop assistants	shop manager / department
Snina	seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers	Shop assistants	livestock farmers and dairy (except poultry)	teachers in primary schools	specialists in nursing
Spišská Nová Ves	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment	Shop assistants	Manufacturing laborers	cleaners	operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products
Trebišov	shunting, signal and switch operators	technicians in physical, technical sciences and transport not elsewhere classified	Electrical mechanics and auto electricians	specialists in nursing	Shop assistants
Gelnica	Electrical mechanics and auto electricians	Shop assistants	technicians in physical, technical sciences and transport not elsewhere classified	teachers in primary schools	shunting, signal and switch operators
Košice – okolie	operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified	assembly workers (operators) in engineering production	teachers in primary schools	assembly workers not elsewhere classified	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment
Michalovce	assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment	operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified	operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products	Truck and lorry drivers	Shop assistants
Rožňava	seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers	specialists in nursing	Shop assistants	operators of machinery for paper products	handling personnel, carriers

Table shows in each of the selected district with a significant representation of ethnic minorities 5 most numerous sub-employed (for the purposes of this analysis, the "employment") in terms of four-digit code SK ISCO-08. In the district Senec, where the important role is played by logistics and trade, are among the most numerous employment workers in Stock, lorry and truck drivers, as well as cashiers and ticket clerks.

In the Trnava region there are two districts with a significant representation of ethnic Hungarians. In the district Dunajská Streda among the most numerous occupations vendors and assemblers in manufacturing engineering, and assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment. District Galanta, which clearly has an industrial character, has a high number of production workers. On the next place are shop assistants and other jobs related to industry are operators of equipment for food and similar products; equipment operators in the steel and foundry industry and operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products.

In the Nitra region there are four districts with a significant proportion of ethnic Hungarians. In the district Komárno are between employees frequently occurring Manufacturing laborers; lorry and truck drivers and general administrative employees.

In the district Levice there are lorry and truck drivers; assembly workers (operators) in engineering production and fitters, toolmakers and related workers. District Nové Zámky with its structure is not significantly different from the surrounding district and there are most numerous shop assistants, installers elsewhere classified, manufacturing laborers. In Šala as the industrial district there are present the top three rungs of employment operators of facilities for production of chemical products (except of rubber or plastics); nursing professionals and locksmiths, toolmakers and related workers.

Similarly as in the Nitra region, also in Banská Bystrica region there are 4 districts with a significant proportion of ethnic Hungarians. In the district Veľký Krtíš are represented mainly seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers, support staff in production and primary school teachers. In Lučenec there is similarly as in the district Šaľa high proportion of the employees in industry. Among the most numerous jobs include assembly workers not elsewhere classified; operators of wood processing equipment and specialists in nursing. Also in the district Revúca, showing high levels of registered unemployment, are the most numerous employment positions in the industry sector and the three most numerous are locksmiths, toolmakers and related workers, plant operators of mineral processing equipment, machine operators for the production of chemical products (except of rubber or plastics). District Rimavská Sobota is for several years located at the top in terms of district the rate of registered unemployment and staff working here are especially assembly workers (operators) in engineering production, shoemakers and related workers and specialists in nursing.

In Prešov region there are 8 districts, in which lives mainly Roma and Rusyn minority. It concerns small districts and the number of workers here is low compared to other districts. In the district Stará Ľubovňa were registered assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment; specialists in nursing and cleaners. In the district Stropkov are on the top three spots electrical mechanics and auto electricians, operators of machinery for the manufacture of plastic products and locksmiths, toolmakers and related workers whereas the district has a tradition in the electronics industry. In the district Svidník dominate in the number of employees seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers, vendors and specialists in nursing. In Vranov nad Topľou are the most numerous jobs associated with transport and industry and it concerns working positions of lorry and truck drivers, primary school teachers and operators of machinery for plastic products. In the district Kežmarok it concerns working positions associated with the industry and includes operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified; assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment and lorry and truck drivers. In the district Medzilaborce outweigh services that are represented by working positions as clerks, teachers in primary schools and fitters, toolmakers and related workers. In the last two districts Sabinov and Snina there is dominated light industry. In the district Sabinov are the most numerous employment positions of seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers, carpenters – manufacturers of wood products and operators of equipment for wood processing. In the district Snina are the most numerous employment positions of seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers, shop assistants and breeders of livestock and dairy (except poultry).

In the Košice region there are 5 district with ethnic minorities, particularly the Roma and Hungarian. In the district Trebišov, known as major transshipment point for railways, are the most numerous employment positions shunting, signalmen and switch operators. On the other places are technicians in the physical, technical sciences and transport not elsewhere classified, as well as electrical mechanics and auto electricians. Small district with the significant share of Roma population is Gelnica, where are the most common occupations electrical mechanics and auto electricians, shop assistants and technicians in the physical, technical sciences and transport not elsewhere classified. In the district Spišská Nová Ves dominate assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment, shop assistants and manufacturing labourers. In the district Košice – okolie there is located a large industry park Kechnec and the two most numerous employment positions have connection with industry. It concerns

employment positions operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified; assembly workers (operators) in engineering production and in addition they are numerous and primary school teachers. In the district Michalovce the industry contributes very significantly to employment and is reflected even in occupations such as assemblers of electrical and electronic equipment; operators of stationary equipment and machinery not elsewhere classified operators and machines for making plastic products. The last district in regions with strong Hungarian minority district is Rožňava, dominated by employment in the services and light industry, which include seamstresses, embroiderers and related workers; nursing professionals and shop assistants.

Globally, it can be concluded, that in the selected district can be found in particular lower skilled jobs, employment in industry and health care, teachers and shop assistants.

### ***Analysis of unemployment in the district the significant share of national minorities***

After the characterization of employment it is important to characterize unemployment in the affected districts with the significant share of national minorities. Unemployment to the extent, what is now in the Slovak Republic, is clearly negative phenomenon. As of the end of December 2012 state level of registered unemployment rate under the Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (ÚPSVR) reached 14.44%, representing an increase of 0.85 percentage points.



**Table No. 11**

*Development of registered unemployment rate in selected districts of the Slovak Republic as at 31.12. in 2011 and 2012<sup>32</sup>*

Region	registered unemployment rate in %*			
	2011	2012	Index of Change	
			in perc. points	rel.
District Senec	6,27	6,78	0,51	1,08
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>5,41</b>	<b>5,72</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>1,06</b>
district Dunajská Streda	11,62	12,96	1,34	1,12
district Galanta	6,52	7,20	0,68	1,10
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>8,88</b>	<b>9,43</b>	<b>0,55</b>	<b>1,06</b>
district Komárno	17,53	19,15	1,62	1,09
district Levice	16,00	15,70	-0,30	0,98
district Nové Zámky	14,65	15,12	0,47	1,03
district Šaľa	11,91	11,50	-0,41	0,97
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>13,27</b>	<b>14,08</b>	<b>0,81</b>	<b>1,06</b>
district Lučenec	24,28	25,59	1,31	1,05
district Revúca	30,79	32,55	1,76	1,06
district Rimavská Sobota	34,59	35,59	1,00	1,03
district Veľký Krtíš	24,54	25,87	1,33	1,05
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	<b>19,83</b>	<b>20,81</b>	<b>0,98</b>	<b>1,05</b>
district Kežmarok	28,66	30,06	1,40	1,05
district Medzilaborce	19,84	22,31	2,47	1,12
district Sabinov	26,75	28,44	1,69	1,06
district Snina	19,31	21,10	1,79	1,09
district Stará Ľubovňa	14,56	16,73	2,17	1,15
district Stropkov	18,11	21,38	3,27	1,18
district Svidník	20,03	23,33	3,30	1,16
district Vranov nad Topľou	22,89	24,02	1,13	1,05
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>18,95</b>	<b>20,66</b>	<b>1,71</b>	<b>1,09</b>
district Gelnica	20,79	24,10	3,31	1,16
district Košice – surroundings	22,86	24,60	1,74	1,08
district Michalovce	19,40	20,10	0,70	1,04
district Spišská Nová Ves	18,83	19,14	0,31	1,02
district Rožňava	28,73	29,04	0,31	1,01
district Trebišov	26,88	26,85	-0,03	1,00
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>18,76</b>	<b>19,58</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>1,04</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>13,59</b>	<b>14,44</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>1,06</b>

\* red color represents the districts with the higher proportion than average in regions

Looking at the chart there can be seen the increasing rate of registered unemployment compared to 2011. In the observed districts in 15 cases the unemployment rose

<sup>32</sup> Source: Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family

in absolute numbers more quickly, than the average increase in unemployment in the regions. It can be concluded that **in the districts with the significant share of national minorities compared to other districts within the regions examined, unemployment is rising faster, thereby there are increasing interregional differences (i.e. the divergence occurs).** To the greatest extent, the rate of registered unemployment increased in district Gelnica (by 3.31 percentage point), Stropkov (by 3.27 percentage point) and Svidník (by 3.30 percentage point). Even in the other district the registered unemployment rate increased rapidly. The exemption is represented by 3 districts, in which there was a slight reduction in the rate of registered unemployment. It concerns the districts Šaľa (by 0,41 percentage point), Levice (by 0,30 percentage point) and Trebišov (by 0,03 percentage point).

**Table No. 12**

*Unemployment structure by age in selected districts of the Slovak Republic as of 31.12. 2012<sup>33</sup>*

Region	Jobseekers younger than 25 years		Jobseekers between the age 25 – 54		Jobseekers older than 55 years		Jobseekers total
	abs.	%*	abs.	%	abs.	%**	
district Senec	367	17,7%	1 457	70,3%	247	11,9%	2 072
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>3 403</b>	<b>16,0%</b>	<b>14 812</b>	<b>69,8%</b>	<b>3 006</b>	<b>14,2%</b>	<b>21 222</b>
district Dunajská Streda	1 641	18,8%	6 112	70,0%	980	11,2%	8 733
district Galanta	757	20,3%	2 503	67,2%	465	12,5%	3 725
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>6 275</b>	<b>20,5%</b>	<b>20 664</b>	<b>67,6%</b>	<b>3 639</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>30 578</b>
district Komárno	1 689	15,4%	7 741	70,4%	1 561	14,2%	10 991
district Levice	1 852	18,0%	7 206	70,1%	1 225	11,9%	10 283
district Nové Zámky	2 078	17,1%	8 454	69,5%	1 634	13,4%	12 166
district Šaľa	631	18,7%	2 297	67,9%	454	13,4%	3 382
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>9 686</b>	<b>17,8%</b>	<b>37 643</b>	<b>69,2%</b>	<b>7 048</b>	<b>13,0%</b>	<b>54 377</b>
district Lučenec	1 636	17,7%	6 610	71,6%	991	10,7%	9 237
district Revúca	1 233	17,0%	5 195	71,7%	820	11,3%	7 248
district Rimavská Sobota	2 833	18,9%	10 577	70,6%	1 567	10,5%	14 977
district Veľký Krtíš	1 104	20,2%	3 844	70,3%	519	9,5%	5 467
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	<b>13 050</b>	<b>18,1%</b>	<b>50 616</b>	<b>70,3%</b>	<b>8 343</b>	<b>11,6%</b>	<b>72 009</b>
district Kežmarok	2 428	24,7%	6 597	67,2%	795	8,1%	9 820
district Medzilaborce	276	18,1%	1 086	71,4%	159	10,5%	1 521
district Sabinov	1 739	24,2%	4 853	67,5%	600	8,3%	7 192
district Snina	829	19,0%	3 126	71,5%	416	9,5%	4 371
district Stará Ľubovňa	1 118	25,4%	2 925	66,3%	366	8,3%	4 409
district Stropkov	527	21,3%	1 733	70,0%	216	8,7%	2 476
district Svidník	958	22,3%	2 954	68,8%	382	8,9%	4 294
district Vranov nad Topľou	2 416	22,6%	7 386	69,1%	891	8,3%	10 693
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>19 453</b>	<b>22,0%</b>	<b>60 588</b>	<b>68,7%</b>	<b>8 205</b>	<b>9,3%</b>	<b>88 246</b>
district Gelnica	874	23,6%	2 543	68,7%	282	7,6%	3 699
district Košice – surround.	2 766	21,1%	9 089	69,2%	1 283	9,8%	13 138

<sup>33</sup> Source: Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family. In a small proportion of job seekers was not detected age, therefore percentages may not sum to 100%

Region	Jobseekers younger than 25 years		Jobseekers between the age 25 – 54		Jobseekers older than 55 years		Jobseekers total
	abs.	%*	abs.	%	abs.	%**	
district Michalovce	2 220	19,4%	8 029	70,2%	1 181	10,3%	11 430
district Rožňava	1 583	16,6%	6 891	72,4%	1 050	11,0%	9 524
district Spišská Nová Ves	2 152	21,8%	6 920	70,2%	781	7,9%	9 853
district Trebišov	2 481	17,9%	9 976	71,9%	1 410	10,2%	13 867
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>15 018</b>	<b>19,4%</b>	<b>54 539</b>	<b>70,4%</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>10,2%</b>	<b>77 493</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>84 372</b>	<b>19,8%</b>	<b>293 001</b>	<b>68,8%</b>	<b>48 483</b>	<b>11,4%</b>	<b>425 858</b>

\* red color represents a higher proportion of jobseekers up to 25 years in districts than average in regions

\*\* red color represents a higher proportion of job seekers over 55 years in the districts than the average in regions

A high proportion of young people in the total number of jobseekers is almost in all selected districts of the eastern and central Slovakia. Specially can be observed significantly higher numbers of unemployed people under 25 with respect to the values in the regions in these districts, where there is a higher proportion of Slovak citizens of Roma nationality. Here it is important to just deal with a high youth unemployment rate nationwide, and with special regard to the districts with the high proportion of Roma citizens (Tab. No. 11). The highest proportions of total unemployment form young people under 25 in the district Stará Ľubovňa (25.4 %), Kežmarok (24.7 %), Sabinov (24.2 %) and Gelnica (23.6 %). On the other hand, higher levels of unemployment of people over 55 years are reported in regions with an older population (for all the aging index is higher than 150), which are mainly inhabited by Hungarians and Rusyn nationality, being the district of Komárno (14.2 %), Nové Zámky and Šaľa (13.4 %), Galanta (12.5 %) and Medzilaborce (10.5 %).

### *Direct foreign investments*

The inflow of foreign direct investment (hereinafter referred to as the „FDI“) is an important incentive for developing regions. The National Bank of Slovakia registers status of foreign direct investment in different regions and foreign direct investment are seen as the sum of equity capital and reinvested earnings with other capital. Their height is for each district and region in the Slovak Republic expressed in Table No. 13).

**Table No. 13**

*Status of foreign direct investments in selected districts in 2003 – 2010<sup>34</sup>*

Region	Status of direct foreign investments total (in thousands eur) *								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010/inh abitant
district Senec	128 730	136 640	150 110	161 549	231 402	224 304	197 096	299 926	4,52
<b>Bratislavský region</b>	<b>11 786 073</b>	<b>13 524 248</b>	<b>14 496 772</b>	<b>18 386 927</b>	<b>19 979 994</b>	<b>23 879 092</b>	<b>24 169 988</b>	<b>25 182 386</b>	<b>40,06</b>
district Dunajská Streda	93 291	108 750	1 935 340	155 207	189 162	197 781	204 215	-38 387	-0,32
district Galanta	80 632	165 854	225 614	420 800	546 959	623 580	901 209	970 615	10,06
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>1 201 140</b>	<b>1 861 529</b>	<b>4 445 116</b>	<b>3 218 428</b>	<b>3 302 559</b>	<b>3 251 024</b>	<b>3 439 328</b>	<b>3 109 697</b>	<b>5,52</b>
district Komárno	66 748	71 136	74 995	75 312	89 705	191 186	193 439	177 061	1,66
district Levice	27 984	30 632	36 179	61 773	108 284	142 860	167 204	187 060	1,60
district Nové Zámky	89 812	141 623	121 616	142 824	168 427	157 053	189 811	155 747	1,07
district Šaľa	7 152	14 964	24 428	334 206	363 148	380 282	391 153	402 401	7,47

<sup>34</sup> Source: National Bank of Slovakia

Region	Status of direct foreign investments total (in thousands eur)*								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010/inha
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	<b>543 957</b>	<b>614 979</b>	<b>675 297</b>	<b>1 176 425</b>	<b>1 299 717</b>	<b>1 399 116</b>	<b>1 467 286</b>	<b>1 552 909</b>	<b>2,20</b>
district Veľký	2 977	2 892	3 039	3 834	3 878	3 717	3 819	-	-
district Lučenec	30 397	19 040	19 555	23 928	32 976	25 650	32 950	25 969	0,36
district Revúca	6 207	5 722	6 322	5 836	8 234	22 538	20 962	22 229	0,55
district Rimavská Sobota	15 782	26 254	23 703	31 369	34 846	39 894	45 417	27 107	0,33
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	<b>466 956</b>	<b>503 617</b>	<b>512 454</b>	<b>596 410</b>	<b>843 552</b>	<b>876 524</b>	<b>891 499</b>	<b>816 171</b>	<b>1,25</b>
district Stará Ľubovňa	3 122	3 448	3 569	4 143	4 659	4 692	4 830	-	-
district Stropkov	432	548	559	516	-	-	-	-	-
district Svidník	2 101	2 366	3 721	2 436	-	1 623	1 333	-	-
district Vranov nad Topľou	5 819	5 152	5 905	6 425	6 275	3 948	9 567	13 717	0,17
district Kežmarok	4 065	9 189	5 024	14 728	9 496	17 922	20 198	19 249	0,28
district Medzilaborce	206	430	800	0	-	-	-	0	0,00
district Sabinov	4 437	4 030	8 382	7 702	7 088	15 218	13 113	-	-
district Snina	2 976	1 654	5 723	2 984	3 376	883	1 027	3 234	0,08
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>253 438</b>	<b>296 840</b>	<b>298 949</b>	<b>282 361</b>	<b>249 094</b>	<b>363 904</b>	<b>425 039</b>	<b>415 900</b>	<b>0,51</b>
district Spišská Nová Ves	47 717	49 915	145 494	157 187	173 187	146 118	137 282	168 943	1,73
district Trebišov	15 791	14 444	12 273	9 416	15 929	18 559	19 962	19 492	0,19
district Gelnica	15 313	16 342	15 848	1 384	-	21 359	-	-	-
district Košice – okolie	21 275	42 062	46 575	61 016	71 208	96 841	95 938	170 931	1,47
district	74 594	89 261	112 159	134 731	147 728	135 996	106 051	118 561	1,08
district Rožňava	24 045	30 093	83 084	135 325	131 603	134 513	135 247	126 027	2,04
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>1 384 106</b>	<b>1 996 065</b>	<b>2 224 649</b>	<b>2 760 900</b>	<b>2 951 992</b>	<b>2 632 893</b>	<b>2 262 255</b>	<b>2 500 399</b>	<b>3,21</b>
<b>Slovak rep.</b>	<b>17 238 895</b>	<b>20 692 595</b>	<b>25 086 675</b>	<b>29 284 029</b>	<b>32 411 722</b>	<b>36 226</b>	<b>36 469</b>	<b>37 665</b>	<b>6,93</b>

\* red color represents a higher proportion of FDI per inhabitant than the average in that region

The highest increase in FDI occurred in the district of Šaľa (56-times increase) and Galanta (12- times increase). These are also the only districts, where the amount of foreign direct investment per inhabitant exceeds the average in the regions. In the district Galanta it is 10.06 thousand Eur per inhabitant and in district Šaľa it is 7.47 thousand eur per inhabitant. The highest amount of FDI is in the district Galanta (970 615 thousand eur), Šaľa (402 401 thousand eur) and Senec (299 926 thousand eur). On the other hand, smaller districts in the Eastern Slovakia do not even show foreign direct investments.

In addition to several industrial district the amount of foreign direct investments in selected districts is low, which enhances their lagging. The positive impact of foreign direct investment in these regions could be observed on the decreasing rate of registered unemployment rate in 2003 – 2008 when the amount of foreign direct investment grew quite dynamically.

In regions with higher proportions of minority can be observed a higher percentage of unemployment, which may be caused in the event of some national minorities also by lack of knowledge of the state language. In the case of the Roma minority it can also be caused by low education levels and failure to obtain qualifications for reasons of early school leaving.

## Analysis of transport infrastructure

Transport infrastructure is an important element for economic development. Quality transport infrastructure and good transport accessibility facilitate the movement of goods and persons.

**Table No. 14**

*The characteristics of the road network in selected districts as of 1. 1. 2012<sup>35</sup>*

Region	Highways	Highway feeders	Speed roads	Speed roads feeders.	I. class roads	II. class roads	III. class roads	Total	Density of road network	
	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	km/km <sup>2</sup>	km/1000 inhab.
district Senec	22,42	-	-	-	43,37	29,22	140,11	235,12	0,65	3,54
<b>Bratislavský</b>	<b>111,10</b>	<b>2,47</b>	-	-	<b>131,70</b>	<b>210,53</b>	<b>353,04</b>	<b>808,83</b>	<b>0,39</b>	<b>1,29</b>
district Dunajská Streda	-	-	-	-	61,12	134,80	351,69	547,60	0,51	4,62
district Galanta	-	-	15,41	-	43,48	76,90	171,43	307,22	0,48	3,19
<b>Trnavský region</b>	<b>67,24</b>	-	<b>26,25</b>	-	<b>267,42</b>	<b>531,11</b>	<b>1061,24</b>	<b>1953,27</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>3,47</b>
district Komárno	-	-	-	-	86,45	80,98	222,73	390,15	0,35	3,67
district Levice	-	-	-	-	156,58	101,25	416,09	673,92	0,43	5,75
district Nové Zámky	-	-	-	-	114,31	142,36	251,69	508,35	0,38	3,49
district Šaľa	-	-	-	-	15,14	34,02	77,67	126,83	0,36	2,35
<b>Nitriansky region</b>	-	-	<b>67,76</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>493,48</b>	<b>500,25</b>	<b>1540,52</b>	<b>2602,22</b>	<b>0,41</b>	<b>3,69</b>
district Lučenec	-	-	-	-	82,76	37,98	219,35	340,09	0,41	4,68
district Revúca	-	-	6,61	-	12,54	89,35	127,64	236,14	0,32	5,84
district Rimavská Sobota	-	-	11,56	-	93,77	83,77	325,40	514,50	0,35	6,22
Veľký Krtíš	-	-	-	-	44,36	99,04	233,98	377,37	0,45	8,27
<b>Banskobystrický region</b>	-	-	<b>98,39</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>643,78</b>	<b>609,70</b>	<b>1854,05</b>	<b>3206,27</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>4,92</b>
district Kežmarok	-	-	-	-	30,65	56,50	123,29	210,43	0,25	3,05
district Medzilaborce	-	-	-	-	-	82,89	46,76	129,65	0,30	10,76
district Sabinov	-	-	-	-	26,79	-	145,81	172,61	0,36	2,99
district Snina	-	-	-	-	39,68	61,77	84,73	186,19	0,23	4,86
district Stará Ľubovňa	-	-	-	-	73,08	20,79	142,27	236,14	0,38	4,51
district Stropkov	-	-	-	-	22,43	32,12	108,92	163,46	0,42	7,89
district Svidník	-	-	4,53	-	68,74	8,75	153,69	235,72	0,43	7,11
district Vranov n./Topľou	-	-	-	-	80,47	55,67	155,47	291,60	0,38	3,68
<b>Prešovský region</b>	<b>82,09</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>4,53</b>	-	<b>626,94</b>	<b>523,57</b>	<b>1922,86</b>	<b>3161,64</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>3,91</b>
district Gelnica	-	-	-	-	-	89,94	41,54	131,48	0,23	4,18
district Košice-okolie	5,33	-	-	0,45	64,56	105,54	400,38	576,26	0,37	4,95
district	-	-	-	-	48,91	115,02	223,85	387,78	0,38	3,52
district Rožňava	-	-	-	-	95,69	90,08	139,01	324,78	0,28	5,25
district Spišská	-	-	-	-	-	91,20	119,75	210,95	0,36	2,16

<sup>35</sup> Source: Slovak Road Administration

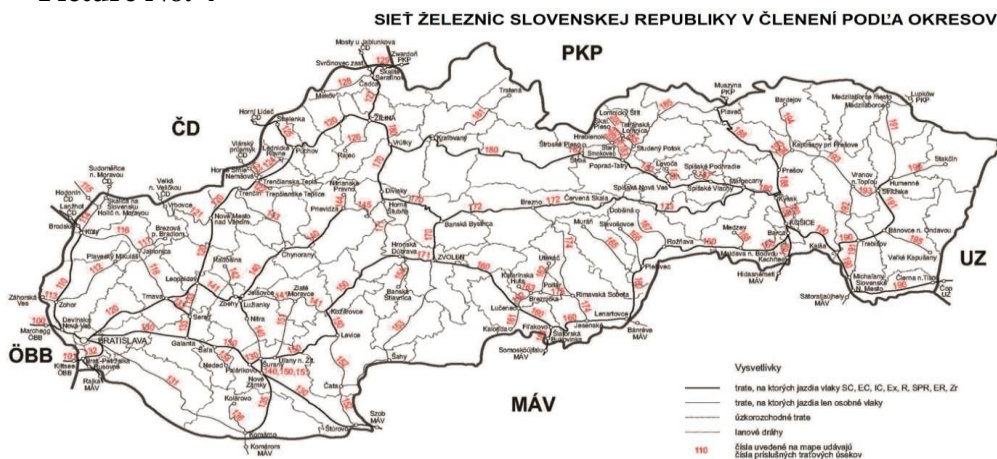
Region	Highways	Highway feeders	Speed roads	Speed roads feeders.	I. class roads	II. class roads	III. class roads	Total	Density of road network	
	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	[km]	km/km <sup>2</sup>	km/1000 inhab.
district Trebišov	-	-	-	-	99,04	38,89	328,75	466,68	0,43	4,43
<b>Košický region</b>	<b>5,33</b>	-	<b>11,43</b>	<b>12,86</b>	<b>342,40</b>	<b>586,51</b>	<b>1420,27</b>	<b>2378,80</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>3,05</b>
<b>Slovak rep.</b>	<b>419,21</b>	<b>11,10</b>	<b>228,80</b>	<b>13,43</b>	<b>3316,74</b>	<b>3639,04</b>	<b>10411,40</b>	<b>18039,71</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>3,319</b>

\* red color represents a higher proportion of road network per inhabitant than the average in that region

Highways are located in the district of Senec (22.42 km) and Košice - okolie (5.33 km). These are the districts nearby big cities . In other districts there are no highways located. The situation of the expressways is slightly better. Expressways are located in the districts of Galanta (15.41 km) , Rimavská Sobota (11.56 km), Revúca (6.61 km) and Svidník (4.53 km). At first glance it's obvious that these are very different district with different level of economic capacities and various socio-economic characteristics. District of Galanta is economically strong and rapidly growing. Districts of Rimavská Sobota and Revúca have the highest unemployment rate in Slovakia and district of Svidník belong to peripheral regions despite the presence of the expressway. On the other hand in the districts of Sala and Dunajská Streda in which there is no such negative socio-economic situation the expressways are not present. It results that the building of the expressway and toll road network is to be viewed comprehensively as complex. The most important is the distance from the centres where job opportunities are localized and from the main roads. The density of the road network in the districts is in most cases above average related to number of inhabitants and also to the district area. The highest density related to district show districts of Senec (0.65 km per km<sup>2</sup>), Dunajská Streda (0.51 km per km<sup>2</sup> ) and Galanta (0.48 km per km<sup>2</sup>). These are the districts in the lowlands in western Slovakia . The highest value for the density of the road network related to district population are reached by a low population density districts which includes Medzilaborce (10.76 km for every 1000 inhabitants), Veľký Krtíš ( 8.27 km/1000 inhab. ) and Stropkov (7.89 km / 1000 inhab.).

The second part of the transport infrastructure analysis is dedicated to the rail network. In 2009, the Railways of the Slovak Republic (ZSR) managed 3,623 km of railway routes. As for the selected districts, in the three of them there is no rail network of the Slovak Railways. These are Krtíš , Svidník and Stropkov. Existing lines are basically divided into tracks for slower passenger trains and tracks for rapid transportation. On lines for rapid transportation except passenger trains operate the trains o of SC , EC , IC , Ex , SPR , ER and Express Trains

Picture No. 4



Source: Railways of the Slovak Republic

On the lines for the rapid transportation there are districts of Senec , Galanta, Šaľa, Nové Zámky, Komárno, Levice, Lučenec, Rimavská Sobota, Revúca, Rožňava, Košice – okolie, Trebišov, Michalovce, Gelnica, Spišská Nová Ves, Sabinov a Stará Ľubovňa. These can be considered as districts with good connection to the rail network . In the districts of Dunajská Streda, Snina, Kežmarok, Vranov nad Topľou and Medzilaborce there are local rail routes which are used primarily for passenger trains (Picture No. 4).

## Summary

Essential opportunities for the regional development in today's post-industrial society are human resources followed by infrastructure and services, and thanks to these opportunities society is transforming to knowledge-based economy. Meaning of all other factors depends on the quality of human resources in the region which represent the active factor of development as opposed to passive factors.

Selected districts are showing the considerable number of opportunities for future regional development. The most significant opportunities is the area of labour are human resources and completion of infrastructure. In particular the application of the economically active population in the labour market, as well as work with marginalized Roma communities. There are also great opportunities in tourism, where agro tourism dominates in particular. Its importance has also participation in European structures, cross-border cooperation and effective use of EU funds.

The analysis showed that the population in selected districts is working mainly in positions requiring low qualifications. This major discovery showed the two most fundamental problems which selected districts are facing. The solution to this problem is to increase the skills of the population through lifelong learning . Also it's needed to work effectively with youth and young people that formal education coincide well with the requirements of the labour market (i.e. linking the education system to the labor market). More unused opportunities in the region are in the field of tourism especially opportunities in rural tourism . To this end, the forthcoming Rural Development Programme of the Slovak Republic for the years 2014 – 2020, which will represent a comprehensive document addressing the entire spectrum of activities related to agriculture, forestry, livestock production, tourism and agro tourism activities. Since these are important agricultural districts the most perspective tourist industry here seems to be tourism. This type of tourism can be linked to gastronomy where local specialties are served from home produced healthy ingredients. Another option is a large supply of groundwater which are largely thermal.

Important opportunity in the monitored districts is also "brownfield". These are past urbanized area used in the production sectors which are currently abandoned or underused. These are often associated with certain environmental burden caused by the previous method of using (eg, old and unused industrial, commercial, agricultural and military sites). Development of economic activities on brownfield land is more difficult than with investments on "greenfield".

In the area of direct foreign investments there is a regularity that districts inhabited with national minorities, with two exceptions, show a significantly lower proportion than average in this region. Road infrastructure in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities is characterized by the absence of highways, but the higher density of the road network in general. In railway network analysis did not identify disadvantaged areas inhabited by ethnic minorities.

An important advantage in areas with Hungarian nationality and also opportunity for region development are very similar cultural traditions, as well as the language used to both sides of the border which considerably reduce barriers for more active cross-border cooperation. Significant and effective contribution would be routing of investments to extend

transport and information networks through which would improve road access and services.

The presence of the Roma community at first glance may not seem like an opportunity for the region, but after a closer look at the issue it is necessary to perceive the existence of Roma in the region as an opportunity. Roma communities especially segregated ones create the cores of concentrated poverty, despite the fact that it could represent a significant proportion of the labour force in the region particularly for those jobs that require lower qualifications. Therefore the opportunities with regard to Roma community can be characterized in two ways. First, it results directly from this community, on the other hand the existence of these communities creates opportunities for the majority population to help to alleviate the marginalization of ethnic groups and assist in their integration into society. Opportunities for Roma community are several. Active approach to the Roma in working age to those who are willing to learn can achieve their participation in the construction of engineering networks in their settlements, as well as in parts of the village with the majority population. Participation in joint projects in cooperation of marginalized and the majority can strengthen cohesion of local population and may well serve to eliminate prejudice and social exclusion.



### **III. PART**

## **PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS**

Participation of national minorities in addressing governance solutions is closely related to other areas, especially with the participation of national minorities in cultural life and their socio-economic status. Slovak Republic as a state with a strong representation of national minorities cares in all relevant areas that national minorities have access to important institutes of public life and that they can actually influence the processes that directly or indirectly affect the formation of their living conditions. Participation of national minorities in addressing governance in the Slovak Republic guarantees the Slovak Constitution [Art. Paragraph 34. 2 point. c)], as well as international conventions in particular the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. In some cases, the right to participation to address governance is preserved in Acts.

All factors affecting the effectiveness of the participation of national minorities in public affairs should be examined comprehensively from the perspective of the situation of national minorities in the society and also in the state.

Participation of national minorities in addressing governance may have more levels of which the most important are:

- Participation of national minorities in legislative power
- Participation of national minorities in the executive,
- Participation of national minorities in the management of local authorities,
- State consultancy mechanisms with members of national minorities,
- Participation of national minorities to the control mechanisms of international conventions.

### **Participation of national minorities in legislative power**

When examining the participation of national minorities in legislative processes it is important to draw attention to the system of political parties, electoral system and principles of functioning of the National Council of the Slovak Republic as the only constitutional authority and legislative body of the Slovak Republic.

According to a. 29 paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic all Slovak citizens have the right to form political parties and political movements and join them. Under paragraph 3 exercise of this right may be restricted only in cases provided by act, if necessary in a democratic society for national security, the protection of public order, preventing crime or to protect the rights and freedoms of others.

Complete list of officially registered political parties are disclosed in the parties register managed by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic . Slovak law does not preclude the existence of so-called ethnic parties which are specifically designed to represent the interests of one or more minorities. Several registered political parties are demonstratively identified as ethnic parties, respectively parties representing the interests of national minorities: Democratic Alliance of Roma in the Slovak Republic, the Democratic Movement of Roma in the Slovak Republic, Hungarian Federalist Party - Magyar föderalista party, Hungarian Socialist Party of Slovakia -Szlovákiai Magyar Szocialista party, the Hungarian Democratic Movement of Roma in the Slovak Republic, Most -Híd, Political Movement of Roma in Slovakia - ROMA, Roma Initiative of Slovakia, Roma Ethnic Party, Roma Civic Initiative SR, Roma Christian Democratic Movement in Slovakia, Roma Congress of the Slovak Republic, Party of Democratic unity of Roma, Party of Roma integration in Slovakia, Party of the Hungarian

community - Magyar közösségi Pártja, Hungarian Socialist Party - Magyar Szocialisták Pártja, Part of the minorities, Party of the rights protection of Roma in Slovakia, Party of the Roma in Slovakia, Roma Coalition Party (SRK), Party of the Roma Union in Slovakia, Party of Roma democrats in the Slovak Republic, Party of the social democracy of Roma in Slovakia, Union - Roma Civic Initiative in the Slovak Republic.

Other political parties are identified as regional, but between their program objectives are the defense of the interests of national minorities (eg political party NÁŠ REGION-OUR REGION based in Prešov, which among its stated program objectives "of national defense of the rights of citizens declaring Rusyn and also Ukrainian nationality, but also to other nationalities in Slovakia", and also "the Roma issue").

The right to vote in the Slovak Republic according to a.3 paragraph 30 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic is universal, equal and direct and is executed by secret ballot. Conditions to execute the right to vote shall be established by act. Members of national minorities have access without restriction to the electoral law, therefore have the right to elect and be elected as other citizens of the Slovak Republic.

Political parties and movements representing the interests of national minorities in electoral campaigns have adequate opportunities, including the promotion in minority languages (in the form of public meetings, promotional materials, billboards, in the programs of public media). Some political parties not specifically focused on interests of national minorities use the opportunity of appealing to national minorities before elections with promotional materials in minority languages.

According to section 26 paragraph 2 Act No. 333/2004 Coll. as amended about the elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic enacts for municipalities to send notice of the time and place of holding elections not only in the national language, but also in the minority language. Information at the polling stations including the designation of polling stations under section 4 paragraph 6 of Act No. 184/1999 Coll. as amended about the use of the minority languages could be made with the state language and also in the languages of national minorities.

Members of national minorities become National Council members either as national party candidates, parties focused on representing the interests of national minorities, as well as candidates of other political parties. The website of the National Council of the Slovak Republic for each member of the National Council of the Slovak Republic states, among other items, the name of a political party which stands for National Council of the Slovak Republic, his nationality ie and membership of a particular national minority.

**Table No. 15**

*Members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic belonging to national minorities in the last election periods*<sup>36</sup>

Minority	Election period	Number of members of NC	
		In absolute numbers	in %
Hungarian	VI. <sup>1</sup>	9	6
	V. <sup>2</sup>	12	8
	IV. <sup>3</sup>	25	16,6
	III. <sup>4</sup>	25	16,6
Rusyn	VI.	2	1,3
	V.	2	1,3
	IV.	1	0,6
	III.	0	0
Roma	VI.	1	0,6
	V.	0	0
	IV.	0	0
	III.	0	0
Russian	IV.	1	0,6
Ukrainian	III.	2	1,3
Czech	III.	1	0,6

National Council of the Slovak Republic, which is 8 % of the total members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. Decrease in the number of members of national minorities in this legislative body is largely due to the fragmentation of national parties as political parties, which are explicitly designed to represent the interests of one or more minorities.

In the case of the Hungarian minority the trend is showing a significant decrease in the number of members in recent years: in comparison of third election period to the fourth election period it is more than 60 % decrease. This decrease is also linked to political movements. By 2009 the interests of Hungarian minority were represented by one party that later had split into two political parties attracting particularly those same voters. The consequence of that was the fact that after the parliamentary elections of 2010 and the early parliamentary elections in 2012, one party did not exceed 5 percent of electoral threshold to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, and the voices fell. Modulation of the political scene in the case of national minorities can lead to restricting their presence in the National Council of the Slovak Republic. This effect is visible in the case of the Roma minority, which interest are usually represented by the large number of political parties that attract the same voters, but so far none of them get into legislative body.

Many political parties which are not typical national parties have in their election manifesto the intention to pursue the promotion of the protection of whether a particular

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<sup>36</sup> Source: National Council of the Slovak Republic ([www.nrsr.sk](http://www.nrsr.sk))

37 VI. election period - from 2012

38 V. election period – 2010-2012

39 IV. election period – 2006 - 2010

40 III. election period – 2002 - 2006

~~national minority or national minorities~~ generally. In election period 2002 - 2006 out of seven political parties that had representatives in the National Council of the Slovak Republic there were five political parties that had in its election program intention to pursue national minorities. In election period 2006 - 2010 there were four political parties (out of the six), during the election period from 2010 to 2012 there were three political parties (of the six), in the election period 2012 - 2016 are the four political parties (out of six which have representatives in the National Council of the Slovak Republic).

According to section 31 of Act No. 350/1996 Coll. as amended about the procedure rules of the National Council of the Slovak Republic the language of the meetings of the National Council and its bodies shall be the official state language. If a speaker is a foreigner the Chancellery of the NC of SR provide an interpreter. NC of SR shall establish committees as their control and initiative bodies. Negotiating committees of the NC of SR shall be also covered with section 31 Act No. 350/1996 Coll. as amended about procedural rules of the NC of SR, this means that if there will be foreigner as speaker in the committee it is required to provide interpreters by Chancellery of the NC of SR. One of the committees of the NC of SR is the committee for human rights and national minorities which generally deals with issues of human rights and rights of national minorities.

## **Participation of national minorities in executive power**

The Government Office of the Slovak Republic established its program objectives in the area of status and rights of national minorities in its program statement of 2012 in parts of the Knowledge society, education and culture, in subchapter Status of minorities - permanent part of modern Slovak society. According to the program statement the protection and promotion of the development of national minorities is considered as natural mission in shaping of modern Slovakia. The Government is committed to create conditions for the development of national minorities and to guarantee decent conditions for the development of each ethnic minority in maintaining the status quo, balanced relations between majority population of national minorities through tolerant dialogue of Slovak society.

Competences in the area of protection of national minorities fall within the scope of several departments.

Under section 40 paragraph 1 Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on Organization of Activities of the Government and Central State Administration as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Competency Act") in promoting minorities cultures acts the Government Office of the Slovak Republic - in this context it is set of particular competencies in relation to the provision system of Culture of National Minorities and competencies in relation to Dance theatre Ifjú Szivek which is founded by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

Government Office of the Slovak Republic also exercised the authority based on Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the Use of National Minorities Languages as amended (see details in part Using the languages of national minorities).

Additional authorities in area of minorities cultures at the executive level are exercised by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic which is the founder of the Slovak national museum that includes eight centers devoted exclusively to the culture of national minorities.

Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic has in its scope the education of national minorities. Within the organizational structure of the Ministry under the department of regional education there is a section of schools with education in minority languages and education of Roma communities.

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic is a sponsor of

international conventions for the protection of national minorities (Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages) and covers the activities of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equity. Within the organizational structure of the ministry under the department of counselling legal there is a section of human rights devoted to issues of national minorities.

Other central government bodies that have not created separate departments for this area are addressing subjected issues related to the protection of national minorities in its activities and scope.

In order to fulfil specific tasks in area of national minorities the Government Office of the Slovak Republic established the role of Government Plenipotentiary for National Minorities and Human Rights and the role of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma communities. Assignees act as advisory bodies to the government of the Slovak Republic with fairly extensive competencies under the applicable statutes. To ensure the activities of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for National Minorities it's established the Slovak Government Office of the Plenipotentiary for National Minorities which is organizationally integrated into the organizational structure of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. To ensure the activities of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma Communities it is established the Slovak Government Office of the Plenipotentiary for Roma communities which is organizationally integrated into the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

These mechanisms increase the participation of national minorities in addressing matters that concern them -in the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities there are active agents that apart from state language also speak Hungarian and Rusyn language; and the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma employ also persons speaking the Roma language.

### **Participation of national minorities in the management of to municipalities' self-government authorities**

The elections to municipal bodies/local authorities shall apply conditions that we described related to elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

Based on section 27 paragraph 2 Act No. 346/1990 Coll. on elections to municipalities' self-government authorities as amended the municipality has an obligation to send notice of the time and place of holding elections not only in the national language but also in the minority language. Also according to section 24 paragraph 2 Act No. 303/2001 Coll. of on elections to the bodies of self-governing regions and Amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure the municipality has an obligation to send notice of the time and place of holding elections not only in the national language but also in the minority language.

The last national election in municipal elections were held on 27.Nov.2010. The exact ethnic composition of candidates for mayor of a municipality (of a city), or a mayor of a city boroughs, members of municipal lots, municipal boards (local authorities) data are not available. Certain assumptions result from examination of the results if we take into account the results of the political parties that explicitly represent the interests of national minorities

**Table No. 16**

*Results of political parties explicitly representing the interests of national minorities in elections to municipal bodies in year 2010<sup>41</sup>*

<b>Political party</b>	<b>Number of elected mayors</b>	<b>Number of elected mayors in coalition with other political party</b>	<b>Number of elected represent ants</b>	<b>Number of elected represent ants in coalition with other political</b>
Most – Híd	95	1	908	409
NÁŠ REGION	2	1	35	4
Roma Initiative of Slovakia	2	2	52	3
Party of Hungarian Coalition – Magyar Koalíció Pártja	12 9	3 4	1194	85
Party of Roma Coalition	5	1	50	0

**Table No. 17**

*Results of political parties explicitly representing the interests of national minorities in the elections to local authorities in self-governing regions in 2009<sup>42</sup>*

<b>Political party</b>	<b>Number of elected represent ants</b>	<b>Number of elected representants in coalition with other political party</b>
Most-Híd	2	1
Party of hungarian Coalition – Magyar Koalíció Pártja	35	26
Party of Roma Coalition	1	0

Local self-government authorities exercise certain competencies in relation to the status and rights of national minorities and often play the most important role in promoting the identity and culture of national minorities. According to section 15 Act No. 369/1990 Coll. Coll. on the Municipality System as amended a municipality may establish such committees as a permanent or temporary advisory, initiative and control authorities. Commission can be created even for issues of national minorities.

At meetings of municipal councils within the meaning of Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on use of languages of national minorities as amended minority language can be used. Details on this topic can be found in part Use of the languages of national minorities.

<sup>41</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

<sup>42</sup> Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

## **State consultation mechanisms with national minorities**

Consultation mechanisms represent the indispensable tools for participation of national minorities in public affairs solutions. At the level of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic is the supreme consultative body the Government Council for Human Rights , National Minorities and Gender Equity as a permanent advisory body to the Government of the Slovak Republic which status is enshrined in section 2 paragraph 3 in the Competence Act as one of the four existing advisory bodies of the Government. The position of this Government Council is further provided in section 7 paragraph 2 Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages as amended under which the Government Council forms the opinion on the Report of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic on the status of the languages of national minorities in the Slovak Republic prior to its submission to the Government of the Slovak Republic .

In terms of institution of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender equity national minorities are here represented by the chairman of the national minorities and ethnic groups ie Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities and the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma Communities.

Beside the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equity there were set up also committees as a permanent expert bodies of the Council. To ensure the participation of members of national minorities in addressing matters that concern them it was established in 2011 by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic the institution of Government Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") as a permanent expert body for questions related to national minorities and ethnic groups and their members and for the area of implementation of the European Charter for Regional or minority Languages in accordance with Art. 7 section 4 of the Charter and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in accordance with Art. 15 of the Convention.

The principles of the structure and activities of the Committee were set that the participation of members of national minorities would be as broad as possible. These principles are as follows:

- Representatives of national minorities are nominated by minority organizations,
- Representation of national minorities shall be determined in accordance with their proportion in the total population of the state,
- The right to vote in the committee have only representatives of national minorities and the Chair,
- In the committee there are also present the central government authorities, but without voting rights,
- On matters relating to certain minority vote only representatives of this minority, on issues relating to minority groups voting representatives of the national minorities which the inquiry relates to,
- In the absence of representatives of certain minority there are no issues being addressed relating to this minority,
- Fundamental positions of the committee adopted a three-fifths majority of the members entitled to vote shall be binding for the Government Council for Human Rights , National Minorities and Gender Equity,
- The committee represents all national minorities which the Government of the Slovak Republic currently recognizes as national minorities.

These are mostly autochthonous national minorities. Their representation is as follows:

- a) 5 representatives of the Hungarian minority,
- b) 4 representatives for the Roma minority,
- c) 2 representatives of the Czech minority,
- d) 2 representatives of the Rusyn minority,
- e) 2 representatives of the Ukrainian minority
- f) 1 representative of the German minority,
- g) 1 representative of the Polish minority,
- h) 1 representative of the Moravian minority
- i) 1 representative of the Russian minority,
- j) 1 representative of the Bulgarian minority,
- k) 1 representative of the Croatian minority,
- l) 1 representative of the Jewish minority,
- m) 1 representative of the Serbian minority.

The key to such a composition is current census data.

Minority representatives were appointed on the basis of nominations of registered NGOs that are demonstrably addressing issues of minority culture and identity.

Representatives of national minorities have secured reimbursement of travel expenses associated with attending board meetings.

The term of office of committee members with voting rights shall be three years. The committee should include representatives of central government - the central government bodies that have in scope matters related to the rights of national minorities. These members of the Committee may admittedly reflect to the points of meeting of the Committee and may make suggestions, but do not have voting rights.

The committee deals with legislative and non-legislative measures of the Government, public authorities, local self-governments and other entities concerning the rights of national minorities - give opinions, suggestions, comments. It cooperates in submitting periodic reports to the international conventions relating to the protection of national minorities. The Committee shall report annually to the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equity three evaluation reports : Evaluation report on the use of minority languages, the Evaluation report on the promotion of minority cultures and the Evaluation report on the status of minority education. First three reports were approved and submitted by the Committee in March 2013.

Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities and Human Rights as part of the organizational structure of the Government of the Slovak Republic acts as the secretariat of the committee that is organizing its activity.

### **Participation of national minorities to the control mechanisms of international conventions**

Members of national minorities may participate in the monitoring process of international conventions relating to the protection of national minorities. To ensure this participation there are mainly consulting mechanisms. Committee for national minorities and national groups according to Art. 3 point b) its statute involved in the preparation of reports for monitoring mechanisms of international human rights treaties relating to the protection of national minorities in particular the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Committee for national minorities and national groups in 2011 participated in the elaboration of III. periodic report on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. The comments and suggestions of members of the Committee were approved by Resolution no. 7/2011 on III. meeting of the Committee on 14.Nov.2011 and subsequently applied in interdepartmental commenting on Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Human



Rights and National Minorities. Most of the comments and suggestions have been incorporated into the text of III. periodic report.

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic which is sponsor two international conventions relating to the protection of national minorities shall publish on its website all documents related to the monitoring process of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.<sup>43</sup>

## Summary

In terms of ensuring full and effective equality between members of national minorities in Slovakia special attention is paid to the participation of national minorities in addressing matters that concern them. The right to participation guaranteed by Art. 42 paragraph 2 point c ) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic; as well as international conventions which Slovak Republic is obliged to follow. This right is closely connected with other areas of rights of national minorities, their participation in social, economic and cultural life as well as language rights and the right to education in their own language .

Participation of national minorities in certain fields results from guaranteeing equality of citizens of the Slovak Republic in the implementation of political rights. Participation of national minorities in legislative power is provided either through the participation of their representatives (member of the national minorities) as members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, but also by representatives/members of other political parties which have in their election program laid down to address the issues of whether particular national minority or all national minorities.

Ministries and other central governmental bodies have in their competences to address specific issues relating to national minorities. Permanent advisory body to the government on the protection of national minorities, the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights , National Minorities and Gender Equity, in which there is a Committee for national minorities and ethnic groups composed of representatives of national minorities .

Last but not least a very important role in protecting the rights of national minorities has the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities and Human Rights and the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Slovak Republic for Roma Communities

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<sup>43</sup>Please see: [http://www.foreign.gov.sk/sk/zahranicna\\_\\_politika/ludske\\_prava-narodnostne\\_mensiny\\_a\\_ochrana\\_mensinovykh\\_jazykov](http://www.foreign.gov.sk/sk/zahranicna__politika/ludske_prava-narodnostne_mensiny_a_ochrana_mensinovykh_jazykov)

## **IV. PART**

### **CULTURE OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

#### *Culture of national minorities – legal framework and practice*

To ensure the preservation and development of national minorities state creates conditions to maintain and develop their culture which is closely connected with the preservation, expression and presentation of the identity of national minorities. The basis for this area of protection of national minorities is represented by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic. Art. 34 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic stipulates that citizens belonging to the Slovak Republic national minorities or ethnic groups are ensured with complexed development especially right along with other members of minority groups to develop their own culture, to disseminate and receive information in their mother language, to associate in national associations, to establish and maintain educational and cultural institutions. Since this is a very broad and differentiated area of relations, these are not set by one single Act, but many different ones. For example, the following regulations:

- Act No. 524/2010 Coll. on the Provision of Grants by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic as amended,
- Act No. No. 183/2000 Coll. on libraries amending the Act No. 27/1987 Coll. on State landmark care and on the amendment of the Act no. 68/1997 Col. on Matica slovenská,
- Act No. 61/2000 Coll. of educational activities,
- Act No. 387/1997 Coll. on theatres as amended,
- Act No. 532/2010 Coll. on Slovak Television and Radio on the Amendment and Supplementation of Certain Acts,
- Act No. 212/1997 Coll. on Required Copies of Periodicals, Non-Periodicals and Audiovisual Copies as amended,
- Act No. 167/2008 Coll. on periodicals and agency news service and the amendment and supplementing of certain acts as amended by Act No. 221/2011 Col.
- Act No. 220/2007 Coll. on the Digital Broadcasting of Programme Services and the Provision of Other Content Services Through Digital Broadcasting as amended,
- Act No. 343/2007 Coll. on the Conditions of Registration, Public Distribution and Preservation of Audiovisual Work, Multi-media Work and Sound Recordings of Artistic Performances (the Audio-visual Act) as amended,
- Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on use of languages of national minorities as amended,
- Act No. 308/2000 Coll. on Broadcasting and Re-Transmission amending Act No. 168/2000 Coll. on telecommunications as amended.

These regulations represent a framework for providing support for national minorities cultures by the state and public authorities. It could be by a providing of the financial support (through the subsidy schemes or other forms of support) or other forms of support (eg book fund collection in the languages of national minorities by Act No. 183/2000 Coll. on libraries amending the Act No. 27/1987 Coll. on State landmark care and on the amendment of the Act no. 68/1997 Coll. on Matica slovenská as amended.

The most important financial base to support minority cultures is a subsidy program Culture of National Minorities of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic that is the sponsored by the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities. Further details of the program are specified in the part - Grant program "Culture of National Minorities of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic" in this chapter.

## **Support provided through a network of cultural facilities**

Based on Section 2 paragraph 2 point b) Act No. 61/2000 Coll. on Public Education the public education also include developing and strengthening the relationship to their own state, the cultural identity of the nation, national minorities and national groups and care for the environment.

National Culture Centre is a state contributory organization founded by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic nationwide. It is a professional and methodological work place for educational activities focus on the protection and development of local and regional culture, it is active in research, analysis, documentation and promotion of culture, also implementing a formal education in this area. National Culture Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic declares nationwide promotion competitions and shows of artistic work (non professional level) which is open to all citizens of the Slovak Republic, regardless of nationality or ethnicity. As an example could be the competition "Stage harvest" which is a set of nationwide promotion competitions and showcases in amateur theatre; where in terms of propositions individuals and teams succeed from the preliminary contests and shows announced by the National Cultural Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, the theatre shows of national minorities in Slovakia and from abroad. The most successful teams and individuals from national promotion competitions and showcases and are suggested by the professional sponsor to the selection of Scenic harvest which is being assessed then by the program council of Scenic harvest. In this sense this international festival is attended regularly by members of national minorities. The above event is not exceptional case, for example within the Folk Festival Vychodna there are regularly presented traditional folk cultures of national minorities living in Slovakia. Minority theatres in Slovakia receive regular space for presentation in the theatre festivals ("Dotyky a spojenia" in Martin , Astorka Festival, international Festival of "Divadelna Nitra", etc. . ) , organized by some Slovak theaters. Within the project of the Slovak National Theatre project entitled " In the National as at home" there are presented several minority out-of-Bratislava theatres and performing on stage of the Slovak National Theatre in Bratislava etc. Regional Cultural Centres acting region wide are set up within self-governing region authorities.

## **Publishing of periodical and non-periodical publications**

Publishing of periodical publications in minority languages is allowed by the Section 2 paragraph 8 Act No. 212/1997 Coll. on Required Copies of Periodicals, Non-Periodicals and Audiovisual Copies as amended, under which of periodical, non-periodical publications and making copies of audiovisual works in languages other than the national language are not limited in terms of this Act and the provisions of special regulations.

Publishing activity of national minorities can be traced mainly through the annual survey KULT 4-01 about the non-periodical publications of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. In February 2013 the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic had the latest data available about the non-periodical publications issued in the languages of national minorities from 2009 to 2012.<sup>44</sup> These data show that from the national minorities languages most of the non-periodical publications are published in Hungarian language- in the years 2009 to 2012 this number does not fall below 270. In 2010 and also in 2012, the issue of non-periodical publications is showing significant growth: in 2010 it was 348 items, in 2012 it was 319 items. In other languages are non-periodical publications issued in low numbers: the Rusyn language had in 2012 only 9 items, the highest number of titles was in 2010 and that was 15 items; in the Roma language the number of titles published is less than 10 (in 2012 it were only 2 items). More significant number represent the non-periodical publications issued in Czech and German language.

The recording and filing of periodic prints<sup>45</sup> is kept by the Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic.<sup>46</sup> The recording and filing of periodic prints is kept by the Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic.<sup>46</sup> According to data from the end of February 2013 on the territory of the Slovak Republic there were registered total 1 802 titles of periodicals. Number of titles of periodicals by language was as follows:

**Table 18**  
*Number of titles of periodicals by language*

language	Number of titles of periodicals	
		in %
Slovak	1432	79,5%
English	63	3,5%
Slovak / English	59	3,3%
Slovak / others	41	2,3%
French	2	0,1%
Hungarian	43	2,4%
Slovak / Hungarian	61	3,4%
Rusyn / Ukrainian	5	0,3%
Rusyn	3	0,2%
Ukrainian	2	0,1%
Roma	0	0%
Polish	3	0,2%
German	6	0,3%
English	4	0,2%
Slovak / Czech	29	1,6%
Slovak / Czech / English	43	2,4%
other	6	0,3%
<b>total</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>100 %</b>

<sup>44</sup> See Annex 4

<sup>45</sup> By Act No. 167/2008 Coll. on Periodical Press and New Agency Service, which also amends and supplements certain other acts (Press Act) a periodical is a newspaper, magazine or other publications issued under the same title with the same area of content and a unified graphic design at least twice in the calendar year; the Press Act does not apply the Law Digest of the Slovak Republic, the Commercial Journal and other official journals, periodicals intended solely for official, service or operational purposes or other internal use of a person or an entity, which are not distributed to the public, periodicals published by a person solely for the purposes of their own promotion.<sup>46</sup>  
<sup>46</sup>[http://old.culture.gov.sk/pertlac/modul/tlac?ept\\_nazov=&ept\\_uzregpos=&ept\\_jazyk=&ept\\_periodicita\\_id=&ept\\_tematickaskupina3\\_id=&ept\\_podvys1\\_vys=](http://old.culture.gov.sk/pertlac/modul/tlac?ept_nazov=&ept_uzregpos=&ept_jazyk=&ept_periodicita_id=&ept_tematickaskupina3_id=&ept_podvys1_vys=)

In addition to the number of titles published in the languages of national minorities there are now in Slovakia titles published in Slovak language in combination with the national minority language. In the Slovak and Rusyn language there are issued three titles of periodicals and 3 titles are published in combination of Slovak and Roma. In terms of the frequency is the daily periodical issued only to members of the Hungarian minority (daily periodical Új Szó). For the Rusyn national minority is the shortest frequency of printing two weeks and for members of the German and Polish minority one month. Croatian newspaper Hrvatska rosa is listed in the category "other", Info Rusín - magazine of Rusyn Revival in category "Slovak/others".

Section 14 paragraph 3 Act No. 183/2000 Coll. on the libraries amending Act No. 27/1987 on State landmark care and on the amendment of the Act no. 68/1997 Col. on Matica slovenská as amended appoints that in municipalities where citizens belonging to a national minority or ethnic group live this fact should be taking into consideration when creating the library's collection and fund of public libraries.

### **Theatre activities of national minorities**

Theatre activities of national minorities are supported mainly by Act No. 384/1997 Coll. on theatres as amended. Mentioned Act specifies the scope of state authorities and municipal authorities in the area of theatre activities. Section 3 Paragraph 3 of cited Act states that the self-governing region in the area of theatre activities may establish or to establish and discontinue the professional theatres as a legal entity (Section 5), support selected areas of theatre activities with the form of special-purpose funds, support cultural activities of national minorities on their territory and ensure the functioning of minority cultural institutions, provide professional activities of national theatres namely Theatre of Alexander Duchnovič in Prešov, Jókai theater in Komárno, Romathan Theatre in Košice and the Thalia Theater in Košice, management control and affectivity of funds expended in established theatres, in professional area it cooperates with the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

In accordance with this Act national professional theatres are within the establishment scope of self-governing administrative regions as follows:

- Theatre of Alexander Duchnovič in Prešov - Prešov self-governing region,
- Jókai theater in Komárno - Nitra self governing region,
- Romathan Theatre in Košice - Košice self-governing region,
- Thalia Theater in Kosice - Košice self region.

Dance Theatre Ifjú Szivek - Young Hearts from Bratislava is founded by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

### **Television and radio broadcasting for national minorities**

Language mode of television and radio broadcasting for national minorities is supported in general by Act No. 270/1995 Coll. on the Official Language of the Slovak Republics as amended. In principle the television and radio broadcasting in the territory of the Slovak Republic take place in the state language. Act specified all exceptions when it's allowed to broadcast in the languages of national minorities: in case of television broadcasting this is valid with the condition that together with the minority language there are subtitles in the national language provided or with immediately following broadcasting in the state language. Act therefore allows the television broadcasters to broadcast all programs in minority languages; it is sufficient if the broadcaster in cases not covered by the exceptions listed in Section 5 paragraph 1 supply the programs with Slovak subtitles. In the case of radio broadcasting Act provides an exception for broadcast for national minorities in the Slovak Radio and the

regional or local broadcasting for members of national minorities, including live events, which does not require the use of the Slovak language; and the whole program service of private radio broadcasters can take place only in a minority language (no need to ensure the Slovak language version).

In the state public media ie Slovak Radio and Slovak Television of there are regulations on broadcasting in the languages of national minorities appointed in the Section 5 paragraph 1 point g) in Act No. 532/2010 on Slovak Television and Radio and on amendments to certain Acts as amended, under which the main activities of Slovak Radio and Television will include broadcasting of content and regional balanced programs in the languages of national minorities and national groups living in the territory of the Slovak Republic in the time range corresponding to the national composition of the population of the Slovak Republic; to ensure the production and broadcasting of programs for national minorities there are separate departments of Slovak Radio and Slovak Television established.

**Table No. 19**

*Number of hours of broadcasted programs for individual national minorities in Slovak Radio and Television in 2011<sup>47</sup>*

Broadcasting for national minority	hours	
	number	In %
Hungarian	4 380	85,7
Rusyn	272	5,3
Ukrainian	279	5,5
Roma	129	2,6
Czech	17	0,3
Polish	17	0,3
German	18	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>100</b>

The Slovak Radio is broadcasting in minority languages through the designated Radio Patria which consists of two components, namely the Hungarian redaction and redaction of national minorities. In the evaluation report of television and radio program services of the Slovak Radio and Slovak Television in 2012<sup>48</sup> in the area of Hungarian broadcasting states that radio awareness has risen to 2.5 times compared to previous years, but even though there still remain some weaknesses, a small number of experienced editors in particular. Regarding the redaction of national minority broadcasting, the evaluation had positive view of the content and enhancements of Rusyn and Ukrainianch Rádionoviny, broadcasting of the Greek Orthodox Church worships within the program Church Sunday in radio Regina and also the cooperation with the Roma media centre.

<sup>47</sup> Source: Annual Report of Radio and Television of Slovakia in 2011

[http://www.rtv.s.sk/Projects/RTVS/media.nsf/vw\\_ByID/ID\\_7265CD111A564673C1257A0E002B7858\\_SK/\\$File/VS\\_RTVS\\_2011\\_final\\_%2030042012\\_def.pdf](http://www.rtv.s.sk/Projects/RTVS/media.nsf/vw_ByID/ID_7265CD111A564673C1257A0E002B7858_SK/$File/VS_RTVS_2011_final_%2030042012_def.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Resolution of the council of Slovak Radio and Television No. 54/2013:

<http://www.rtv.s.org/o-rtvs/vyrocné-spravy/vyrocné-spravy-rtvs>

The obligation of placing subtitles or broadcasting also in the state language applies to all broadcasters who broadcast in minority languages, ie also the local broadcasters. Council for Broadcasting and Retransmission which performs state regulation in the field of radio and television broadcasting and retransmission of audiovisual media services on demand over the past years several imposed a penalty for broadcasters broadcasting in a minority language for failing to use the state language. There were following cases<sup>49</sup>:

- Gúta TV, Kolárovo, 2007 - several recordings of municipal television were not broadcasted in the state language - notice of Act violation;
- Francis Kovats, STUDIO PLUS TV, Velky Meder, 2008 - failure to ensure the broadcast of the football match in state language - notice of Act violation,
- BodvaTel, Moldava nad Bodvou, 2008 - failure to ensure the broadcast in state language of the 45. Nady days of Csamadok and invite for X. summer school in Jasov - notice of Act violation,
- Vepros, Dunajská Streda, 2008 - failure to ensure the broadcast in state language- notice of Act violation,
- COM- MEDIA, Komárno, 2010 - broadcast advertisements only in Hungarian language- fine of 165€,
- MAC TV, Bratislava, 2012 - broadcast of the program in Czech dubbing- notice of Act violation,
- Julius Pereszlényi - Servis TV- Video, Štúrovo, 2013 - broadcast of the story only in Hungarian language- a fine of EUR 165€.

Council for Broadcasting and Retransmission in several other cases imposed a penalty for failure to use the state language mainly for broadcasting programs in English. Penalties, however, have mainly preventive and educational character, since in most cases there was no imposition of a financial penalty, but only on the written notice of Act violation which is under Act on Broadcasting and Retransmission considered one type of penalty measures.

Such Act violations in reality occur only sporadically, since the requirement to ensure the subtitles in the television broadcaster does not cause any obstacle to broadcast in minority languages, as evidenced by the existence of 18 private local or regional television broadcasters that their entire program service broadcast is in Hungarian with Slovak subtitles. Bilingualism in the television contributes to greater comfort national minorities who when watching programs in the mother language can simultaneously communicate with the state language, which helps them in their social integration. With this application of such language policies Slovak Republic seeks to facilitate the integration of national minorities into society and ensure their equal status in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations (see eg Explanatory Report to the Oslo Recommendations by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities). The Committee of Experts which monitors the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in the Slovak Republic stated in its Second Assessment Report in 2009 that "subtitling is in terms of the Charter undoubtedly welcomed since it serves as a mean of mutual understanding and convergence of different linguistic groups".

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<sup>49</sup> Source: internet databse of the penalty measures of the Council for Broadcasting and Retransmission: <http://www.rvr.sk/sk/databaza-sankcnych-rozhodnuti/>

## **Museums of national minorities**

Comprehensive museum documentation of development of society, culture in Slovakia including the culture of national minorities and national groups that have lived and are living in the Slovak Republic provides the Slovak National Museum (SNM)- an organization founded by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. The activity is carried out on the basis of the enquiry and scientific research in accordance with the focus and specialization of Slovak National Museum as defined by the Act No. 206/2009 Coll. on museums and galleries and on the protection of objects with some cultural value and on the change of the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 372/1990 Coll. on offences pursuant to further regulations and the Act No. 523/2004 Coll. on budgetary on budget rules of the public administration and on amendments and supplements to certain laws and the deed of foundation of Slovak National Museum. The Slovak National Museum performs the documentation of development of material and spiritual culture of national minorities through the following departments:

- Slovak National Museum - Museums in Martin (its part is also ie the two specialized departments - Museum of Czech Culture in Slovakia and the Museum of Roma Culture in Slovakia)
- Slovak National Museum - Museum of Rusyn Culture in Presov,
- Slovak National Museum - Museum of Croatian Culture in Slovakia in Bratislava,
- Slovak National Museum - Museum of Carpathian German Culture in Bratislava,
- Slovak National Museum - Museum of Hungarian Culture in Slovakia in Bratislava,
- Slovak National Museum - Museum Ukrainian culture in Svidníku,
- Slovak National Museum - Museum of Jewish Culture in Bratislava.

These are specialized museums nationwide that are within their museum specialization designed to acquire, protect, scientific and technical processing and development of museum collections documenting the development of material and spiritual culture of the Carpathian Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, Ukrainians, Rusyns, Croats, Roma and Jews in Slovakia. The primary professional activities carried out are research and development activities in order to acquire collection items, as well as development and production of the new knowledge and information as part of the knowledge system of museums and galleries in line with their focus and specialization. In accordance with Act No. 206/2009 On museums and galleries and on the protection of objects with some cultural value (in the form of continuous training imposition of collection items in deposits as well as their professional care preservation, restoration, etc..) and safety collection objects (eg implementation of enhanced safety and security of buildings and spaces in which collection objects are stored permanently or temporarily). Its collection objects, collections and lessons learned are made available to the public through constant expositions, long-, short-term and travelling exhibitions, publications and editorial activities but also by the so-called other professional, educational and presentation activities.



## **Funding program of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic Culture of National Minorities (hereinafter referred only to as the „FP CNM“)**

### **Legal framework of FP CNM**

The legal framework for FP CNM is Art. 34 Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic according to which citizens belonging to the national minorities in the Slovak Republic are ensured with comprehensive development, in particular the right along with other members of minority groups to develop their own culture, to disseminate and receive information in their mother languages, associate in national associations, establish and maintain educational and cultural institutions. Details are appointed in Act.

One of the most important Acts implementing this provision of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic is Act No. 524/2010 Coll. on the Provision of Grants by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic as amended (the "Provision Act"). According to this Act subsidies are granted for the corresponding budgetary year then ended in accordance with Act No. 523/2004 Coll. on Budget Rules of the Public Service and of Change and Amendment of Some Acts as amended. Subsidies in the FP CNM under Section 2 paragraph 1 point a), b), f) of the Provision Act are provided to support:

- a) the preservation, expression, protection and development of identity and cultural values of national minorities,
- b) education and training on the rights of national minorities,
- f) inter-ethnic and inter-cultural dialogue and understanding between national majority and national minorities

The Provision Act in the relevant sections specified the particular categories for which subsidies are granted in areas under Section 2 paragraph 1 point. a), b) and f).

Based on these categories established by the mentioned Act there are specified also the subprograms FP CNM which are set in characteristics in subprograms KNM accompanying the call for applications. In 2012 the program was divided into five subprograms (live culture, periodicals, non-print, electronic media and multimedia media, multi-cultural and inter-ethnic activities) which for greater clarity are divided into thirty-two areas.

Process of FP CNM is also designated by other legislation of lower legal force, particularly by the Governmental Decree No. 21/2011 Coll. that defines specifics for the composition, decision-making, work organization and procedure of the Commission in assessing applications for the provision of subsidies and criteria for evaluation of applications for subsidies within the jurisdiction of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic as amended by Governmental Decree No. 281/2012 Coll.

The procedure of individual organizational units of the Government Office in terms of provision of subsidies is further specified in the internal regulations of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Extent of FP CNM (financially and in terms of content)**

Range of eligible applicants for FP CNM is determined in Section 3 (1) of the Funding Act.

It includes the following entities:

- a) village,
- b) higher territorial unit,
- c) civil association,
- d) foundation,
- e) an association of legal persons, which is a legal entity,
- f) non-profit organization providing community services,
- g) non-investment fund established in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- h) a registered church or religious society, a legal entity that derives its legal personality from the church or religious society,
- i) any legal person created under special Act; to such legal person cannot be provided a subsidy for the operation in case under a separate Act it is granted to such person funds from the public budget,
- j) an international organization registered in Slovakia,
- k) budget organization or subsidized organization, founded by a higher territorial unit or municipality; to such an organization grant will be provided by the founder,
- l) a natural person authorized to do business with a place of business in the territory of the Slovak Republic or entity authorized to conduct business based in the Slovak Republic.

**Table No. 20**  
**Overview of applicants for a grant in 2012**

Legal form	Number of applicants for grant	
	Absolute No.	No. in %
natural person- citizen	19	1%
natural person authorized to do business	72	3,8%
international organization registered in Slovakia	1	0,1%
foundation	24	1,3%
Non-investment fund established in the territory of the	34	1,8%
non-profit organization providing community services	46	2,4%
civic association	1078	56,8%
village	247	13%
legal entity deriving the legal personality from the church or religious society	12	0,6%
legal entity authorized to conduct business	166	8,7%
legal entity established by special Act	18	0,9%
registered church or religious society	17	0,9%
RO or PO founded by a community	45	2,4%
RO or PO founded by a higher territorial unit	77	4,1%
association of legal entities if it is a legal entity	41	2,2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1897</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The amount of funds for FP CNM is determined in the Act on the State Budget for the respective financial year. Funds for FP CNM are included in the budget chapter of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic (since 2011; before this area was in the competence of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic). Amount of funds allocated to FP CNM for the last decade has evolved as follows:

**Table No. 21**

*Amount of funds for FP CNM in 2003 - 2012*

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Amount of funds for FP CNM (in €)</b>
2003	2 655 514
2004	2 655 514
2005	2 655 514
2006	5 277 833
2007	2 655 514
2008	3 332 669
2009	3 485 362
2010	2 632 669
2011	4 000 000
2012	4 500 000

Table No. 21 reflects the amount of funds, which were planned for FP CNM in the period 2003 – 2012.

The volume of funds over the past decade has increased by nearly two million euros.

Table No. 21 and Graph No. 15 real provided funds from FP CNM broken down into individual national minorities within the period 1995 -2012. In general, the promotion of minority cultures through FP CNM shows a rising trend, i.e. Slovak Republic spends more money in this area. This fact can also be observed when examining the development of individual national minorities (Please refer to Annex No. 10).

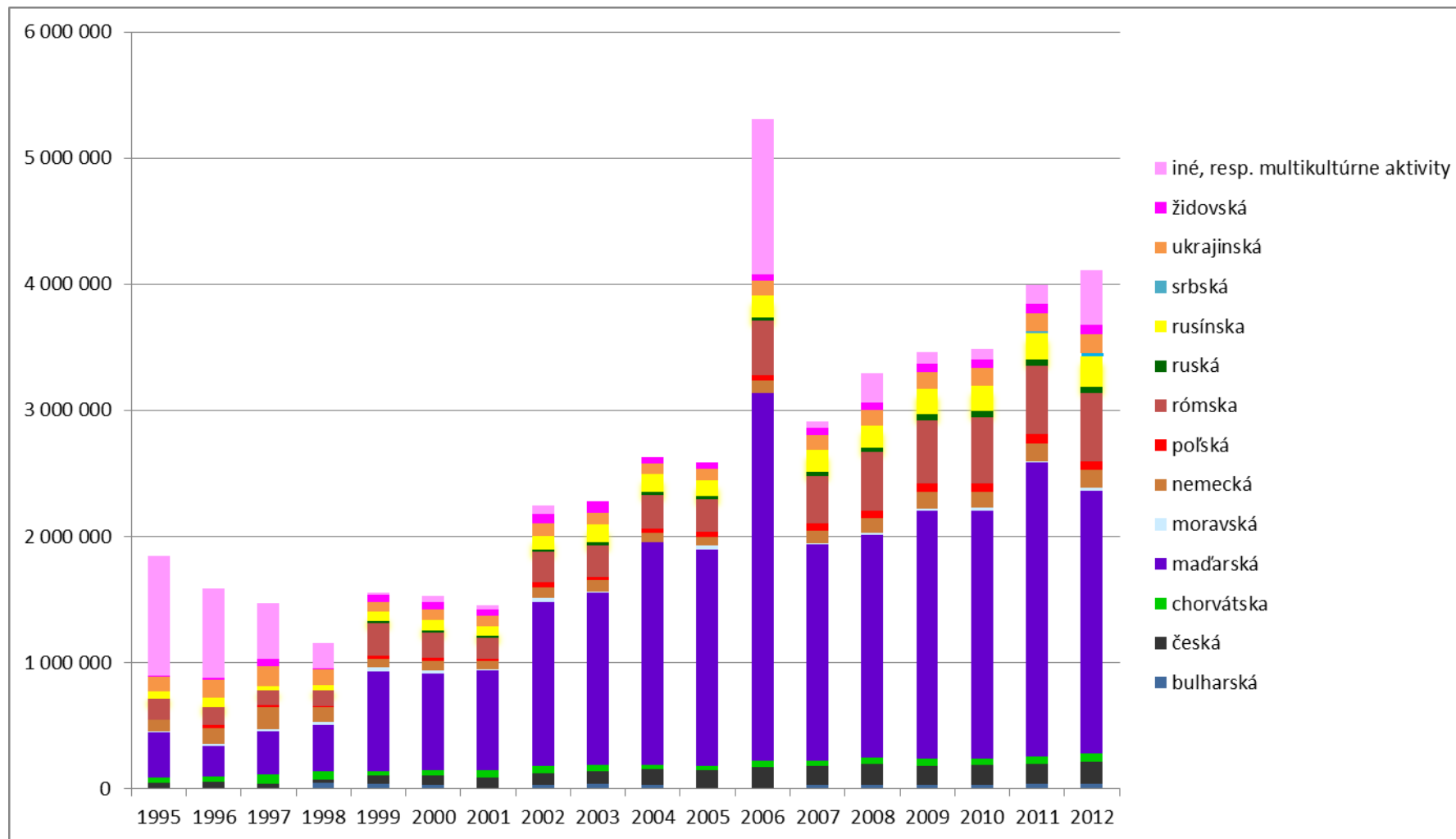
**Table No. 22**

*Overview of provided grants of FP CNM in 1995 - 2012*

Minoritie s/ Year	Overview of grants within the Programme Culture of National Minorities																	
	In Eur																	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bulgarian	9 375	11 960	13 643	45 808	32 536	29 875	16 365	29 875	37 612	28 281	16 252	19 120	25 891	28 215	29 875	29 875	32 000	34 000
Czech	31 129	42 953	22 240	19 584	68 990	69 100	73 060	86 278	102 171	125 964	130 180	151 198	147 713	165 970	146 526	151 820	160 000	176 000
Croatian	42 346	39 833	74 421	72 695	38 286	43 816	56 430	62 371	48 961	34 854	31 070	48 729	48 131	51 451	60 110	53 110	62 000	64 000
Hungarian	363 540	243 218	344 885	364 336	790 478	763 925	786 795	1 299 286	1 360 204	1 761 867	1 714 101	2 914 459	1 711 545	1 764 058	1 961 681	1 968 384	2 326 680	2 083 510
Moravian	9 264	16 723	16 630	22 240	32 264	32 862	13 278	33 194	14 340	0	31 548	0	12 946	19 916	21 576	21 576	13 300	24 000
German	85 411	125 609	171 812	116 013	66 063	68 628	60 745	78 769	86 032	73 076	73 611	103 565	99 814	116 179	134 000	125 427	140 000	144 000
Polish	3 592	25 825	13 610	8 298	20 388	27 551	24 099	43 152	30 273	33 028	35 371	41 492	51 451	54 770	64 060	65 568	71 866	70 000
Roma	164 519	135 405	117 573	131 780	260 458	200 989	164 177	242 445	245 230	273 252	262 417	431 687	381 133	464 715	503 070	530 345	546 354	538 000
Russia	0	0	0	0	19 325	19 252	17 261	17 261	23 568	21 812	21 988	26 024	30 505	36 513	43 152	43 152	48 000	52 000
Rusyn	56 349	78 338	33 526	41 492	68 990	79 333	73 525	112 826	142 070	137 390	126 943	169 289	175 032	177 587	200 360	200 414	211 500	244 200
Serbian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18 000	20 000
Ukrainian	123 441	143 165	159 928	123 149	76 014	82 918	81 657	99 416	98 586	90 885	91 416	118 303	113 855	121 158	135 995	143 095	141 000	155 000
Jewish	6 755	13 284	60 413	8 298	63 739	59 085	53 973	68 592	84 173	49 326	50 189	48 297	61 409	63 068	64 728	68 196	72 000	75 000
<b>Total minorities</b>	<b>895 721</b>	<b>876 313</b>	<b>1 028 681</b>	<b>953 693</b>	<b>1 537 531</b>	<b>1 477 334</b>	<b>1 421 365</b>	<b>2 173 465</b>	<b>2 273 220</b>	<b>2 629 735</b>	<b>2 585 086</b>	<b>4 072 163</b>	<b>2 859 425</b>	<b>3 063 600</b>	<b>3 365 133</b>	<b>3 400 962</b>	<b>3 842 700</b>	<b>3 679 710</b>
<b>Other or multicult. activities</b>	950 813	709 952	443 205	201 819	16 172	46 040	32 862	66 155	0	0	0	1 236 606	53 343	232 357	94 940	86 900	151 570	431 400
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1 846 534</b>	<b>1 586 265</b>	<b>1 471 886</b>	<b>1 155 512</b>	<b>1 553 703</b>	<b>1 523 374</b>	<b>1 454 227</b>	<b>2 239 620</b>	<b>2 273 220</b>	<b>2 629 735</b>	<b>2 585 086</b>	<b>5 308 669</b>	<b>2 912 768</b>	<b>3 295 957</b>	<b>3 460 073</b>	<b>3 487 862</b>	<b>3 994 270</b>	<b>4 111 110</b>

**Graph No. 15**

*Overview of the amount of grants FP CNM in 1995-2012 for individual national minorities*



Determining the amount of funds under FP CNM influence various factors, especially the current economic situation in the preparation of the state budget. The funds allocated to FP CNM are allocated between national minorities and the under sub-programs. Apply for a grant may minorities, which are represented in the advisory body of the Government in the field of national minorities, i.e. in Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups. Currently, the Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups represents 13 national minorities: Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, Hungarian, Moravian, German, Polish, Roma, Rusyn, Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Jewish. The ratio of the distribution of funds among ethnic minorities approves currently head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. Amount of funds to support culture of national minorities determined for 2013 at the request of the Head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic the Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups by its Resolution No. 19/2013. Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups discussed and approved the draft resolution in question of Representative of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities (representatives of some ethnic minorities (especially the Czech and Polish) disagreed with the approved proposal of reallocation of funds, because in their case, there was a significant reduction in the allocations of funds compared to the state of the 2012). In the Resolution No. 15/2012 the Committee for National Minorities and Ethnic Groups ordered the Representative of the Government of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities to establish a working group at the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and ethnic groups to develop new transparent rules for the allocation of funds within the FP CNM to be embedded in a generally binding legal regulation.

### **Process of provision of grants in FP CNM**

The call for application shall be published at least two months before the deadline for submission of applications to enable mass access (the website of the Representative of the Government of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities).

Since the publication of the call for applications for the completion of the submission of applications are being received registration applications (administrative task of relevant departments of Government Office of the Slovak Republic and Office of Government Representative for minorities). In parallel with registration of application there are being prepared Agreements on Work for members of the evaluation committees. Applications are evaluated by 15 evaluation committees, the composition, decision-making, work organization and procedure for the evaluation of applications provides Decree of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 21/2011 Coll. There are established Commissions for individual national minorities, while the Hungarian minority has established two commissions (one of vibrant culture and one for periodic / non-periodicals and electronic media and media) a special commission be established for multicultural activities. Commissions act as advisory bodies to the Head of Government Office of the Slovak Republic. Committee members are appointed by the Head of Government Office of the Slovak Republic on the proposal of Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities or the Minister. Commission are composed of representatives of relevant ministries, Government Office of the Slovak Republic, Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities and representatives of national minorities.

Formal check of applications is progressed at the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities. Formal check is performed by secretaries of evaluation committees. This stage of the process takes about one month.

Budgetary Control of applications is being performed by project support department of the Economics Section of the economy and technology administration of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

Meetings of evaluation committees take place after formal control of applications and the control of budget requests. Meetings are organized by the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities.

After evaluation committees meetings are drawn up lists of meetings of commissions and protocols for each committee recommended application. Protocols are signed by the Chairman of the Commission and subsequently provided to the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities as a sponsor of FP CNM where the individual applications shall be accompanied by an opinion.

Applicants are informed of the recommendations or not approval of their application for a further decision by letter of the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities.

Upon receipt of these information letters the applicants shall ensure editing budgets within the meaning of Commission recommendations and preparing contracts. They shall provide these documents to the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities. Adjusted structured budget of the applicant pursuant to the recommended amount of grant shall be delivered to the control of the Department of Economics Section of the economy and technical administration of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. After approval of the revised structured budget the applicants can print contracts for grants.

Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities shall provide its statement to each application whether granting a grant is in compliance with the conditions of Act No. 231/1999 Coll. on State Aid as amended. For the compliance of the grant with the Act No. 231/1999 Coll. on State Aid as amended is responsible the guarantor, i.e. Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities.

Contracts for grants sent by the applicants, after performance of preliminary financial control according to the Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on Financial Control and Internal Audit as amended, shall be sent to the Head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic for signing.

Once bound the contracts are published on the website of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in the Central Register of Contracts. After its publication it shall be approached to the preparation of the transfer orders and crediting of the funds to the account of the applicant. Subsequently the contracts are delivered to the applicants.

In 2012 there was a time lag of funds from FP CNM which was primarily due to early elections and change in existing legislation. The contracts were in 2012 submitted for signature to the Head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic after reminders from the Head of Office of the Slovak Government for the minorities in September. The whole process of interim financial control to the crediting of funds lasted about three months at the number of 1295 grant agreements.

## **Summary**

Development and protection of minority cultures is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, as well as other generally binding regulations guaranteeing to national minorities the right to maintain and develop their culture in various fields. Periodical and non-periodical press is fully ensured and members of national minorities exercise this right in practice. Number of non-periodic and periodic publications is highest in Hungarian. List of issued periodical and non-periodical publications in 2012 also indicating the amount of financial support from FP CNM forms an Annex No. 7 of this Report, Overview of electronic media published with financial support from Government Office of the Slovak Republic forms an Annex No.8 of this Report.

The presence of publications in minority languages in library collections of public libraries is provided by the Act. The existence and activities of professional artistic institutions – national theatres provide higher territorial units and the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. Within the Slovak National Museum is provided activity of eight organisational units of the Slovak National Museum performing documentation of the development of material and spiritual culture of national minorities.

The most important national institute to promote the preservation and development of minority cultures is FP CNM, within which the funds from the state budget are allocated among the various minorities. Also thanks to this financial support can be made many cultural events to promote a culture of national minorities. Overview of the most important cultural events conducted in 2012 also indicating the amount of funds from FP CNM form Annex No. 9 of this report.

By the Resolution No. 15/2012 imposed Committee to the Chairman of the Committee establish a working group to draw up new rules for the allocation of funds within FP CNM. Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for the minorities as chairman of the committee set up temporary working group for the period from 29 April to the end of October 2013, composed of nine members. Members of the working group are: nominee of the Head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic, two nominees of the Committee Chairman, one representative of the Hungarian minority, a representative of the Roma minority, one representative of the Rusyn national minority, one representative of the Czech national minority, a representative of the German minority and one representative of the Polish minority. Working Group to this date has not presented key for the reallocation of funds.



## V. PART USAGE OF NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGES

### *Legal and societal context*

Slovak Republic is a multicultural country on the territory of which is used except for the state language also several other languages. Some of these languages have the status of minority languages. Languages of national minorities need special protection by the state due to their position (smaller number of users, poorly constructed language infrastructure and the like). The basis of this special form of protection represents the Constitution of the Slovak Republic and a number of international conventions by which the Slovak Republic is bound and to guarantee the freedom of use of minority languages in the whole territory of the Slovak Republic, both written and spoken in private and in public, without interference.<sup>50</sup>

State language on the territory of the Slovak Republic is the Slovak language<sup>51</sup> which is an essential means of communication of citizens of the Slovak Republic. Its position is stipulated in detail by the Act No. 270/1995 Coll. on the State language of the Slovak Republic as amended (hereinafter referred to as the „Act on State Language“), as well as many other Acts. From the position of the Slovak language as the state language of the Slovak Republic also shows its privileged position over other languages used on the territory of the Slovak Republic.<sup>52</sup> This provision shall be without prejudice to the use of minority languages of the minorities living in the Slovak Republic, which form an integral part of the cultural heritage and are subject to long-term protection and care of the state.

The legislative framework for the use of minority languages in terms of institutional arrangements complement other generally binding legal regulations, especially:

- Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the „Act on Minority Languages),
- Act on State Language,
- Act No. 99/1963 Coll. Code of Civil Procedure, as amended,
- Act No. 301/2005 Coll. Criminal Procedure Code, as amended,
- Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on the Freedom of religion and the status of churches and religious communities, as amended,
- Act No. 38/1993 Coll. on the organization of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, the proceedings before it and the status of its judges, as amended,
- Act No. 300/1993 Coll. on the name and surname, as amended,
- Act No. 154/1994 Coll. on the Registries as amended,
- Act No. 212/1997 Coll. on the mandatory copies of periodicals, non-periodicals and audio-visual works, as amended,
- Act No. 211/2000 Coll. on free access to information and amending certain Acts (Freedom of Information Act), as amended,
- Act No. 532/2010 Coll. on the Radio and Television of Slovakia and on amendments to certain Acts as amended,

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<sup>50</sup> Please see e.g. Article 10 (1) of Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (the Announcement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic no. 160/1998 Coll.)

<sup>51</sup> Article 6 (1) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic

<sup>52</sup> Section 1 (2) of the Act on State Language.

- Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on state administration in education and school self-government amending certain Acts as amended,
- Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on education (Education Act) and on amendments to certain Acts as amended,
- Act No. 220/2007 Coll. on the digital broadcasting of program services and the provision of other content through digital transmission services and amending certain Acts (Digital Broadcasting Act), as amended,
- Act No. 71/1967 Coll. on Administrative Proceedings (Administrative Code), as amended,
- Act No. 346/1990 Coll. on elections to municipal self-government bodies as amended,
- Act No. 564/1992 Coll. how about holding a referendum, as amended,
- Act No. 46/1999 Coll. on how to select the President of the Slovak Republic, plebiscite on his recall and on other Acts as amended,
- - Act No. 303/2001 Coll. of Elections to the bodies of self-governing regions and amending the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended,
- Act No. 331/2003 Coll. the elections to the European Parliament as amended,
- Act No. 333/2004 Coll. the elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic as amended,
- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 535/2011 Coll., Implementing certain provisions of the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages, as amended (hereinafter referred to only as the „Government Regulation No. 535/2011 Coll.“),
- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic. 221/1999 Coll. Establishing the list of municipalities in which citizens belonging to national minorities form at least 20% of the population, as amended by the Government of the Slovak Republic. 534/2011 Coll. (hereinafter the "Government Regulation no. 221/1999 Coll.").

In 2011 took place the Censuses of Population and Housing, which in addition to questions of nationality contained a question of mother tongue<sup>53</sup> and most frequently used language<sup>54</sup>.

**Table No. 23**

***Population of SR by mother tongue***

<b>Population of SR by mother tongue – SODB 2011, 2001</b>				
<b>Population which lives here</b>	<b>2011</b>		<b>2001</b>	
	<b>abs.</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>abs.</b>	<b>in %</b>
(according to Permanent Stay)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 397 036</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 379 455</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Mother tongue</b>				
Slovak	4 240 453	78,6	4 512 217	83,9

<sup>53</sup> According to the instructions of census: language in which parents spoke with the respective person. When people talked with parents in childhood different languages, they should indicate the language they spoke to their mother. Mother tongue may not be the same as nationality.

<sup>54</sup> According to the instructions of census is the most widely used language:

- a) In the public (most commonly used language in public is a language which resident uses the most frequently at work or school, regardless of whether the resident works or studies in the Slovak Republic or abroad.)
- b) At home (most commonly used language at home is a language the resident most frequently uses at home)

<b>Population of SR by mother tongue – SODB 2011, 2001</b>				
<b>Population which lives here</b> (according to Permanent Stay)	<b>2011</b>		<b>2001</b>	
	<b>abs.</b>	<b>in %</b>	<b>abs.</b>	<b>in %</b>
Hungarian	508 714	9,4	572 929	10,7
Roma	122 518	2,3	99 448	1,8
Rusyn	55 469	1,0	54 907	1,0
Ukrainian	5 689	0,1	7 879	0,2
Czech	35 216	0,7	48 201	0,9
German	5 186	0,1	6 343	0,1
Polish	3 119	0,1	2 731	0,1
Croatian	1 234	0,0	988	0,0
Yiddish	460	0,0	17	0,0
Bulgarian	132	0,0	1 004	0,0
Other	13 585	0,3	6 735	0,1
Not found	405 261	7,5	66 056	1,2

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**Table No. 24**

*Population of SR by most frequently used language in public*

<b>Population of SR by most frequently used language in public – SODB 2011</b>		
<b>Population which lives here</b> (according to Permanent Stay)	<b>abs.</b>	<b>in %</b>
Total	5 397 036	100,0
<b>most frequently used language in public</b>		
Slovak	4 337 695	80,4
Hungarian	391 577	7,3
Roma	36 660	0,7
Rusyn	24 524	0,5
Ukrainian	1 100	0,0
Czech	18 747	0,3
German	11 474	0,2
Polish	723	0,0
Croatian	383	0,0
Yiddish	159	0,0
Bulgarian	68	0,0
Other	58 614	1,1
Not found	515 312	9,5

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**Table No. 25**  
**Population of SR by language used most often at home**

<b>Population of SR by language used most often at home - SODB 2011</b>		
<b>Population which lives here</b>		
(according to Permanent Stay)	<b>abs.</b>	<b>v %</b>
Total	5 397 036	100,0
<b>most frequently used language at home</b>		
Slovak	3 954 149	73,3
Hungarian	472 212	8,7
Roma	128 242	2,4
Rusyn	49 860	0,9
Ukrainian	2 775	0,1
Czech	17 148	0,3
German	6 173	0,1
Polish	1 316	0,0
Croatian	932	0,0
Yiddish	203	0,0
Bulgarian	124	0,0
Other	34 992	0,7
Not found	728 910	13,5

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

From the above data we can conclude that the languages of national minorities are considered as their mother tongue by more people, than they report to the respective nationality – this tendency is characteristic for almost all national minorities (the exception being Bulgarian, Ukrainian and Jewish minorities). Another interesting data is, that there is more of such persons, which use in their home language of minority, but do not consider themselves as members of the minority. On the contrary, in the public use their minority language fewer people, than they report to the respective minority.

Data on the number of minority members and on the number of users of the minority language are closest in case of the Hungarian minority.<sup>55</sup> This is probably largely influenced by the fact that the Hungarian minority is living mostly on compact territories where the majority of inhabitants are members of minority.

Approximately 27% of the Rusyn national minority does not use their language in public, in the case of Roma, this difference is even more pronounced: 65 % of Roma do not use the Roma language in public. Members of the Roma minority, respectively members of Roma in segregated communities in terms of mother tongue, resp. commonly used language, use Romany, Slovak and Hungarian. Roma language as a language of communication is widely used in segregated Roma settlements.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Approx. 85% of ethnic Hungarians use the Hungarian language in public.

<sup>56</sup> Report on the Living Conditions of Roma in Slovakia, 2010. Regional Centre of UNDP for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in Europe. Bratislava, 2012.

## Act on Minority Languages

Act of minority languages in recent years has been amended several times. The most significant changes brought Act No. 204/2011 Coll., which amends Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of minority languages in the wording of the Act No. 318/2009 Coll and amending and supplementing certain Acts. According to the explanatory memorandum of the Act No. 204/2011 Coll. own language is an essential feature of any minority identity and the primary means of cultural life for its members. Therefore, the protection of minority languages is essential for the preservation of cultures of national minorities. Active approach of the state for the protection of minority languages is important not only to protect minority cultures and ethnic groups, but also for the protection of life, health, safety and property of persons belonging to national minorities. This protection must apply to many areas of social life, the official communication, culture and other selected areas. The purpose of the Act according to the explanatory memorandum is alignment in adjustments of using the state language and the languages of national minorities in Slovakia, as well as the continued implementation of international conventions on the protection of members of national minorities and ethnic groups.<sup>57</sup>

### As at Section 1

The relevant provisions are defining the personal scope and object of the Act. According to the Act, a citizen of the Slovak Republic belonging to a national minority has the right to use along with the state language also minority language. Definition of minority language assumes Act from the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

In the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and ethnic groups are represented also those ethnic minorities whose language is for purposes of the Act on Minority Languages not considered a minority language. This is a Moravian, Russian, Serbian and Jewish minority. Committee for national minorities and ethnic groups in their VI. session 6 December 2012 adopted resolution no. 17/2012 and 18/2012 calling for the inclusion of Russian and Serbian language among the minority languages that should be covered in the Slovak Republic by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter referred to as "the Charter"), which currently covers nine minority languages used on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

### As at Section 2 (1)

The territorial scope of the definition of the Act - a provision which should be read together with Section 7c paragraph. 2 of the Act.

### As at Section 2 (2)

This is the enabling provision for the issue of government decree with a list of municipalities and municipal list of marking of municipalities, where persons belonging to national minorities make up 15%, while under Act they are based on the results of two consecutive censuses, the first of which took place in 2011. Issuance of the decree under Section 2 (2) will be first possible in 2021, i.e. in about eight years when the results of the next census are known which should be carried out in 2021.

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<sup>57</sup> For further details in relation to legislative changes, please see the Report on the state of use of minority languages in Slovakia in 2012, which the Government of the Slovak Republic took into consideration by the Resolution No. 19/12/2012. 703/2012.

Please see <http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=21938>

### As at Section 2 (3)

This provision governs the use of the minority language in written and oral communication with public authorities, in particular submission of applications and provision of answers and information to citizens about how to use the minority language.

Each public authority in the village, which is listed under Government Regulation No. 221/1999 Coll. is obliged to accept submissions in minority language. To such submissions shall be provided reply in the official language and minority language, unless it concerns public documents, and upon request, a copy of the decision issued in administrative proceedings shall be provided in a minority language, resp. bilingually - birth certificate, marriage certificate, death certificate, permit, authorization, certificate, statement or declaration.

Government Office of the Slovak Republic in the 2012 survey, examined, how the local state administration bodies ensure the use of minority languages. A large part of the local government bodies provides the opportunity to use the minority language through internal staff. In the survey, this option said 78 bodies, which is 62.9% of their total.

If the employees of a public authority can not speak a minority language, another option is to ensure the possibility of the use of the minority language on public administration authority through external staff. Such an opportunity was identified only by three public administration authorities. Other choice (securing through governing body, translation agency or without specifying a particular method) identified 19 bodies of public administration, which is 15.3% of the total number of them.

Twenty public authorities (16.1 %) stated that they not secure for the possibility of the usage of the minority language.

Stating the information on the possibility of the usage of the minority language is stipulated in detail by the Government Regulation No. 535/2011 Coll.. Annex to this Regulation, stipulates the model of government information to be placed in the seat of authority in a visible place. In the cited survey 77.4 % of respective public authorities stated that this information is located pursuant to the Act and the Regulation of the Government. 20.2 % of contacted authorities does not comply with this obligation.

In the field of local self-government the Government Office of the Slovak Republic performed a survey on the use of minority languages in 2011. As at July 1, 2011 31 % of the respected villages with Hungarian minority reported information on the possibility to use the minority language and 61% not (the remaining 8% in this case did not provide information). For other minorities the ratio was worse: only 4.4 % municipalities with the Rusyn national minority, 1.7 % municipalities with Roma minority and 1.1 % municipalities with the Ukrainian national minority fulfilled this obligation. The only relevant German community did not mention information on the possibility to use the German language in official communications.

According to a survey from the state government by the end of 2012 six public authorities answered filing of a citizen except for the state language also in the minority language in eighteen cases. It concerned the following authorities: District Office Dunajská Streda, a branch of the State Archive in Šala, Cadastral Authority Dunajská Streda, Regional Public Health Authority Dunajská Streda, District Office Galanta, a branch of the State Archive in Komárno.

Under that provision, others subjects than local government bodies, local government authorities and legal entities established by local self-government are not obliged to ensure the use of minority languages in villages, which are listed under Government Regulation No. 221/1999 Coll. Use of minority languages can occur in communication with other institutions, if the staff is proficient in the language of the national minority. For example, according to information provided by the Slovenská pošta, a. s., approx. 88 % of postal workers in villages inhabited by ethnic minorities is able to communicate in the language of national minorities.<sup>58</sup>

#### As at Section 2 (4)

According to a survey of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic by the end of 2012 the need to make a copy of the decision in the minority language arose in three cases (1 x District Office Dunajská Streda, 2x Cadastral Authority Dunajská Streda). From the other organs of government (particularly local authorities) such data are not available.

#### As at Section 2 (5)

According to data of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic until February 2013 asked the citizens of the Slovak Republic belonging to a national minority for bilingual edition of the extract from the register on 25 cases.

#### As at Section 2 (6)

According to the results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in December 2012 between local government authorities bound to apply the Act on minority languages, the majority of local government authorities is assigned in the state language and minority language (Section 2 paragraph. 6 - his requirement is stipulated in the Act since 1999). Approximately 21% of the local government authorities provided the information that they have no indication in the minority language.

#### As at Section 2 (7)

Bilingual official forms are provided by the public authorities within the meaning of Section 2 paragraph of the Act 7 of minority languages, if a citizen - a person belonging to a national minority shall request.

#### As at Section 2 (8)

This provision was added to the Act in its amendment in 2011, to eliminate the strict restrictions on the use of languages of national minorities bound to the ratio of national minorities in the population of the village.

#### As at Section 2 (9)

Act on minority languages ranks Czech among the languages of national minorities (in accordance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages). The use of the Czech language in official communication regulates the Act on the State Language.

#### As at Section 3 (1 and 2)

Sitting of municipal councillors may be held in the language of national minorities, in the national language or in combination, in the language of national minority and the state language. The municipality is required to provide interpretation into the official language. According to a survey of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in 2011 32.4% of councils of municipalities with Hungarian minority discussed in Hungarian, 28.5% of municipalities in Slovak language and 32.8% used both languages. In the case of Rusyn villages 42.6% councillors discussed in Rusyn, 17.6% in the national language and 17.7% in both languages. We have no information about that Roma language to be used in some municipalities in Slovakia as a working language, 70% of municipal councils discussed in Slovak language and in one village used

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<sup>58</sup> It should be noted that the survey based on which Slovenská pošta, a. s. came to this information, was conducted in areas where the minority ratio is very significant, and not in areas with a lower share of minority.

Roma language with Slovak. 38.9% of the municipalities with the Ukrainian minority used at the meetings of the municipal council Ukrainian language, Slovak language was used by 22.2%, and both languages only 1%. German language as a working language of the village is not used.

As at Section 3 (3 and 4)

The use of minority languages in parallel with the official language in official agenda allowed amended to the Act on minority languages from 1.7.2011. Following the entry into force of the amendment of the Act, according to a survey of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic 8% of municipalities with Hungarian minority led all official agenda bilingually, i.e. in the state language and Hungarian and 19.7% of municipalities led some of the official agenda bilingual. For other ethnic minorities, this ratio is lower: in all official agenda a minority language was not used at all and partially was used Rusyn and Roma in one municipality each.

As at Section 4 (1 and 2)

Names of communities in minority languages regulated until 30.6.2011 Act No. 191/1994 Coll on the designation of communities in a minority language. The labelling provisions of communities in minority languages took over from 1.7.2011 in a partially modified form the Act of minority languages.

As at Section 4 (3)

Section 4 paragraph 3 allows the use of the minority language community in marking the railway station, bus station, airport and port so that the name of the village in the minority language appears under the name in the official language in the same or a smaller font. Provision is optional in nature and does not address labelling railway station in the minority language, but the sign marking the village near the train station, which need not be identical. Indications of the village may be placed together with the name of the village in the state language close to the railway station.

As at Section 4 (4)

Stating streets and other local geographical names in minority languages enabled Act on minority languages also before its amendment in 2011.

As at Section 4 (5)

This is a new provision (1. 7. 2011), which allows to state in the texts written in languages of national minorities designations of non-residential geographical objects in a minority language in addition to the official name of the state language, if it is a deep-rooted and customary designated in the relevant minority language.

As at Section 4 (6)

The provision of Section 4 (6) consists of two parts:

- a) off the duty in the municipalities according to Resolution of the Government No. 221/1999 Coll. provide information concerning danger to life, health, safety or property of citizens of the Slovak Republic for a place accessible to the public alongside the state language in the minority language and
- b) of the possibility of placing all signs and notices intended to inform the public, particularly in retail shops, sporting facilities, restaurants, on the streets, and over the roads, airports, bus stations and railway stations in the minority language.

In the facultative use of minority languages can be stated, that in the territories inhabited by ethnic minorities (especially



Hungarian minority), this option is extensively applied in practice (posters, interpretations, announcements, business names and institutions).

As at Section 4 (7)

Office of the Government representative for Minorities has not experienced difficulties in applying this provision.

As at Section 4 (8)

From a legislative point of view it may be questionable whether this provision should be included in the section entitled 'names in the minority language, whereas it does not stipulate sign, but provision of information on general binding rules, resp. bilingualism of generally binding regulations in the village. Generally binding municipal regulations under this provision may be issued in the minority language, but it is not the obligation of municipalities.

As at Section 4a

Office of the Government representative for Minorities has no information that there would be in any community on the territory of the Slovak Republic an interest in carrying out local referendum on changing the denomination of the village in a minority language.

As at Section 5a

Civic Association Pro Civis in 2012 carried out a survey in which there was examined the extent and quality of information of communities through the Internet in Hungarian. The survey reported that of 511 municipalities with Hungarian population, which are listed under Government Regulation No. 221/1999 Coll., 432 (85%) operates a Web site. Of these 186 websites (43%) contain information other than in the official language also in the minority language. Of the 432 only 120 contained the standard forms, while bilingual forms are available only on four websites. At 154 websites is 4300 minutes of meetings of municipal councils, of which 143 in Hungarian.

As at Section 5b

Areas of television and radio broadcasting are mentioned in more detail in IV. part of this report.

As at Section 7

The ratio of employees of municipalities (according to Government Regulation No. 221/1999 Coll.) speaking minority language (according to a survey of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in 2011):

**Table No. 26**

***Number of municipalities that use the minority languages in official communications and staff fluent in languages of national minorities***

<b>minority</b>	<b>Number of municipalities that use the minority languages in official communications</b>	<b>Number of empl. in the village</b>	<b>Number of empl. speaking minority languages (in abs. Nos. and in %)</b>
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Hungarian	512	4603	4059	88 %
Rusyn	68	154	147	95 %
Roma	57	400	105	26 %
Ukrainian	18	29	23	79 %
German	1	1	1	100 %

In the area of state administration there are available only partial data. According to information from Fire and Rescue Service at each District Directorate there is a worker speaking the minority language by word but not in writing and with only a general command of language, not with professional terminology.

From the section of Labour, Social Affairs and Family available data collected by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic in 2011 (in the Table No. 27 are stated offices of the headquarters only in villages, which are listed in the list according to the Government Resolution No. 221/1999 Coll.):

**Table No. 27**

*Offices of the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in villages, which are listed in the list according to the Government Resolution No. 221/1999 Coll.*

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family	Office	Total number of employees in the workplace	Number of employees in the workplace who speak a minority language spoken and written	Number of employees in the workplace who speak a minority language only spoken
Dunajská Streda	1	87	57	21
Dunajská Streda	2	23	20	3
Dunajská Streda	Šamorín	19	13	3
Dunajská Streda	Veľký Meder	17	14	2
Galanta		93	32	16
Komárno		121	59	40
Komárno	Hurbanovo	17	4	8
Komárno	Kolárovo	7	5	2
Košice	Moldava nad Bodvou	36	8	16

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family	Office	Total number of employees in the workplace	Number of employees in the workplace who speak a minority language spoken and	Number of employees in the workplace who speak a minority language only spoken
Levice	Šahy	19	17	1
Levice	Želiezovce	27	20	3
Lučenec	Fiaľakovo	30	14	10
Michalovce	Veľké Kapušany	22	10	10
Nové Zámky		157	28	22
Nové Zámky	Šaľa	45	14	8
Nové Zámky	Štúrovo	31	15	15
Pezinok	Senec	37	7	5
Revúca	Tornaľa	14	9	1
Rimavská Sobota	Bátka	22	11	4
Rimavská Sobota	Gemerský Jablonec	11	9	2
Rimavská Sobota	Čerenčianska 18	121	16	23
Rimavská Sobota	Gorkého 12	18	6	3
Rožňava		122	20	24
Rožňava	Plešivec	7	1	3
Trebišov	Kráľovský Chlmec	34	23	10
Trebišov	Kráľovský Chlmec - Čierna nad Tisou	7	5	2
Trebišov	Kráľovský Chlmec - Streda nad Bodrogom	8	5	2
Veľký Krtíš	Vinica	1 perm. + 1 help (2 days a week)	1	1

As at Section 7a (1)

The obligation to provide technical and methodological assistance in the implementation of Act on Minority Languages was transferred to the Government Office of the Slovak Republic as at 1.10.2012 (before it has been carried out by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights and National Minorities). Within the Government Office of the Slovak Republic this activity is carried out by the Head of the Office of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the Office of Government Representative for Minorities.

Government Office of the Slovak Republic in December 2012 set up an expert commission for application of the Act on minority languages, which comprises representatives of various ministries which cover the institutions of local government which must apply the Act on minority languages, representative of the Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia, a representative of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and representatives of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. The Committee held its first meeting on 18.12.2012 and 4.2.2013. The Committee prepares among others also recommendations for the Head of Service Office of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic with respect to the pleadings on infringement of the Act on minority languages.

In the area of technical and methodological assistance Government Office of the

Slovak Republic is preparing opinions, information, analysis, participates in training of employees of local state government, respectively local self-government, etc.. Office of Government Representative for Minorities after its establishment continued actions of former Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Human Rights and National Minorities in the care of the technical terminology in the languages of national minorities, in particular in the preparation of technical terminology dictionaries in languages of national minorities. The working groups preparing technical glossaries in minority languages completed its activities in May 2012. After completion of activities of the working groups the materials were modified for the last time and 16.7.2012 were published on the website of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for National Minorities three glossaries: Slovak–Hungarian, Slovak–Roma and Slovak–Rusyn dictionary. Dictionaries should be considered as a basis of care with respect to professional terminology in minority languages, which should be continued in order to ensure favourable conditions for the use of minority languages in Slovakia.

As at Section 7a (2 to 4)

First „Report on the status of the use of minority languages in Slovakia (for 2012)“ was discussed by the Slovak Government on 19.12.2012 and the Government of the Slovak Republic adopted a Resolution with this respect with No. 703/2012.

As at Section 7b

Administrative delicts with respect to the use of minority languages are dealt by the Government Office of the Slovak Republic. On behalf of Government Office of the Slovak Republic acts in this area Head of the Service Office of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic on the I. instance, in the II. instance it is the Head of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table No. 28**

***List of submissions according to the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of the Languages of Minorities as amended***

<b>List of submissions according to the Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the use of the Languages of Minorities as amended by latter acts</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Reason of filing</b>	<b>Result of examination</b>	<b>Found deficiency</b>
2012	1	Non issuance of a bilingual marriage certificate according to the Act	found breach of Section 2 paragraph 5 of the Act, Act infringement notification and request to remedy the deficiencies	remedied
2013	1	Non-issuance of a copy of the decision in the minority language, failure to enable to communicate in oral and written communications in Hungarian, failure to notify of opportunities to communicate in oral and correspondence in Hungarian	in the case of non-issuance of a copy of the decision in a minority language detected breach of Section 2 paragraph 4 of the Act, Act infringement notification and request to remedy the deficiencies (in other cases were evaluated as unfounded objections)	remedied

Other provisions of the Act on Minority Languages are regulated mainly by temporary measures within the application of the Act. Section 7c (2) in connection with Section 2 (1) stipulated the territorial effect of the Act. Office of Government Representative for Minorities has not experienced difficulties in the application of this provision.

### **Relationship of the Act on the state language with the Act on minority languages and other generally binding legal regulations concerning the use of minority languages**

Relationship of the Act on the state language with the Act on minority languages and other generally binding legal regulations concerning the use of minority languages determined Section 1 (4) of the Act on state language according to which in case the Act on state language does not provide otherwise, special provisions apply to the use of the minority languages and ethnic groups. In this section of the report we shall provide an overview of the provisions that directly govern the use of minority languages.

The amendment to the Act on State Language in 2009 and 2011 in certain areas greatly expanded the possibility to use the minority languages (e.g. drawing up employment contracts, financial and technical documentation, articles of associations, unions, political parties, political movements and companies, the broadcast of radio and television programs in communication in health and social care services, in issuing occasional cultural prints).

#### As at Section 4

Section VI. of this report is devoted to the use of minority languages in education.

#### As at Section 5 (1 and 2)

Part IV. of this report is devoted to the use of Minority Languages in Television and Radio Broadcasting.

#### As at Section 5 (3)

In the use of local radio there was a change after the amendment of the Act of the state language in 2009. Since the entry into force of this amendment it applies that announcements in the minority language can be published only after publication in the official language.

#### As at Section 5 (5 to 7)

These provisions are governing in detail the use of the state language, minority languages, as well as other languages in cultural life. Use of minority languages is possible in all cases, while the design of provisions in accordance with the Constitution of the Slovak Republic is based on the primacy of the state language.

#### As at Section 8

Provisions of Section 8 governing the use of the state language, minority languages and other languages in "other areas of public communication".

Written legal actions in labor relations or a similar relationship may be stated bilingual, i.e. alongside with the state language in minority languages – Office of Government Representative for Minorities has not experienced difficulties in the application of this provision.

Accounting, Financial Statements, technical documentation, preparation or supply which is required for the purpose of proceedings under a special regulation, statutes of associations,

unions, political parties, political movements and companies needed for registration can draw up a bilingual, i.e. alongside with the state language in minority languages – this provision is applied extensively in the use of minority languages.

According to Section 8 (5) of the Act on State Language in the proceedings before the authorities and legal persons according to Section 3 (1) contracts governing contractual relationships will be recognized alongside the state language also the text of contracts in another official language of the European Union.

**Act No. 99/1963 Coll. Civil Procedure Code in the wording of latter acts and the Act No. 301/2005 Coll. Criminal Code as amended**

In the area of justice in criminal proceedings may the accused person use the minority language, if he/she declares that he/she does not speak the state language. Office of Government Representative for Minorities has no knowledge that there would in practice occurred significant problems in this area.

**Act No. 308/1991 Coll. on freedom of religion and the status of churches and religious communities, as amended**

Matters of religion in relation to national minorities are addressed in the II. section of this report.

**Act No. 38/1993 Coll. the organization of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, the proceedings before it and the status of its judges, as amended**

Office of Government Representative for Minorities has not experienced difficulties in the application of this Act in respect of minority languages.

**Act No. 300/1993 Coll. on the name and surname, as amended, Act No. 154/1994 Coll. on the Registries as amended**

Change of these Acts in relation to the use of the minority languages was brought by the amendment of the Act on the Languages of Minorities in 2011. Office of Government Representative for Minorities was on 24.10.2012 at the training of employees in the district the Registry Office Dunajská Streda warned of the fact that citizens often misinterpreted provision of Section 7 (2,d) of the Act No. 300/1993 Coll. on the name and surname, as amended. According to this frequently occurring misinterpretation the citizens are asking for a change of name from the official language to the minority language (e.g. change of the surname Malý to Kis). Office of Government Representative for Minorities issued an opinion on the matter, which was delivered to the District Office Dunajská Streda and was published on the web-site of the Plenipotentiary of the SR Government for Minorities. The merit of the opinion was that according to the meaning of that provision, citizens may apply for adjustment of surname spelling form in the minority language, e.g. adjustment of the surname Kováč to Kovács by spelling of Hungarian or surname Cvek to Zweck according to German spelling. Provision shall however not apply to the change of surname, respectively its translation; in these case the provisions of the Act No. 300/1993 Coll. on the name and surname, as amended, apply.

**Act No. 212/1997 Coll. on the mandatory copies of periodicals, non-periodicals and audio-visual works, as amended**

To the areas of periodical press in the languages of national minorities is paid attention in IV. section of this report.

**Act No. 211/2000 Coll. on free access to information and amending certain Acts (Freedom of Information Act), as amended**

Mandatory disclosure of information in minority languages stipulates Section 6 5 Act on freedom of information. According to this provision in the municipalities, which are defined by Act particularly, the liable entity publishes the following information in minority languages. If such municipality publishes information according to Section 5 in way enabling mass access, it is required to list them in minority languages.

According to the findings of the Office of Government Representative for Minorities, there are significant shortcomings in case of compliance with this provision. Under the provision municipalities should publish in the state language and minority language

- a) municipality council meeting dates and draft agenda,
- b) minute book of municipal council
- c) copies of proposed drafts of generally binding regulations
- d) copies of approved regulations of general binding within three days after their approval,
- e) information on the attendance of members of the municipal council within three days after the end of each session of the municipal council.

As mentioned above, the minute books of the meetings of municipal councils in the minority language are according to surveys published only exceptionally (in the case of surveyed websites of municipalities with the Hungarian minority it is 3% of all published minutes book 59)

It should be noted, however, that behind these deficiencies can be unclear legislation which may cause application problems. Under Section 3. Act 4 on minority languages the official records, especially minute books, resolutions, statistics, records, balances, public information and documents of churches and religious societies intended to the public with exception for registers, in the municipality listed in government regulation no. 221/1999 Coll. may be conducted in addition to the national language also in the minority language.

Thus, while the Act on the Freedom of Information Act stipulates publishing of the minute books as obligation, in Act on minority languages it is a facultative action decided by the community. Similar is the case generally binding regulations in municipality. While the Act on free access to information requires its publishing in the minority language, Section 4 of 8 Act on minority language stipulates it as an option.

**Act No. 532/2010 Coll. on the Radio and Television of Slovakia and on amendments to certain Acts as amended, Act No. 220/2007 Coll. on the digital broadcasting of program services and the provision of other content through digital transmission services and amending certain Acts (Digital Broadcasting Act), as amended**

Part IV. of this report deals with the use of Minority Languages in Television and Radio Broadcasting.

**Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on state administration in education and school self-government amending certain Acts as amended, Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on education (Education Act) and on amendments to certain Acts as amended**

Part VI. of this report deals with the issues of education and training in minority languages.

<sup>59</sup> ~~Municipalities, which are not cities~~, according to Section 6 paragraph. 1 second sentence are not required to disclose relevant information, to enable mass access (via the website of the village).

### **Act No. 71/1967 Coll. on Administrative Proceedings (Administrative Code), as amended**

Section 3 (3) of the Administrative Code provides that a citizen of the Slovak Republic, which is a person belonging to a national minority, and who has the right to use a minority language under a special regulation, has the right in villages defined by special regulation to proceed before an administrative authority in the minority language. Administrative authorities under the first sentence are required to ensure him equal opportunities to exercise his rights.

### **Election Acts (Act No. 346/1990 Coll. on Elections to municipal bodies, as amended, Act No. 564/1992 Coll. on the way of holding a referendum, as amended, Act No. 46/1999 Coll. on a manner of election of the President of the Slovak Republic, plebiscite on his recall and on other Acts as amended, Act No. 303/2001 Coll. on elections in the autonomous regions and amending the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended, Act No. 331/2003 Coll. on elections to the European Parliament, as amended, Act No. 333/2004 Coll. on elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic as amended)**

Election Acts in accordance with the amendment of the Act of minority languages in 2011 stipulate that the village, which is listed under Government Decree No. 221/1999 Coll., is obliged to send a notice of election voters (time, place, manner) along with the state language and in the minority language.

Prior to the elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic held on 10.3.2012 were noted shortcomings in the application of the provisions of the Act No. 333/2004 Coll. on the elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic as amended in relation to the service of the notice in bilingual municipalities stated in the list. City Šaľa turned to the Government Office of the Slovak Republic with the request, which showed, that the city Šaľa did not receive from the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic prepared bilingually notice of election in sufficient numbers. This deficiency was removed after the communication between the Government Office of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. Subsequently, the Government Office of the Slovak Republic has been informed by other municipalities that were received notice of the election only in the number corresponding to the number of members of the minority in the village. However, since municipalities do not keep a record of voters belonging to a national minority the bilingual notices could not be served. In other villages there were technical problems with filling bilingual notice at the municipal offices. Given the considerable difficulties in the application of these provisions appears to be a need for further coordination of the implementation of this task before the elections to bodies of self-governing region, to be held in autumn 2013.

## **European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is a framework multilateral international treaty of a cultural nature, which aims to create conditions for the conservation and development of regional or minority languages. It was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe on November 5 in 1992, came into force on March 1 in 1998. Slovak Republic ratified the Charter in 2001, the Charter came into force in Slovak Republic on January 1 in 2002.



Drafting the Charter was affected by major differences in the situation of regional and minority languages in Europe. In practice, each regional or minority language is a special case and it was pointless to try and incorporate them into certain groups. Adopted solution therefore allows to States to adapt their commitments to situation of regional or minority language. Charter on the one hand, lays down the general principles (Part II Objectives and Principles) that apply in full to all regional or minority languages spoken in the territory of a state. On the other hand, part III of the Charter contains a series of specific measures relating to the position of regional and minority languages in various spheres of social life. Individual states are free under certain limitations to determine which of these provisions will apply to each language used on their territory. Each Party commits to the implementation to the provisions of at least 35 provisions out of total number of 96 from Part III (also at least three provisions of Articles 8 and 12 and after just under Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13).

This flexibility takes into account the large differences in the factual situation of regional and minority languages (number of users, degree of fragmentation, etc.). In addition it takes into account the costs associated with various provisions of the Charter and the varying administrative and financial capacity of European countries.

Out of the 47 member states of Council of Europe is a party to the Charter 25 states (60). **Out of Member States of the European Union is a party to Charter 17 countries** - Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Croatia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Also other EU countries signed the Charter - Malta in 1992, Italy in 2000, and also France in 1999, but they still haven't ratified it yet.

Individual states selected provisions with different content of obligations in terms of number of the provisions, for example: **Czech Republic** selected 44 provisions for the Polish language and 37 provisions for the *Slovak language*; **Croatia** selected provisions for 41 for *Italian, Serbian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Rusyn, Ukrainian language*; **Finland** selected 59 for language *Saami (Lapp)* and 65 for *Swedish language*, the **Netherlands** 48 for Friesian language, but only in the province of Friesland; **Hungary** 47 for *Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak and Slovenian language* and 49 provisions for *Roma language* and 46 provisions for language *Beás*, **Sweden** 45 for *Saami and Finnish language* and 42 provisions for language *meänkieli* (tornedal Finnish). For example, in **Austria** and **Germany**, the situation is even more complicated, because some minorities are protected nationally and others only in federal regions. **Spain** does not protect minority languages but regional languages (*Basque, Catalan, etc.*), ie languages recognized as official in the statutes of the autonomous community of the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, Valencia, etc. The level of protection of regional languages in Spain is very high.

In the case of States which have ratified the Charter among the first, there is currently underway the fifth round of monitoring. All documents associated with this process are available on the website of RE ([http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/minlang/Report/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/minlang/Report/default_en.asp)). Slovakia finished the third round of monitoring in January 2013, further implementation report will be submitted in March 2015.

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<sup>60</sup> To 1 December 2011, the Charter has covered the 84 languages that are used by 206 ethnic minorities or language groups.

## **Overview and comparison of selected provisions for regional or minority languages EU Member States which are party to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages**

### **Cyprus**

Cyprus has undertaken to apply only Part II of the Charter (objectives and principles) for 2 languages - Armenian and Cypriot Arabic language.

### **Czech Republic**

Czech Republic protects two languages - for the Slovak language selected 37 provisions, which undertook to apply on the entire territory, and for the Polish language has selected 44 provisions. Protection of the Polish language, however, provides only the Moravian-Silesian region, in the district the Frýdek-Místek and Karviná.

### **Croatia**

Croatia provides protection for 7 languages, all languages apply the same level of protection. Croatia has chosen to all provisions of the Charter for 41 languages. For languages Italian, Serbian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian and Rusyn. Level of protection in comparison with SR is lower, especially in the area of education.

### **Denmark**

Denmark Charter applies only in relation to one language, the language of Germany, and in one of its regions. Level of protection in comparison with SR is relatively low.

### **Finland**

Finland has chosen very high level of protection for 2 languages, 59 Charter provisions for the language Saami (Lapp) and 65 provisions for the Swedish language. It should be noted that the Swedish language is the second official language in Finland. Part II of the Charter applies to all non-territorial languages in Finland.

### **Netherlands**

Netherlands applies the Charter only in relation to Friesian language in Friesland and selected for it 48 provisions of the Charter. The level of protection in some areas is close to the level that SR chosen for the Hungarian language (language use in public communication, culture). Part II of the Charter Netherlands applies for the 4 languages, for example Yiddish and Romani.

### **Luxembourg**

When ratifying there were no languages specified nor provisions for the specific situation of using all three official languages (Luxembourgish, French and German). The Committee of Experts, which monitors the implementation of the Charter, states that the on territory of Luxembourg there are any regional or minority languages in use.

### **Hungary**

Hungary provides protection for 8 languages. For 6 languages (Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak and Slovenian) selected 47 out of the Charter provisions, 49 provisions of the Charter chosen selected for the Romany language and 46 provisions for the language Beás. Unlike other Member States, Hungary entrusted the care for the education on level of minority municipalities. There is a lack of structured long-term policy and planning. Government of HU leaves much room for the initiative language users, rather than systematical proactive actions. Liabilities assumed level in area of education is the lowest among EU Member States.

## **Germany**

Germany protects the 7 regional or minority languages (Danish, Upper Lusatian Serbian, Lower Lusatian Serbian, two versions of the Friesian language, Roma, lower German) and the extent of liabilities depends on the language and the Federal region and ranges from 14 to 47 provision. Protection is specified for a particular area and for the many languages there is only the minimum required number of 35 provisions of the Charter. Protection level does not exceed the levels set by the SR for the promotion and protection of Hungarian language.

## **Poland**

Poland ratified the Charter among the last in 2009. Charter applies in accordance with the national Act on National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language (2005). Poland provides identical protection for the 15 minority, ethnic or regional languages (belarusian, Czech, Hebrew, Yiddish, Karaim, Kasubi, Lithuanian, Lemko, German, Armenian, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Tatar and Ukrainian). For all the languages it was chosen only 38 provisions of the Charter (the minimum number is 35), the scope of protection is therefore lower. In education area, however, the level of protection for all languages is only slightly lower than that provided by the Slovak Republic for the Hungarian language (lower is the level of protection in the field of higher education and secondary vocational education in the minority language). Options for the use of minority languages in the area of public relations and justice are low.

## **Austria**

Austria protects 6 languages by the Charter, but there are only three languages with more than the required number of 35 provisions of the Charter (Croatian - 36 Slovenian - 37, Hungarian - 36). Czech, Slovak enjoy protection only 8 out of the Charter provisions on the territory of Vienna, the same number of provision Austria selected for the Romany language in the territory Burgenland. The degree of protection of the Hungarian language is lower than in Slovakia not only in number but also in a level.

## **Romania**

Romania is one of the regions which have ratified the Charter as the last (in 2008, 13 years after the signing). Romania applies charter for up to 20 languages, including for the 10 languages (Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Yiddish, Macedonian, Polish, Roma, Rusyn, Tatar) it applies Part II of the Charter (objectives and principles) and for the other 10 Part III Charter (concrete commitments). By Part III Romania protects Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, German, Hungarian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish and Ukrainian language. Number of selected provisions of the Charter ranges between 43 (Croatian language), and 56 (German language). Protection level is also variable, depending on the language. There are larger opportunities to use German, Serbian, Slovak, Turkish language than Russian, Croatian, Czech language. In the case referred to larger possibilities, the level of degree exceeds the one which provides SR for 'less protected' languages ( Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, German, Polish and Roma language), especially in the area of education in minority languages. In relation to the Hungarian language, Romania applies identical size and almost identical level of protection as SR is providing. In the context of Romania there must be noted that the application provision of the Charter applies only to the territory where regional or minority language is spoken at least 20% of the population of the administrative area. This limitation (similarly as in SR) refers to the application of Article 10 - the use of minority languages in official communications.

### **Slovenia**

Slovenia applies the Charter in relation to two languages (Italian and Hungarian) and for these two languages it was selected 75 of the Charter provisions (note: Slovenia in ratifying of the Charter marked only 35 paragraphs, respectively subparagraphs of Charter. However for example in area of the criminal justice system it marked the entire paragraph containing four subparagraphs. Despite RE monitors the implementation of only the most ambitious commitment, for the purposes of calculating the liabilities we included all subparagraphs to the overall total. Analogously we proceeded also in other provisions of the Charter, from which Slovenia comes out with the highest number of commitments among all EU MS). Differences in protection is only in the area of education, where Slovenia provides high protection for Italian language (note: even though in higher education and lifelong learning it does not reach the level that provides SR for Hungarian language). Slovenia has undertaken very ambitious commitments in the use of both languages in judicial, public relations and in the media, which in many respects exceed the level of fulfillment of obligations in SR. Compared with SR there are lower commitments in the area of culture and media. On the Roma language applies in Slovenia. only part II of the Charter.

### **Spain**

Spain selected for the languages used in chosen areas most provision among EU Member States, together 68. It is a Basque, Catalan, Galician and Valencian language. These languages, however (unlike the situation in many other EU countries, including Slovakia), have in statutes of 6 autonomous communities granted status of an official language alongside Spanish. Level of language use in all areas is high, above the level of protection offered by SR.

### **Sweden**

Sweden applies the Charter on its territory for 3 languages. Most provisions (45) are selected for language Finnish and Saami (Lappish). 42 provisions were chosen for Meänkieli (Finnish type). Level of protection for selected languages is comparable to that provided by the SR for 'less protected' languages (Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, German, Polish and Roma).

### **United Kingdom**

United Kingdom in terms of the Charter protects the 3 languages - Welsh, Scottish and Irish, but naturally only on the territories of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Greatest protection is granted to the Welsh language, 52 provisions in total. But in comparison with the SR, for example. in education, there are not provided the same big options that SR provides for the Hungarian language (secondary vocational education, higher education and lifelong learning). While for the Welsh language United Kingdom has selected 52 of the Charter provisions, for the Scottish language were selected 39 and for the Irish language 36 provisions of the Charter. The level of protection provided for these two languages (both in number of selected provisions) is lower than in SR. Part II of the Charter is in United Kingdom applied for more 4 regional languages.

### **Slovak Republic**

Slovak Republic protects 9 minority languages (Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Rusyn and Ukrainian). For Hungarian language were selected 53 of the Charter provisions, for the Ukrainian language 51 provisions, for the Rusyn, Czech, German and Polish language 50 provisions. For Roma, Croatian and Bulgarian language SR selected 49 provisions of the Charter. The highest level of protection is guaranteed for the Hungarian language, slightly lower for the Ukrainian and Rusyn language. Lowest quality protection is provided for the remaining languages. (Note: Nevertheless, this level is not among the lowest among the EU regions, a brief comparison is reported in individual EU MS). This is justifiable also by the number of users of the language.





<b>SERBIA</b>	Albanian	x	x					x				x								x	x					Areas in which they are officially used
	Bosnian	x	x					x				x								x	x					
	Bulgarian		x	x				x				x								x	x					
	Hungarian			x	x				x				x							x	x					
	Roma	x	x					x				x								x	x					
	Romanian		x	x				x				x								x	x					
	Rusyn		x	x				x				x								x	x					
	Slovak	x	x					x				x								x	x					
	Ukrainian		x	x				x				x								x	x					
Croatian			x	x				x				x							x	x						
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	Bulgarian			x				x				x							x	x	x				unlimited	
	Croatian		x					x				x							x	x	x					
	Czech	x						x				x							x	x	x					
	German		x					x				x							x	x	x					
	Polish			x				x				x							x	x	x					
	Roma			x				x				x							x	x	x					
	Rusyn		x					x				x							x	x	x					
	Ukrainian		x					x				x							x	x	x					
Hungarian	x						x				x							x	x	x						
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	Italian	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x	x	x	x	x	Unlimited, but is used only in a particular territory	
	Hungarian	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x	x	x	x	x		
<b>SPAIN</b>	Basque	x						x				x						x	x		x	x	x	x	Basque Country	
	Basquea	x						x				x						x	x		x	x	x	x	Navarra	
	Catalan	x						x				x						x	x		x	x	x	x	Catalonia	
	Catalan	x						x				x							x	x		x	x	x	x	Balearic Islands
	Galician	x						x				x							x	x		x	x	x	x	Galicia
	Valencian	x						x				x							x	x		x	x	x	x	Valencia
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Sami / Lappish			x				x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	unlimited
	Finnish			x				x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	
	Meänkieli (Tornedalska Finnish)			x				x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Romansh							x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	Graubünden
	Italian	x						x	x			x	x					x	x		x	x	x	x	x	Ticino and Graubünden
<b>ENGLAND</b>	Welsh	x						x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	Wales
	Scottish Gaelic	x						x				x						x		x		x	x	x	x	Scotland
	Irish			x				x				x							x		x		x	x	x	Northern Ireland

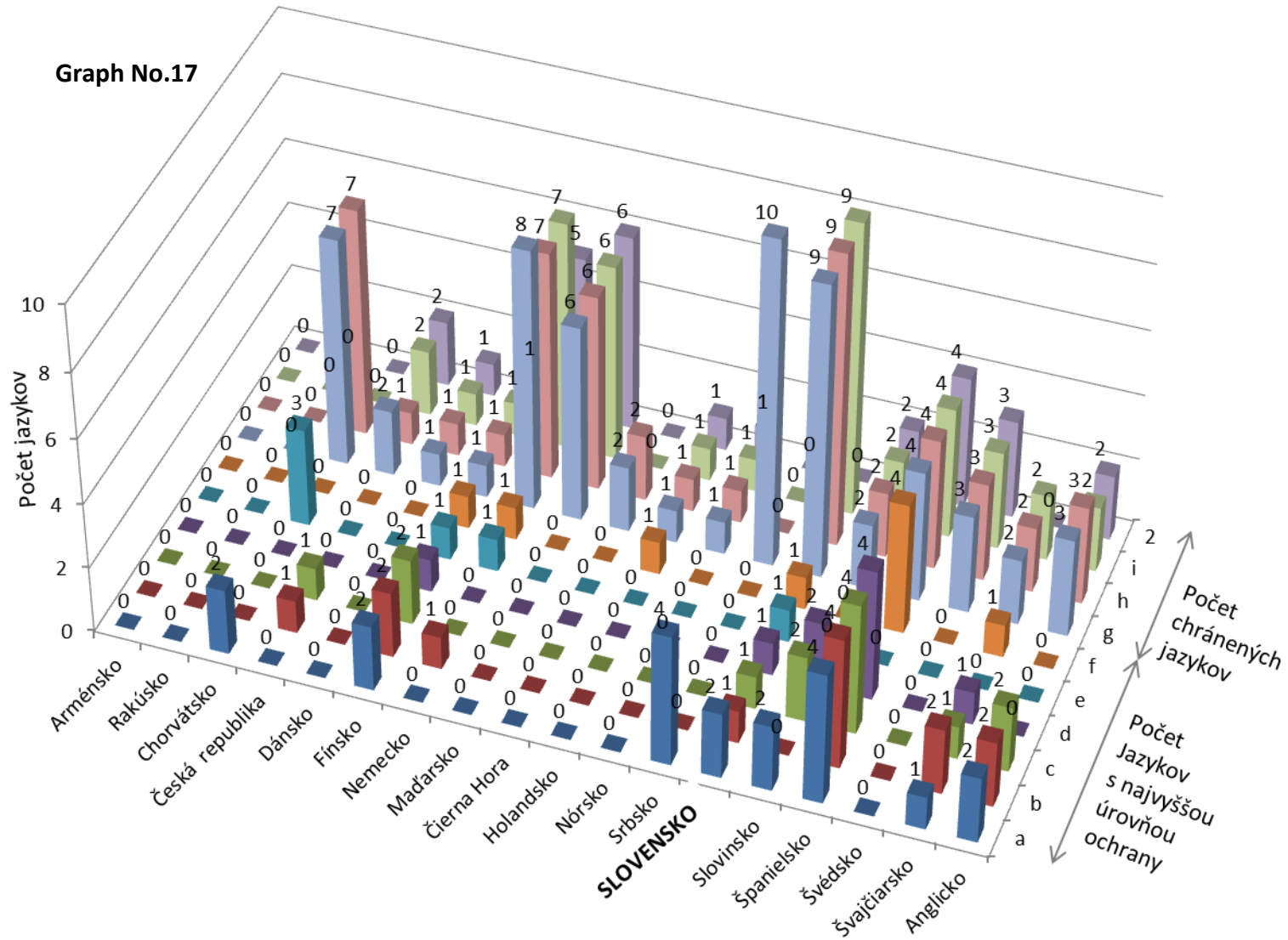
**Table No. 30**

Number of languages with the highest level of protection							Number of protected languages			
Country	1									2
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cratia	2	0	0	0	3	0	7	7	0	0
Czech republic	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Finland	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	0	1	0	0	1	1	8	7	7	5
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6
Sweartbeorg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Serbia	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Slovenia	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
Spain	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Switzerland	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	0
England	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	2



# DEFINITION OF LANGUAGES OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

According to part III, Article 8, Sec. 1, letter a point i, letter b point i, letter c point i, letter d point i, letter e point i, Section 2 of the Charter



## Summary

Use of minority languages in Slovakia is subject to extensive legal regulation, center of gravity of which is contained in 23 different laws from different areas of law. Legal stipulation of the usage of minority languages hereby ensures an adequate level of protection of national minorities in many areas of social life. Slovak Republic is also a party to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, in which it selected 49-53 provision in relation to 9 minority languages. The issue of language rights is also given to the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, who, in this respect, stated, that the member states of OSCE need to adopt such legal framework and implementing policy, which shall provide an appropriate balance between the protection and promotion of minority languages and conditions for the acquisition of knowledge of the state language by a national minority

With respect to the application of the individual provisions of the Act on Languages of Minorities by the public authorities there were not recorded almost any problems which also confirms the fact that in the period of 2012-2013 the Government Office of the Slovak Republic received only two submissions related to the possible breach of the rights of minorities. However, the main problem in this area still remains the lack of funds of the public authorities needed in order to secure the fulfilment of obligations which follow from the Act on the Languages of Minorities. This deficit is caused mainly by the fact that the Act No. 204/2011 Coll. was adopted without calculation of the financial influence, which occurred to the public authorities from the adoption of the above mentioned amendment with no question.

According to the conclusions of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic the modification of information systems – IS central trade register, IS Central Register of offenses, Registry in connection with the implementation of Act on minority languages require additional cost of about € 1,283,200.

## **VI. PART**

### **EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

The mission of the education of children and pupils belonging to national minorities is the exercising of the right to education in native language according to interest of legal representative of a child - the right for all citizens is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic in accordance with international documents, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and European Charter for Regional or minority Languages.

The task of the State is primarily to adjust the regulatory environment so that the rights of citizens of the Slovak Republic belonging to national minorities are in the area of education and training provided

Universal right to education is enshrined in Art. 42 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic. In the case of persons belonging to national minorities is the right amended by Art. Section 34. (2) a), which expresses the main specifications of education of national minorities. The provision of Art. Paragraph 34. 2 point. a) raises two specific laws relating to national minorities in education:

- a) the right to acquire the national language,
- b) the right to education in their own language.

Section 34. (2)b a) belongs to a complex system of rights of national minorities as enshrined in Art. 33 and 34 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, which must be interpreted in relation to one another. Ensuring education and training of members of national minorities should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the rights of national minorities.

School system of the Slovak Republic is through laws of general application set up so that an equal and integral part of the education system of the Slovak Republic is the education and training of ethnic minorities in their native language and teaching of native language, including the institutional basis by schools and school institutions with education and teaching language minority and by teaching of minority language. Any change to the content and organization of education is identically reflected in the content of education in schools and educational institutions with education and minority language and the teaching of the minority language.

Children of citizens belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups is in addition to the right to learn the state language provided the right to education in their own language. The current legislation allows them institutional education in all types and kinds of schools and school institutions from pre-primary to university. In the education of children belonging to national minorities is in the education sector applied and followed democratic right of parents to choose the teaching language of the school.

Education of national minorities is in Slovakia stipulated by more laws.

Possibilities and conditions of education of national minorities stipulates in particular Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on education ("Education Act") and amending certain Acts.

Under this Act:

- to children and pupils belonging to national minorities is by education guaranteed:
  - a) in schools and classrooms in which education is carried out in the language of national minorities,
  - b) in schools and classrooms, in which one of the subjects of instruction is minority language and in other subjects it is the official language; these schools and some classes may be taught in the minority language, especially visual arts, music, physical training,
  - c) in school facilities, in which education takes place in a minority language, addresses the question of the use of textbooks, teaching texts and workbooks for the needs of schools and educational institutions with minority language and teaching of the minority language.
- states with Act No. 270/1995 Coll. On the State Language of the Slovak Republic as amended guidance throughout pedagogical documentation and other documentation in schools and school facilities. (In schools and school facilities providing education and education in minority languages, is pedagogical documentation bilingual - in the official language and language of national minorities),
- ensures under the provisions of Section 12 of the Act for children and pupils belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups in addition to the right to learn the state language the right to training and education in their own language under the conditions laid down by the Act - specifies how to use geographical names in textbooks, as well as in teaching texts and workbooks published in a minority language as follows:
  - a) geographic names, which are deep-rooted and well established in the minority language are given bilingually, first in the language of national minorities and then in parenthesis or slash in the official language in a way that was used in the textbooks approved in 2002 to 2006
  - b) cartographic works are given in the national language,
  - c) at the end of the textbook all geographic names will be listed in the form of a dictionary in the minority language and the official language,
- certificates of education are conducted in the state language, in schools where education is carried out in another teaching language than Slovak are these documents conducted bilingually, in the official language and language of national minorities.

Approved textbooks, teaching texts and workbooks, including their translations into the languages of national minorities, which is also the language of instruction, are provided by the Ministry of Education to schools under current legislation according to their orders for free. In relation to educational reform in the school year 2008/2009 it was delivered to schools total 287 titles of reform textbooks, of which 141 titles (49%) to schools with Hungarian language. In 2012, from the total budget of the Ministry of Education was 18.6% of the funding used for the purchase of textbooks for the needs of schools and school facilities with education and teaching language, as well as the teaching language minority Based on

information from the Ministry of Education it plans to purchase new textbooks and reissue textbooks for schools with instruction in minority languages in the estimated amount of 30% of the total amount of approved funds. Based on the ordering procedure, to schools with Hungarian, Ukrainian and Rusyn language for the school year 2013/2014 should be distributed a total 230 titles for supplementing textbook Fund. (source: MŠVVaŠ).

Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on state administration in education and school self-administration and on certain amended Acts allows school boards, municipal school boards and regional school boards to promote the interests of local and regional government, parents and teachers in the field of education, thus teaching in the native language.

Under the Act No. 597/2003 Coll. on the financing of primary and secondary schools and school facilities is a normative contribution for the school calendar year designated for the time being by the number of its students and by normative volume of funds pertaining to pupil for the common calendar year. Wage norm and the norm for educational process for a pupil in school with other language of instruction than Slovak is 108% of the corresponding norm. According to Government Decree 630/2008 Coll, as amended wage norm is a norm on the educational process for pupils with other language of instruction increased by 8%.

Each minority is distinctive and its members have special educational needs, which is necessary to take into account in the educational process. Specific educational needs mainly consist of the specific approach in teaching certain subjects, such as language and minority literature, history, geography, regional studies, biology, music, in measures aimed for the elimination of language barriers, in need for the participation of teaching assistants to the educational process and addressing the effects of disadvantaged Roma children and pupils before the start of compulsory school attendance were minimal, or not trained at all.

National education programs, as well as school education programs in some schools and school facilities, where is implemented training and training of members of national minorities (in minority language, with Slovak language and minority language), are in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act currently issued only in the state language. It would be desirable to reconsider this arrangement in order to issue state education programs and school education programs in the language of the minority, but in way so the schools would not suffer disproportionate burden.

Under Act No 317/2009 Coll on the teaching staff and professional staff and amended certain Acts is professional development of teachers and professional staff a process of deepening, broadening and improving professional skills and competencies in line with the latest scientific knowledge, social needs and performance requirements for educational activities and the performance of professional activities Methodological and pedagogical activity centers (hereinafter "MPC") is primarily focused on performance methodology and provides continuing education of teachers and non-teaching staff of schools and school facilities, in its scope are schools and school facilities in the Slovak Republic, including schools

and school facilities with education and instruction in minority languages and teaching of minority languages.

MPC as a part of its activities:

- a) organizes and conducts continuing education of teaching and non-teaching staff of schools and school facilities
- b) ensures professional and methodological activities in the field of continuing education of teaching and non-teaching staff,
- c) carries out publishing activities,
- d) carries out research in the field of continuing education of teaching and non-teaching staff,
- e) under the authority of the Ministry of Education carries out nationwide competences:
  - in the field of professional guidance of Roma issues,
  - in the field of professional guidance of further education of teachers for ethnic territories (Hungarian, Ukrainian, Rusyn).

For the needs of schools and school facilities with instruction in Hungarian language from the 2011 ensures such action detached office MPC in the Komárno, which together with other centers within its business guarantees professionalism in teacher training schools and educational institutions with instruction in Hungarian language on the territory of Slovak Republic.

The problem in this area is currently addressed by the National Institute of Education such as a) review of state educational programs, b) adjustment of teaching plans, c) monitoring the level of teaching Slovak language and literature in elementary and secondary schools with Hungarian language through questionnaires. Pupils in primary and secondary schools with Hungarian language of instruction each year participate in the nationwide competition called "**Know Slovak language**" and of the "**Pretty Hungarian language**" which is announced by Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and also they join the national competition in international participation under the title: "**Why I love Slovak, why I love Slovakia**", which is announced by Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, National Institute of Education, Publisher of Matica Slovakia, Slovak Writers' Society, Institute SAV of Linguistics Sciences of Ľudovít Štúr and the Office for Slovaks Living Abroad. Ministry of Education supports the implementation of national competitions for other ethnic minorities. In 2012 Ministry of Education declared competitions and issued several textbooks, manuals and workbooks to subject of Slovak language and Slovak literature for the needs of schools with instruction in minority languages.

Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic for the Structural Funds of the EU as an intermediate body under managing authority for the operational program Education announced in 2012 call for proposals for grants in the field of improvement of Slovak language and literature in schools with instruction in minority language teaching method by improving the quality of educational programs of universities with allocation of € 1,000,000.

Right to education in native language or native language and literature is in Slovak Republic currently exercised by Hungarian, Rusyn, Ukrainian, German and Roma minority.

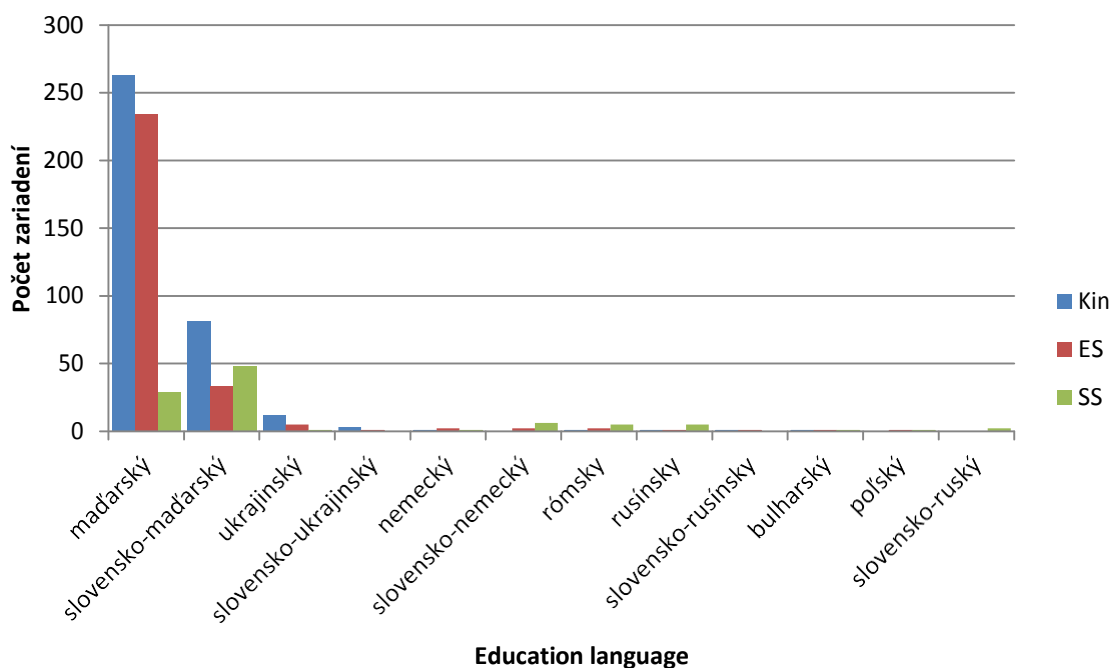
**Table No. 31**

*Current overview of options of ensuring upbringing and education of national minorities – school year 2012/2013*

<b>Educational and teaching language</b>	<b>Kindergarten total in SR 2866</b>	<b>Primary schools total in SR 2178</b>	<b>Secondary schools total in SR 778</b>	<b>Universities total in SR 40</b>	<b>By the form of courses</b>
Bulgarian	1*	1*	1*	Department + courses	
Czech	-	-	-	-	-
Croatian	-	-	-		yes
Hungarian	263	234	29	1+departments	-
Slovak-Hungarian	81	33	48		
Moravian	-	-	-	-	-
German	1	2	1	-	yes
Slovak-German		2	6 BG		
Polish	-	x	x	1 department	yes
Roma	1x	2x	5x	4 institutions	-
Rusyn	1	1	5x	PU Prešov	-
Slovak-Rusyn	1	1	-		
Russian	-	-	- 2 BG	-	
Serbian	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	12	5	1	FF PU	Not listed
Slovak-Ukrainian	3	1	0		
Jewish	-	-	-	-	-

x = with language learning, BG – bilingual secondary school, \* established by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Bulgaria

**Graph No. 18**



## Summary

Each minority is special and its members have special educational needs, which is necessary to take into account in educational process. Specific educational needs mainly consist of the specific approach in teaching certain subjects. In terms of ensuring quality textbooks for the needs of minority education is desirable to ensure the participation of experts - members of national minorities in the preparation and approval of textbooks and translations of textbooks for the schools with minority language and teaching of minority languages.

It is essential that experts - representatives of national minorities were invited to the working groups established by the Ministry of Education on all matters relating to content and legislative changes in education.

In view of the above and in the interests of professional problem solving Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic in the field of education in minority schools, management and finance and the area state administration in the regional school, Minister of Education Science, Research and Sport established Council Minister for National education. Council of the Minister of National Education is an advisory body to the Minister of Education for the upbringing and education of national minorities and for Implementation of European Charter Regional or Minority Languages.

The power of the Council shall include in particular:

- Preparation of proposals aimed at the protection and realization of the right to education in the native language of the minority or education or education minority language under Art. 8 of the Charter and improvement in teaching of Slovak language;
- making written submissions to the generally binding legal regulation relating to the education of national minorities. Members of the Council are representatives of national minorities - representatives of the Hungarian, German, Roma, Rusyn, Ukrainian minority.



Council of Minister for National Education on their meetings also invites Representative of the Slovak Republic for National Minorities

## CONCLUSION

The first report on the status and rights of persons belonging to national minorities examines the socio-economic status of national minorities, participation of national minorities in addressing governance, minority cultures, the use of minority languages and education and training of members of national minorities in 2012, taking into account the long period of the previous section in order to monitor long-term processes affecting the status and rights of national minorities

The results of census of population and housing censuses from 2011 show that the number of the largest national minority in Slovakia - Hungarian, is in long-term decline, while the number of other national minorities (eg Roma, Rusyn minority) increased slightly. These data suggest that different ethnic minorities should be examined separately, taking into account their historical, social, cultural, social development and current status.

Demographic development of ethnic minorities also shows significant differences between groups - some (eg Hungarian minority) with regard of the age structure are regressive types, others (eg Roma minority) are progressive types.

Members of national minorities are different from majority also in the view of their relationship to religion - members of national minorities are characterized by a higher rate of religiosity. According to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in the area of education members of national minorities generally show lower qualifications than members of the majority, which is reflected on their position in the labor market, where national minorities (or inhabitants of the regions inhabited by ethnic minorities) mainly maintain positions requiring lower qualifications . This is not favourable for preserving the structure of minority communities.

Analysis of unemployment in regions compactly inhabited by ethnic minorities shows that within the regions examined, precisely these regions are among the most affected by unemployment. Unemployment in these regions is growing rapidly, and thus the interregional differences are increasing (ie, the divergence occurs). These processes are of great concern not only in regard of social terms in overall, but also in terms of preservation and development of national minorities.

Participation of members of national minorities in addressing governance is ensured through different mechanisms: either by representatives of national minorities in the legislative body, or by the so-called ethnic political parties, but also by other political parties, many in their election programs declare matters of national minorities. Members of national minorities are involved in addressing governance also through its participation in government advisory body, whether permanent or temporary, through advisory bodies of government members, and not least by the Government Plenipotentiary for Roma and Minorities.

In the area of minority cultures state supports issuing either periodic, but also non-periodical publications in minority languages, organizing various cultural events, camps and **so on**. In 2012, it was allocated 4500000, - €, to support minority cultures through the grant program "Culture of National Minorities" of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic while the procees of redistribution of these funds contributed also national minorities as members of expert evaluation committees.

Legislation in the languages of national minorities in this way guarantees an adequate level of

protection of national minorities in many areas of social life. This is apparent from a comparison of the Member States of the European Union in relation to the fulfilment of obligations under the Charter of Regional or Minority Languages according to which Slovak Republic provides a high level of protection of minority language.

In order to improve the education of ethnic minorities in schools the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport established the Council of the Minister of National Education, which is composed of experts - members of ethnic minorities.

Coexistence of majority and minority is in every sphere of life in Slovakia without any problems. As in most regions of European Union, also in Slovakia is one of the most controversial topics issue the one of the Roma community. In order to address the issues of Roma communities the Government of the Slovak Republic established the office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities, which as advisory body of the government implements the systemic measures to improve the situation of the Roma minority and their integration into society. In the case of the Hungarian national minority the issues can be observed only in the political dimension and they are generated by the representatives of some political parties.

## Annexes

### Annex No. 1

#### *List of sectors of SK NACE Rev.2*

<b>Short.</b>	<b>Sector SK NACE Rev. 2</b>
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
<b>B</b>	Mining and quarrying
<b>C</b>	manufacturing
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas, steam and air supply
<b>E</b>	water supply, purification and sewerage of water, waste
<b>F</b>	Construction sector
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail
<b>H</b>	Transport and warehouse
<b>I</b>	accommodation and food services
<b>J</b>	information and communication
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities
<b>L</b>	Real estate activities
<b>M</b>	professional, scientific and technical activities
<b>N</b>	Administrative and support services
<b>O</b>	public administration and defense
<b>P</b>	Education
<b>Q</b>	Health care and social assistance
<b>R</b>	Arts, entertainment and recreation
<b>S</b>	Other services

**Annex No. 2****List of main classes of SK ISCO-08**

<b>Short</b>	<b>Main classes of SK ISCO-08</b>
1	Legislators, management
2	Specialists
3	Technicians and professionals
4	Employees in administration
5	Employees in services and sales sector
6	Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries
7	skilled workers and craftsmen
8	Operators and installers of machinery and equipment
9	Labourers and not-qualified personnel

**Annex No. 3****List of education types and levels**

<b>Short.</b>	<b>Name of education and level of education</b>
Ved. v.	Scientific Education (level of education 9)
VŠ	University education (level of education 8)
vyš. vz.	Higher education (level of education 7)
ÚSO	Secondary vocational with graduation (level of education 6)
ÚSV	Secondary general with graduation (level of education 5)
ÚS	Secondary with graduation (level of education 4)
SO	Secondary vocational without graduation (level of education 3)
Vyuč.	Apprenticeship (level of education 2)
ZŠ	Primary (level of education 1)
bez vzd.	Without education (level of education 0)

**Annex No. 4**
**Non-periodical publications according to the language of issuance in 2009 to 2012**

<b>NON-PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGE OF ISSUANCE IN SR for 2012</b>			Titles	Issues
<b>Non-periodical publications according to the language total</b>			10 123	14 030 798
<i>Including according to the language of issue</i>	<i>State language</i>	<i>Original</i>	6 562	9 051 341
		<i>Translation</i>	2 197	3 791 999
	<i>Languages of national minorities</i>	<i>Hungarian</i>	319	373 544
		<i>Roma</i>	2	1 240
		<i>Czech</i>	99	196 455
		<i>Rusyn</i>	9	2 700
		<i>Ukrainian</i>	13	3 610
		<i>German</i>	39	27 866
		<i>Polish</i>	21	8 196
		<i>Croatian</i>	4	5 990
		<i>Russian</i>	22	57 904
		<i>Hebrew</i>	1	360
		<i>Bulgarian</i>	0	0
	<i>Other</i>	6	2 000	
	<i>Other languages</i>	<i>English</i>	376	176 727
		<i>French</i>	16	9 526
		<i>Spanish</i>	12	17 718
		<i>Greek</i>	1	800
		<i>Italian</i>	7	6 700
		<i>Latin</i>	1	5 000
<i>Other</i>	30	57 920		
<i>Multi-lingual publications</i>			386	233 202
<b>Non-periodical publications – translations from other lang. total</b>			2 203	3 814 306
<i>Including the language of original</i>	<i>English</i>		1 300	2 616 699
	<i>Czech</i>		212	178 725
	<i>French</i>		96	156 045
	<i>Hungarian</i>		38	47 965
	<i>German</i>		208	313 747
	<i>Polish</i>		57	123 028
	<i>Russian</i>		63	36 405
	<i>Spanish</i>		40	83 423
	<i>Italian</i>		68	116 105
	<i>Ukrainian</i>		1	600
	<i>Norwegian</i>		25	51 008
	<i>Danish</i>		3	6 002
	<i>Slovenian</i>		2	1 100
	<i>Croatian</i>		2	800
	<i>Hebrew</i>		2	1 202
	<i>Netherlands</i>		3	2 640
	<i>Portugese</i>		14	15 512
<i>Serbian</i>		4	1 304	

	<i>Swedish</i>	21	32 214
	<i>Latin</i>	21	5 128
	<i>Rusyn</i>	0	0
	<i>Arab</i>	4	4 504
	<i>Othe</i>	19	20 150

**NON-PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGE OF ISSUANCE IN SR for 2011**

		Titles	Issues	
<b>Non-periodical publications according to the language total</b>		<b>8 517</b>	<b>12 925 834</b>	
<i>Including according to the language of issue</i>	<i>State language</i>	Original	5 970	8 458 224
		Translation	1 283	3 394 325
	<i>Languages of national minorities</i>	Hungarian	273	330 596
		Roma	2	3 250
		Czech	148	136 558
		Rusyn	15	4 700
		Ukrainian	6	1 750
		German	60	88 882
		Polish	7	6 400
		Croatian	2	5 300
		Russian	15	20 501
		Hebrew	1	2 080
		Bulgarian	0	0
		Other	12	2 955
	<i>Other languages</i>	English	344	190 637
		French	9	9 195
		Spanish	8	4 610
		Greek	0	0
		Italian	3	1 200
		Latin	4	2 200
		Other	21	35 440
	Multi-lingual publications		334	227 031
	<b>Non-periodical publications – translations from other lang. total</b>		<b>1 542</b>	<b>3 592 236</b>
<i>Including the language of original</i>	English	838	2 069 953	
	Czech	232	520 234	
	French	58	120 494	
	Hungarian	34	73 601	
	German	139	359 202	
	Polish	42	90 426	
	Russian	38	45 395	
	Spanish	17	29 192	
	Italian	49	110 112	
	Ukrainian	1	4 400	
	Norwegian	5	6 900	
	Danish	0	0	

	Croatian	1	1 500
	Hebrew	3	1 560
	Netherlands	6	11 000
	Portugese	19	45 012
	Serbian	2	2 700
	Swedish	23	49 054
	Latin	0	0
	Rusyn	0	0
	Arab	1	2 000
	Other	33	49 001
Others	<u>Zemplín dialect</u>	1	150
	<u>Slovak-Hungarian</u>	5	1750
	<u>Slovak-German</u>	1	15
	<u>slovak.- Czech- Eng., Slov. - Eng.- Polish</u>	4	740



## Annex No. 5

**NON-PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ACCORDING  
TO THE LANGUAGE OF ISSUANCE IN SR for 2010**

		Titles	Issues	
<b>Non-periodical publications according to the language total</b>		<b>8 639</b>	<b>13 370 688</b>	
Including according to the language of issue	State language	Original	5 914	8 472 210
		Translation	1 340	3 568 647
	Languages of national minorities	Hungarian	348	414 047
		Roma	3	1 550
		Czech	118	256 978
		Rusyn	14	5 400
		Ukrainian	10	7 040
		German	41	34 481
		Polish	9	7 800
		Croatian	4	13 540
		Russian	38	91 800
		Hebrew	0	0
		Bulgarian	2	2 140
		Other	7	3 250
	Other languages	English	351	165 545
		French	10	4 750
		Spanish	9	14 120
		Greek	1	2 035
		Italian	9	13 540
		Latin	3	1 100
Other		26	46 535	
Multi-lingual publications		382	244 180	
<b>Non-periodical publications – translations from other lang. total</b>		<b>1 453</b>	<b>3 613 303</b>	
Including the language of original	English	872	2 195 092	
	Czech	63	208 509	
	French	77	188 379	
	Hungarian	15	43 500	
	German	174	352 322	
	Polish	46	126 780	
	Russian	45	102 719	
	Spanish	26	66 155	
	Italian	30	55 555	
	Ukrainian	0	0	
	Norwegian	4	6 600	
	Danish	0	0	
	Slovenian	3	420	
	Croatian	3	2 200	
	Hebrew	0	0	
	Netherlanss	1	1 200	
	Portugese	11	38 700	
	Serbian	1	1 200	
	Swedish	20	36 588	
	Latin	5	12 800	
Rusyn	1	500		
Arab	13	49 500		
Other	43	124 584		

**Annex No. 6**

**NON-PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGE OF ISSUANCE IN SR for 2009**

		Titles	Issues	
<b>Non-periodical publications according to the language total</b>		<b>7 565</b>	<b>13 754 492</b>	
Including according to the language of issue	State language	Original	5 198	9 280 316
		Translation	1 190	3 244 458
	Languages of national minorities	Hungarian	276	332 381
		Roma	6	38 000
		Czech	119	224 202
		Rusyn	8	4 150
		Ukrainian	6	1 598
		German	45	66 572
		Polish	12	6 230
		Croatian	2	10 000
		Russian	27	58 130
		Hebrew	0	0
		Bulgarian	0	0
		Other	3	950
	Other languages	English	313	197 930
		French	15	34 860
		Spanish	1	5 004
		Greek	0	0
		Italian	29	9 510
		Latin	5	2 150
Other		17	24 830	
Multi-lingual publications		293	213 221	
<b>Non-periodical publications – translations from other lang. total</b>		<b>1 376</b>	<b>3 654 397</b>	
Including the language of original	English	753	2 086 710	
	Czech	146	346 435	
	French	56	128 233	
	Hungarian	19	47 450	
	German	188	564 938	
	Polish	34	120 608	
	Russian	32	38 120	
	Spanish	33	78 404	
	Italian	39	82 944	
	Ukrainian	2	1 001	
	Norwegian	3	3 004	
	Danish	0	0	
	Slovenian	1	200	
	Croatian	4	3 350	
	Hebrew	1	650	
	Netherlanss	0	0	
	Portugese	16	64 000	
	Serbian	3	3 400	
	Swedish	17	38 020	
	Latin	2	900	
Rusyn	0	0		
Arab	4	6 000		
Other	23	40 030		

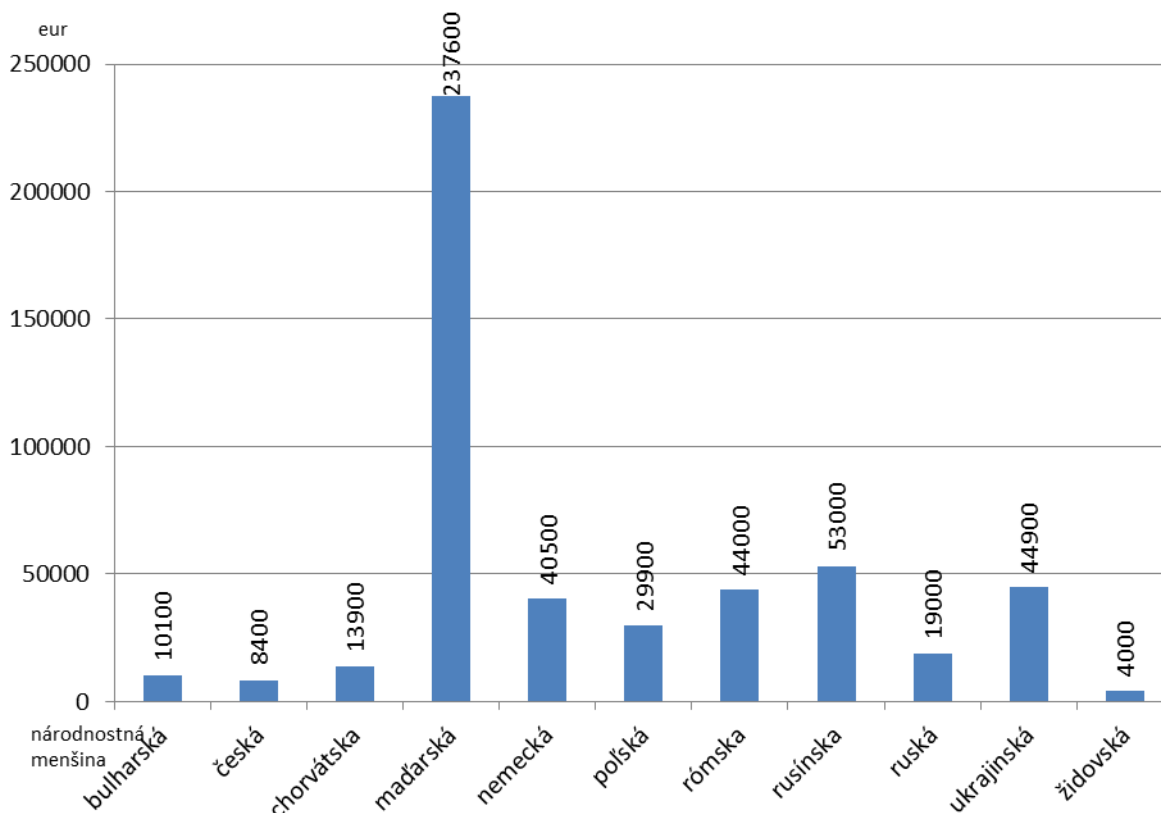
**Annex No. 7****Periodicals and non-periodicals in 2012****Periodicals in 2012**

Name of the publisher	Name of the periodical	Grant	Periodicity	Minority
Občianske združenie Nesvadčanov - Naszvadiak Polgári Egyesülete	Novum Naswod	1 000	monthly	Hungarian
Pro SUN de Selye János, n.o.	ÁSZ - 2012	1 000	bimonthly	Hungarian
Hernád spol. s r.o	Kassai Figyelő	1 500	monthly	Hungarian
Vydavateľstvo KT spol. s r.o.	DELTA - komárňanský regionálny týždenník	1 600	weekly	Hungarian
Mestské kultúrne stredisko Štúrovo	Naše noviny, Štúrovo a okolie - A Mi Lapunk, Párkány és Vidéke	2 000	monthly	Hungarian
Magdaléna Kopaszová- L PRESS	RÉGIÓ	2 000	bimonthly	Hungarian
Jewish náboženská obec	Časopis Kehila Bratislava	2 000	quarterly	Jewish
Jewish náboženská obec v Komárne	Štetl- kultúrna príloha Spravodajcu ŽNO v Komárne	2 000	monthly	Jewish
Fórum Maďarov v Košiciach - Kassai Magyarok Fóruma	Kassai Kaleidoszkóp	2 500	half year	Hungarian
OZ CHÝRNIK - noviny tolerantnosti	Chýrnik - Hírnök - dvojjazyčné regionálne noviny Nové Zámky a okolie	3 000	monthly	Hungarian
Divadlo Thália Színház	Kassai Színlap	3 000	quarterly	Hungarian
Zväz skautov maďarskej národnosti	Cserkész – monthly maďarských skautov	3 000	monthly	Hungarian
Mediaimpress, s.r.o.	Szabad Újság	4 000	weekly	Hungarian
FriTom International spol. s r.o.	TERRA Hírújság	4 000	monthly	Hungarian
Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre	Partitúra	4 500	half year	Hungarian
Zväz maďarských pedagógov na Slovensku	Pedagógusforum	5 000	monthly	Hungarian
MADÁCH-POSONIUM, spol.s r.o.	Jó Gazda	5 000	monthly	Hungarian
FIERI, s.r.o.	Csallóköz	5 000	weekly	Hungarian
Jókaiho nadácia - Jókai Alapítvány	KULISSZÁK	5 000	bimonthly	Hungarian
Rusín a Ľudové noviny	Rusyn (Rusín)	6 000	bimonthly	Rusyn
MULTIKULTÚRA V NÁS	Mišusori/Myš(u)lienka	6 000	weekly	Roma
Univerzita J. Selyeho	Eruditio – Educatio (vedecký časopis PF Univerzity J. Selyeho v Komárne)	6 000	quarterly	Hungarian
Diákhálózat- Študentská sieť	Alma Mater	6 000	quarterly	Hungarian
Spoločnosť ATELIER Társaság	ATELIER művészeti folyóirat (umelecký magazín)	7 000	quarterly	Hungarian
Rusín a Ľudové noviny	Narodny novynky (Ľudové noviny)	14 000	monthly	Rusyn
Svetový kongres Rusínov	Holos Rusina	7 000	quarterly	Rusyn
Občianske združenie Lulud'i	LULUĐI	14 000	monthly	Roma
CZECH SPOLEK V KOŠICIACH — CZECH SPOLEK V KOŠICÍCH	Stříbrný e-vítr	8 400	bimonthly	Czech
KARPATSKOGERMAN SPOLEK NA SLOVENSKU KARPATENDEUTSCHER VEREIN IN DER SLOWAKEI	KARPATENJAHRBUCH	8 600	half year	German
Glória, spolok maďarských duchovných na Slovensku	REMÉNY - maďarský katolícky týždenník	10 000	weekly	Hungarian
Fórum inštitút pre výskum menšín	Fórum Társadalomtudományi Szemle (Fórum spoločenskovedná revue)	20 000	quarterly	Hungarian
Bulgarian kultúrny zväz	Sanarodnik (Regionan)	10 100	quarterly	Bulgarian

Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky	Veselka	11 300	monthly	Ukrainian
Aranka Kocsis, Anser	Kabóca - detský časopis	12 000	monthly	Hungarian
Spolok Ukrajinianch spisovateľov na Slovensku	DUKĽA	13 100	bimonthly	Ukrainian
Croatian kultúrny zväz na Slovensku	Časopis HRVATSKA ROSA	13 900	quarterly	Croatian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Szörös Kő (literárny časopis)	18 000	bimonthly	Hungarian
Zväz Rusov na Slovensku	„Spolu“ (Vместе)	19 000	bimonthly	Russian
LOAR, spol. s r.o.	Új Nő	20 000	monthly	Hungarian
InfoCsallóköz s.r.o.	InfoCsallóköz	20 000	weekly	Hungarian
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky	Nové žyt'ľa	20 500	twice a week	Ukrainian
Gemer-malohontský muzeálny spolok	Gömörország	21 600	quarterly	Hungarian
Jekhetane - Spolu	Romano nevo řil/ Rómsky nový list - kultúrno-spoločenské noviny Rómov na Slovensku	24 000	monthly	Roma
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku	INFO RUSÍN	26 000	twice a week	Rusyn
Polish klub - spolok Poliakov a ich priateľov na Slovensku	Monitor Polonijny	29 900	monthly	Polish
KARPATSKOGERMAN SPOLOK NA SLOVENSKU KARPATENDEUTSCHER VEREIN IN DER SLOWAKEI	Karpatenblatt – monthly Nemcov na Slovensku Monatsblatt der Deutschen in der Slowakei	31 900	monthly	German
Spoločnosť maďarských spisovateľov na Slovensku	OPUS - literárny, literárno-kritický, umelecký časopis maďarských spisovateľov na Slovensku	34 000	bimonthly	Hungarian
Slovenská humanitná rada	Carissimi	9 900	bimonthly	Hungarian
<b>Total supported periodicals:</b>		<b>505 300</b>		

**The graph shows the amount of funds which were provided by FP CNM to issue periodic publications broken down into individual national minorities.**

*Translators note: národnostná menšina-minority, bulharská-Bulgarian, česká-czech, chorvátska-Croatian, maďarská-Hungarian, Nemecká-German, poľská-Polish, rómska-Roma, rusínska-Rusin, ruská-Russian, ukrajinská- Ukrainian, židovská-Jewish*



## Non-periodicals 2012

Name of the publisher	Name of the periodical	Grant	Publication focus	Minority
„SPOLOK RUSÍNOV SPIŠA"	UKRADNUTĚ ZVONY Povesti z Osturne (STOLEN BELLS Tales of Osturne)	2 400	preparation and edition collections of legends	Rusyn
Akadémia rusínskej kultúry v Slovenskej republike	Milan Gaj: Molytva Rusyna (prayer of Rusyn)	2 000	preparation and publishing of collection of poems	Rusyn
Fórum inštitút pre výskum menšín	Acta Ethnologica Danubiana 14	2 000	preparing and issuing professional publications centered on minority folk traditions, interethnic and intercultural relations	Hungarian
Fórum inštitút pre výskum menšín	Angyal Béla: Kisalföldi tanyák (Solitude in Danube Lowland)	4 500	preparing and issuing publication of ethnic ethnographic author	Hungarian
Fórum inštitút pre výskum menšín	A szlovákiai magyarok szociológiája (Sociology of Hungarians in Slovakia)	5 000	preparation and issuance of a monograph on the sociology of Hungarians in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Zsolt SZÁZDI SZTAKÓ A freskó legendája (Legend of frescoes)	1 500	preparation and edition collection of historical stories of young minority authors	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	István Kádár – Tímea Péntes: Jégország (Ice regionina).	2 000	preparation and publication of literary travelogue of famous Hungarian writer in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Csekei Enikő: Szakítópróba (The tensile test)	2 000	preparation and publication of collection of poems young Hungarian artist in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Lipcsey György köztéri szobrai (Public statue)	2 000	preparation and publication of a book publication of sculptural work of renowned artist	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Balázs F. Attila legszebb versei Most regions poems of Attila F. Balázs	2 500	preparation and publishing of collection of poems known Hungarian artist in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Ion Deaconescu: A költő pokoljárása (Death of a poet) Balázs F. Attila fordításában	2 500	preparation and edition collection of poems famous Romanian poet in translation Hungarian minority author	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Gyüre Lajos: Tünődéseim (Thinking)	2 500	preparation and publishing of collection of articles on everyday life of Hungarian minority in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	József Kiss Péntek: KIHALLGATÁS (Hearing)	2 500	preparing and issuing of collections of short stories and dramatic texts of ethnic Hungarian author	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Juhász Katalin: Maga a dolog (The thing itself)	2 800	preparation and publishing of collection of poems known Hungarian authors in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Gál Sándor: EGYBEGYŰJTŐTT MŰVEI XII. Az Egy és az Egész I.	3 000	preparation and publication of collection published memoirs of author	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Szűcs Enikő: The WALL Project	3 000	preparation and publication of collection of poems young Hungarian artist in Slovakia	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Gágyor Péter: EZ VOLT (It was)	3 000	preparation and publishing of collection of poems of a known Hungarian minority author	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Gál Éva: A két világháború közötti csehszlovákiai magyar regény (Hungarian novel in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars)	3 000	preparation and publication of a book publication of Hungarian literature in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars	Hungarian
Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Szilvia Tóth: A tanulószavár pedagógiai megközelítése. Integrated education of students with learning defects	3 000	preparation and publication of professional publication	Hungarian

Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Kozmács István: Munkácsi Bernát élete (Life of Bernát Munkácsy) "Aki adott szavától elvállik, saját lelkétől válik el"	3 500	preparation and issuance of a biographical novel about a linguist	Hungarian
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Francisc Balázs - AB-ART	Jana Juráňová: Csak csaj (Iba baba)	3 600	preparation and publication of the book of a known Slovak writer in Hungarian translation	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Pogány Péter: Volt egyszer egy Felvidék (Bola raz jedna Horná zem)	3 500	preparation and issuance of social science publications of minority author	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Gyökeres György - Ozogány Ernő: Tejfalusi Dőrejárás (Mliečňanský fašiangový sprievod)	4 000	preparation and publication of professional publication	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Ján Svěrák: Kuky se vrací (Muki visszatér)	4 500	preparation and publication of children's literature famous Czech author in Hungarian translation	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Dr. Kiss László - Lacza Tihamér - Ozogány Ernő: Zsinórpádlás (Povrazisko)	6 000	preparation and publication of scientific and historical publication of minority authors	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Ernő Ozogány: Jó mulatság, férfimunka II.	7 000	preparation and publication of scientific and historical publication of minority	Hungarian
Gabriel MÉRY - RATIO	Prokopp Mária - Méry Gábor: A Szent László legenda középkori falképei a Kárpát-medencében (Stredoveké nástenné maľby svätého Ladislava v Karpatskej kotline)	7 000	preparation and issuance of art history publication of minority authors	Hungarian
Gemer-malohontský muzeálny spolok	Filep Tamás Gusztáv: Az ellenzék feladata	3 500	preparation and publication of speech edition of József Törköly, leader of the political life of the Hungarian minority in the interwar period	Hungarian
Croatian kulturny zväz na Slovensku - Hrvatski kulturni savez u Slovačkoj	Viliam Pokorný-Tica: Rič k riči - Slovo dalo slovo	3 300	preparing and issuing professional and social Publication	Croatian
Croatian kulturny zväz na Slovensku - Hrvatski kulturni savez u Slovačkoj	Naše selo Čunovo - Naša obec Čunovo	5 200	preparing and publication of monograph edition	Croatian
Ing. Július Haraszti - MICROGRAMMA	A szülőföld kérdez	3 000	preparation and publication of a book publication about famous national writers and their relation to homeland	Hungarian
Inštitút pre odborné vdelávanie a vzdelávanie dospelých, n.o.	Virágba borultak a fejszék - Kortárs szlovák drámaantológia összeállítása és kiadása magyar nyelven II. - Rozkvitli sekery - Zostavenie a vydanie antológie súčasných slovenských hier v maďarskom jazyku II.	4 000	preparation and publication of a book publication on contemporary Slovak drama in Hungarian	Hungarian
Jekhetane - Spolu	RÓMOVIA /Cigáni NA SLOVENSKU vo fotografii Evy Davidovej	10 000	preparation and publication of photographic publication	Roma
Kovács István - PATRIÓTA	Rimaszombat. Várostarténeti barangolások II.	11 000	preparing a publication of a second edition of trilogy dedicated to the cultural history of Rimavská Sobota	Hungarian
REGIONSKÉ OSVETOVÉ STREDISKO V NITRE	Irodalom Nyitrán, Nyitra az irodalomban Literatúra v Nitre, Nitra v literatúre	1 700	preparation and publication of literary works about the life and work of poets and prose writers of the Nitra region	Hungarian
Kulturne zdruzenie národnosti a etník Slovenskej republiky	Ján Šándor: Devleskeri kušfik romane paramisen (Dúha rómskych príbehov)	3 000	preparation and publication of fairy tales for children	Roma

Kultúrny spolok Jewishch občanov Slovenska	Acta Judaica Slovaca 18	3 000	preparation and issuance of an expert bok	Jewish
Kultúrny spolok Jewishch občanov Slovenska	Encyklopédia Jewishch náboženských obcí na Slovensku (4. časť)	7 000	preparation and issuance of encyclopedic works (part IV)	Jewish

Ladislav Tavalí	O grasta vaš o kamibe (Kone za lásku 3)	5 000	preparation and publication of a third edition of the novel	Roma
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Bettes István: Legendárium (Legendárium)	1 500	preparation and publication of collection of poems minority religious poems author	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Fehér Sándor: Pusztába kiáltó (Volajúci do púšte)	1 800	preparation and publication of collection of poems of minority author	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Az éjszaka gyermekei. Tanulmányok a vámpírizmusról (Zostavil: H. Nagy Péter) (Deti noci. Štúdia o upírizmu)	2 000	preparation and publication of national collections of studies by the authors in the vampires in literature	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	FELLINGER Károly: Rész és egész (Časť a celok)	2 000	preparation and publication of collection of poems of known Hungarian artist in Slovakia	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Csicsay Alajos: Burián László	2 000	preparation and publication of the work on interesting personality in the history of the minority in Slovakia	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	H. Nagy Péter: Adatok tánca (Tanec údajov)	2 000	preparation and publication of collection of essays of ethnic author	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Hegedűs Orsolya: A mágia szövedéke. Bevezetés a magyar fantasy olvasásába I. Splet' mágie. Úvod do čítanie maďarského fantasy I.)	2 000	preparation and publication of national monography of the author on the results in the context of Hungarian fantasy genre and world literature	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Leck Gábor: Versek a tengerhez és a csillagokhoz (Básne k moru a hviezdám)	2 000	preparation and publication of a collection of poems of a talented minority author	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Sánta Szilárd: Mesterséges horizontok. Bevezetés a kortárs sci-fi olvasásába Umelé horizonty. Úvod do čítania súčasného sci-fi)	2 000	preparation and publication of the work of minority authors contributing to the development of Hungarian literary science and literary dialogue in Slovakia	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Kinga Václav: Építészet (Architektúra)	2 500	preparation and publication of the national collection of articles of the young author on contemporary architect architectural creation in the world and in Slovakia	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Vámbéry Ármin: Oroszország és a Kelet (Rusko a Východ)	3 500	preparation and publication of the work of world renowned political scientist, born in Dunajská Streda	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Gágyor Péter: Színpadi művek (Divadelné diela)	3 600	preparation and publication of dramatic work of director recognized for Children	Hungarian
LILIUM AURUM, s.r.o.	Szabó Mónika: Tengerélmény. Cápales a bűvárparadicsomban (Zážitok z mora. Na posede v potápačskom raji)	4 500	preparation and publication of diary notes of traveler, diver from Žitný ostrov	Hungarian
MADÁCH-POSONIUM, spol.s r.o.	Kulcsár Ferenc: A pillangó szárnyverése (Motýlí trepot krídlami)	1 000	preparation and publication of poetic-prose of recognized ethnic author	Hungarian
Mestské kultúrne stredisko Veľký Meder	120-te výročie založenie speváckeho zboru vo Veľkom Mederi. Vydanie publikácie 'A dalárdától a Nagymegyeri Bárdos Lajos Vegyeskarig\.'	1 000	preparation and publication of a book publication on the 120 year history of choral singing in Veľký Meder	Hungarian
Mgr. Mária Harasztiová - MEDIAN	Tóth Árpád: SZÍJJÁRTÓ JENŐ ZENESZERZŐ ÉLETE ÉS MUNKÁSSÁGA / Život a dielo skladateľa Eugena Szíjjártó	3 500	preparation and publication of a book publication on the life and works of a significant minority composer and collector of folk songs	Hungarian



Mgr. Mária Harasztiová - MEDIAN	Bárdos Kinga: Átutazoo (Tranzit'ák)	4 000	preparation and publication of the first collection of poems of ethnic young artist in Slovakia	Hungarian
Mgr. Mária Harasztiová - MEDIAN	Bolemant Éva-Molnár Miriam: Vannak helyek (Sú miesta)	4 500	preparation and publication of a literary travelogue of two well-known national writers	Hungarian

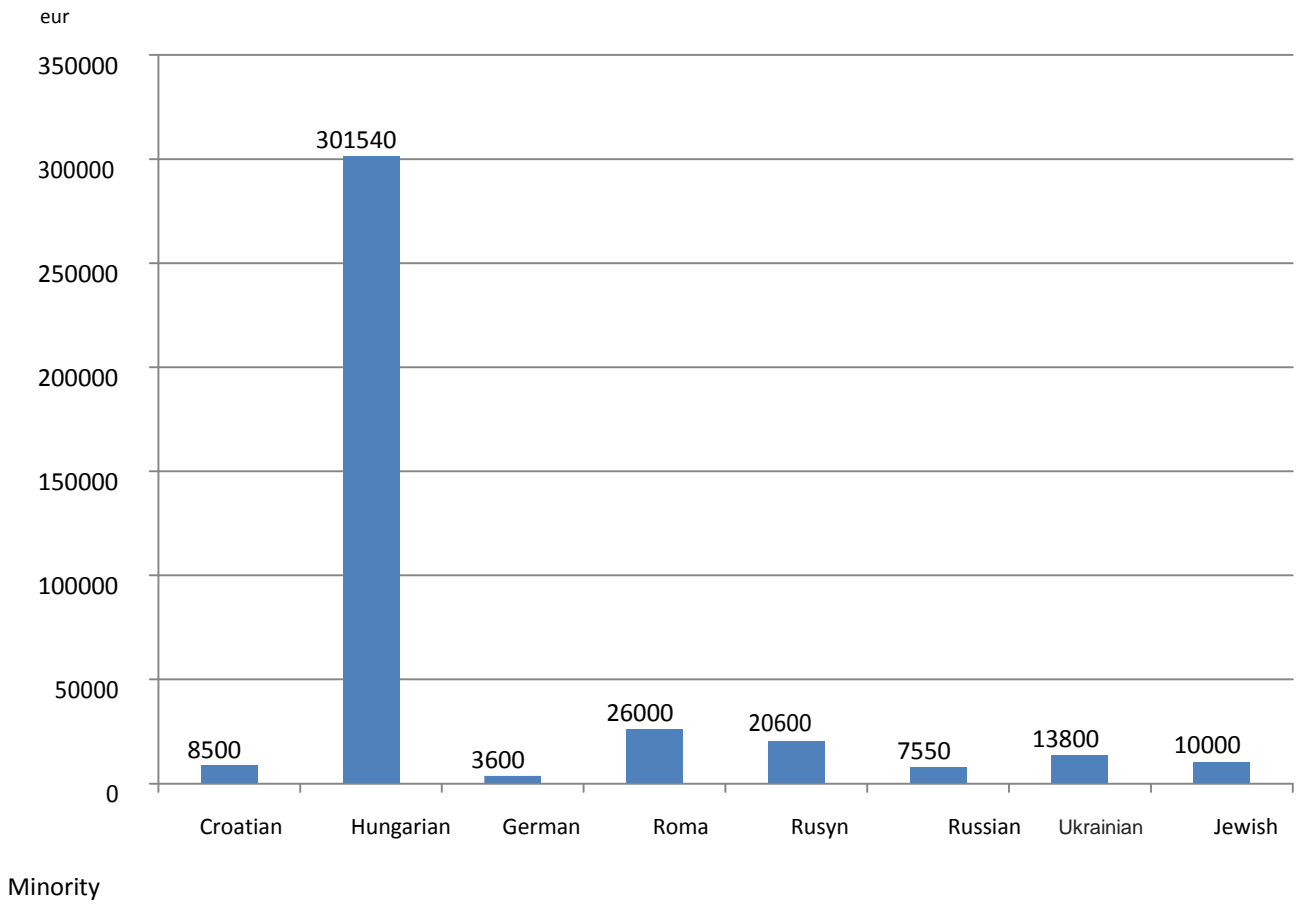
Mgr. Mária Harasztiová - MEDIAN	DOLÁN - Monografia	10 000	preparation and publication of a book on the many years work of a versatile artist, painter Juraj Dolan	Hungarian
Muzeologická spoločnosť na Matúšovej zemi - Mátyusföldi Muzeológiai Társaság	Vydanie zborníka Musaeum Hungaricum 4. Hmotné pamiatky maďarského etnika na Slovensku a ich múzejná dokumentácia	6 400	preparation and publication of a book publication, which includes studies presenting results of museum activities	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	H. Nagy Péter: Szisztematikus káosz (Systematický chaos)	3 500	preparation and publication of collection of valuable journalism by minority author	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Barak László: A mocsoknak nincsen nemzetisége (Špina nemá národnosť)	3 500	preparation and publication of collection of most interesting articles of the ethnic Author	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Mizser Attila: Lapos Vidék (Plochá regionina)	3 500	preparation and publication of professional-social Publication	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Alabán Ferenc: Hungarológia és önismeret (Hungarológia a sebazoznanie)	3 500	preparation and publication of professional-social Publication of the minority author	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Éva, LACZA: Zsebkendő a szélben (Vreckovka vo vetri)	4 000	preparation and publication of the novel on the critical stage and background and cultural history of Hungarians in Slovakia	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Ardamica Zorán: Fejezetek a műfordítás történetéből (Kapitoly teórie umeleckého prekladu)	4 000	preparation and publication of a book publication of the theory of literary translation	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	Gágyor Péter: Szomszédolás (U susedov)	4 000	preparation and publication of quality literary translation of poetry of surrounding nations	Hungarian
NAP Kiadó, spol. s r.o.	László, Kovács - Jenő, GÖRFÖL: Dél-Szlovákia középkori templomai V. (Stredoveké kostoly na južnom)	6 000	preparation and publication of a book publication about cultural-historical monuments of southern Slovakia	Hungarian
Občianske združenie Bratislavské rožky - Pozsonyi Kifli Polgári Társulás	Eva Bolemant: Kempelen (Pozsonyi Mesék - Bratislavské rozprávky )	4 500	preparation and publication of children's literature on significant Bratislava scientist, inventor and constructor J. W. Kempelen	Hungarian
Občianske združenie HORNONITRIE	Deutsch Proben und die Umgebung (Nitrianske Pravno a	3 600	preparation and publication of Monographv	German
Občianske združenie LÁSZLÓ A. ARANY	Szlovákiai magyar nyelvjárási szöveggyűjtemény (Zborník textov z maďarských nárečí na Slovensku)	2 000	preparation and publication of ethnographic publication of minority author	Hungarian
Občianske združenie Lulud'i	LE KHAMORESKERE ČHAVORA (SLNIEČKOVÉ DETI)	3 000	preparation and publication of collection of poetry translation from Slovak into Roma	Roma
Občianske združenie Oxymoron	Rimaszombati történetek	3 500	preparation and publication of the book of short stories on the history of Rimavská Sobota in Hungarian translation	Hungarian
Občianske združenie ROSSIJA	Rusi a Slovensko	7 550	preparation and publication of historical monography	Russian
OBČIANSKE ZDRUŽENIE TRADÍCIE A HODNOTY - HAGYOMÁNYOK ÉS ÉRTÉKEK POLGÁRI TÁRSULÁS	Acta Museologica Hungarica	6 000	preparation and publication of a book publication on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Museum of Hungarian Culture in Slovakia	Hungarian

Občianske združenie Vándor-láss	Vydanie knižného titulu Tawahkák földjén	8 000	preparation and publication of a book publication of minority authors	Hungarian
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Obec Čechynce	Doc.Ing.Alexander Fehér,PhD. - Vendélin Száraz: Monografia obce Čechynce - Csehi község monográfiája	2 500	preparation and publication of a monography of a village	Hungarian
Obec Čeláre	Vydanie dvojazyčnej monografie o obci: Čeláre - dejiny obce : Csalár - falunk története	2 000	preparation and publication of a monography of a village	Hungarian
Obec Pribeta	Aby všetky naše deti poznali miestne rozprávky - znovuvydanie knihy Lajosa Pándyho: A CSODÁLATOS NAGYKENDŐ	3 000	preparation and publication of a book for children and young people by minority author	Hungarian
Osvetový inštitút Csemadoku Dunajská Streda	Kovács Zsuzsanna: Ünnepejünk (Oslavujme spoločne)	1 900	preparation and publication of methodological literature for amateur groups	Hungarian
Ottó Farkas	Medvesaljai mondák, regék és történetek - Povesti, bájky a príbehy z Medveša	2 500	preparation and publication of collection palócsky legends, fables and stories from the region Medvesi	Hungarian
Petit Press, a.s.	Čítanie s Vasárnapom 2012	5 000	preparation and publication of a quarterly annex with a thematic literary	Hungarian
Priateľka-Barátnő	Percek, évek, döntések	4 000	preparation and publication of collection of publications	Hungarian
PRO ARTE DANUBIÍ	Katalóg činnosti Pro Arte Danubii 2012 Galéria Limes - Limes Galéria	2 400	preparation and publication of catalog of Fine Arts	Hungarian
Reformovaná kresťanská cirkev na Slovensku	Magyar Református Egyházak Javainak Tára. Abaúj-Tornai Egyházmegye III.	2 000	preparation and publication of publication on cultural heritage	Hungarian
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku	Mikuláš Koneval: Z RUSYNSKOHO SERDCJA (Z RUSÍNSKEHO SRDCA)	2 000	preparation and publication of publications of revivalist poem	Rusyn
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku	Doc. PhDr. Juraj Paňko, CSc.: Slovensko-Rusyn slovník	7 000	preparation and publication of a dictionary	Rusyn
Spoločnosť At Home Gallery pre umenie a kultúru	Livia Bitton-Jackson: I Have Lived A Thousand Years (Žila som tisíc rokov/ Ezer évig éltem)	4 200	preparation and publication of a literary publication of an author from Šamorín	Hungarian
Spoločnosť maďarských spisovateľov na Slovensku	A fejek és a kalap. Dialógusok a kultúra(k)ról (Csanda Gábor-H. Nagy Péter zostavili) Hlavy a klobúk. Dialógy o kultúrach	2 200	preparation and publication of unique collection of literary and literary-scientific studies and reflections	Hungarian
Spoločnosť maďarských spisovateľov na Slovensku	Szlovákiai magyar szép irodalom 2012 (zostavila: Nagy Erika) (Hungarian krásna literatúra na Slovensku 2012)	3 500	preparation and publication of collection of most region literary works of national authors in Slovakia	Hungarian
Spoločnosť maďarských spisovateľov na Slovensku	Színházművészet (zostavil: Péter Kollár) Divadelné umenie	10 000	preparation and publication of a book of publication on the life work of dramatists, actors engaged in ethnic theater in Slovakia	Hungarian
Spoločnosť priateľov Múzea uregioninsko-rusínskej kultúry vo Svidníku	POKLADY ĽUDOVEJ KULTÚRY	5 000	preparation and publication of an art publication	Ukrainian
Spoločnosť Zoltána Kodálya	Ág Tibor: Zendülj torok, frissen nótára (Nech hlas ozýva, svieže noty)	3 000	preparation and publication of folk art book publication	Hungarian
Spolok priateľov Rákócziho - Kráľovský Chlmec a okolie	Az Andrásyak Zemplénben/Andrassyovci v Zempléne	1 500	preparation and publication of minority social science publications of the minority author	Hungarian
Spolok Rusynch spisovateľov Slovenska	Helena Gicova-Micovčinova: Ruža pod oblakom (Ruža pod oknom)	2 000	preparation and publication of collections of poetry	Rusyn

Spolok Rusynch spisovateľov Slovenska	Mgr. Valerij Paďak, CSc.: Narys istoriji karpatorusyňskoj literatury XVI. - XXI. storič (Náčrt histórie karpatskorusinskej literatúry XVI. - XXI. storočia)	2 200	preparation and publication of professional publications on the history of literature	Rusyn
Spolok Rusynch spisovateľov Slovenska	Mária Maľcovská: Najkrasša prypovidka (Vybrane) (Najregionšia rozprávka (Vybrané))	3 000	preparation and publication of short story collections	Rusyn
Spolok Ukrajinianch spisovateľov na Slovensku	Nad'a Varcholová: Mucha	1 600	preparation and publication of satirical publication	Ukrainian
Spolok Ukrajinianch spisovateľov na Slovensku	Vasyl' Dacej: Modely	1 600	preparation and publication of the novel of Ukrainian writer living in Slovakia	Ukrainian
Spolok Ukrajinianch spisovateľov na Slovensku	Milan Bobák: Dotyky slova	2 000	preparation and publication of collection of poems	Ukrainian
Stredná odborná škola Jozefa Szakkayho - Szakkay József Szakközépiskola, Grešákova 1, 040 01 Košice	ÉLESZTŐ TÉGELYÜNK: „A KASSAI IPARI“ NÁŠ OŽIVUJÚCI TÉGEL: „KOŠICKÁ PRIEMYSLOVKA“	4 500	preparation and publication of social science publication of the minority author	Hungarian
Szabolcs Bíró - Historium	Sár, vér, levendula (Blato, krv, levandul'a) (zostavil: Bíró Szabolcs)	2 500	preparation and publication of a book publication for youth	Hungarian
TANDEM, n.o.	DiNaMit – Diákok, na mit csináljunk? Módszertani kézikönyv középiskolás diákönkormányzatok számára DiNaMit – Žiaci, tak čo máme robiť? Metodická príručka pre žiacke školské rady	3 340	preparation and publication of professional publication of minority authors	Hungarian
Vita Humana	Riekanky a piesne pre najmenších	5 000	preparation and publication of a book publication containing rhymes and folk character songs	Hungarian
Združenie Reviczky - Reviczky Társulás	História levického ústavu milosrdných sestier - A lévai irgalmas nővérek intézetének története	2 800	preparation and publication of social science publication of the minority author	Hungarian
Združenie Veľké Kapušany a okolie	Ung-vidék néprajzi és nyelvjárási sajátosságai (Etnografické a nárečové špecifiká Použitia)	1 500	preparation and publication of a book publication, which represents the regional ethnographic value of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia	Hungarian
Zlatica Rusová	Rómske rozprávky a poviedky /Romane paramisi u oda so pe vakerlas	2 000	preparation and publication of a book for children and youth	Roma
ZO Csemadok Čebovce	Csáb faluba' - Csábi népdalok Kodály Zoltán 1910-es gyűjtéséből (Ľudové piesne z Čeboviec zo zberu Zoltána Kodálya z roku 1910)	1 800	preparation and publication of collection of folk songs with CD Annex	Hungarian
ZO Csemadok Čebovce	Hajnalok Völgye – Őt év ősbemutatói (2008-2012) (Údolie Svitaní – premiéry piatich ročníkov (2008-2012))	3 500	preparation and publication collection of choral compositions with CD Annex	Hungarian
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky	Miroslav Iljuk: Na pulze času	1 800	preparation and publication of books on life reportage of the Ukrainian minority	Ukrainian
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky	Pavol Bogdan: 20 rokov – víťazstvá a prehry (1989-2009)	1 800	preparation and publication of books on the life of the Ukrainian minority in the years 1989-2009	Ukrainian
Žudro	Piesňová kultúra Rómov na Slovensku	3 000	preparation and publication of a Professional book	Roma
<b>Total supported non-periodicals:</b>		<b>391 590</b>		

**The graph shows the amount of funds which were provided by FP CNM for the issuance of non-periodical publications broken down into individual national minorities.**

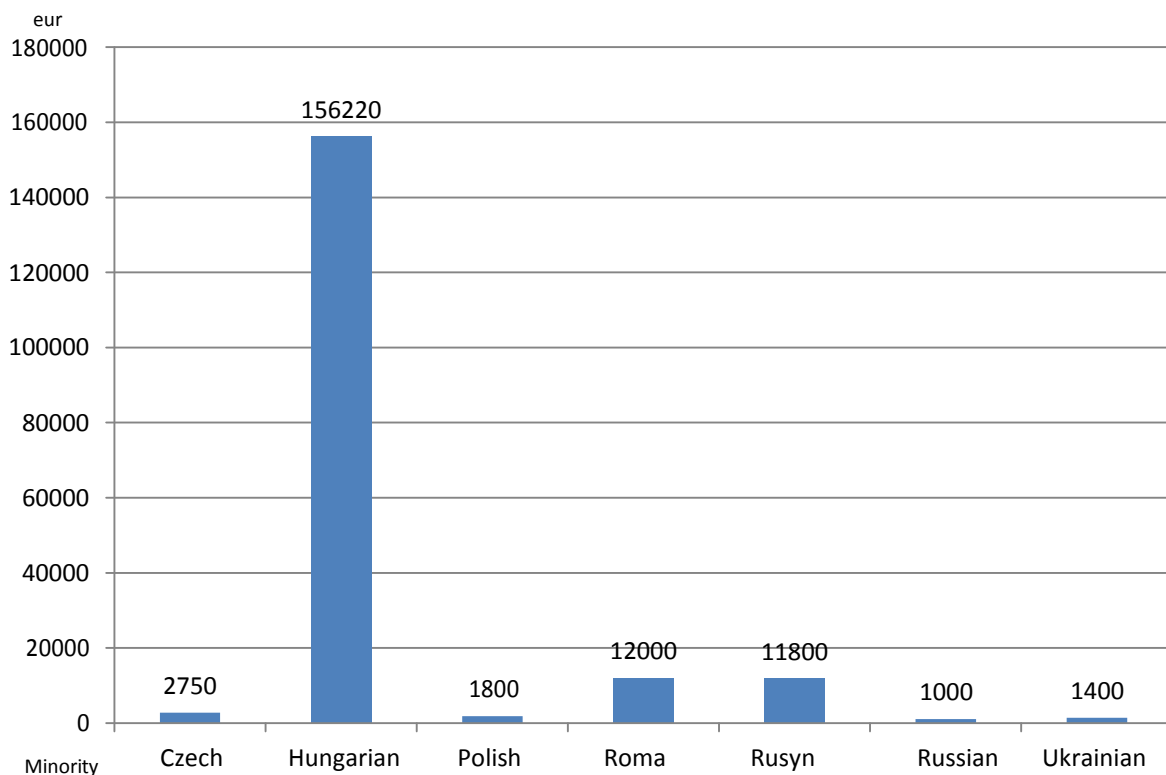


**Annex No. 8**  
**Electronic media 2012**

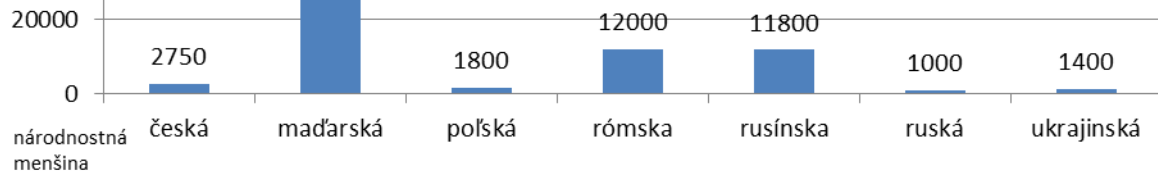
Name of the operator of el. media	Name of electronic media	Funding	Focus of electronic media	Minority
Akadémia rusínskej kultúry v Slovenskej republike ( <i>Academy of Rusyn culture in Slovakia</i> )	Internet newspaper Academy of Rusyn culture in Slovakia	1 000	preparation and implementation of online periodicals	Rusyn
Aranka Kocsis, Anser	Kabóca -- electronic children's magazine	2 000	preparation and implementation of electronic periodicals for children	Hungarian
CZECH SPOLOK V KOŠICIACH ( <i>CZECH CLUB IN KOŠICE</i> )— CZECH SPOLEK V KOŠICÍCH	Information portal for Czech clubs in Slovakia	2 050	Preparation and operation of the information portal	Czech
DARCUS, spol. s r. o.	Bilingualism on the news portal parameter.sk	30 000	Development and operation of cultural information portal in Hungarian	Hungarian
Gemerský mládežnícky spolok ( <i>Gemer Youth Club</i> )	Cultural and Information Portal www.rozsnovidek.sk	3 500	Update and development of a website about cultural events in the region Gemer	Hungarian
Ipeľské zvesti ( <i>Ipeľ News</i> )	News for Lučenec - extension of news portal	3 000	preparation and operation of the news portal of Lučenec region	Hungarian
Ipeľské zvesti ( <i>Ipeľ News</i> )	Online calendar of Poipeľ cultural and social events	5 000	development and operation of cultural and social web portal	Hungarian
Mediaimpress, s.r.o	Website www.szabadujsag.com	400	development and operation of electronic cultural and social periodic	Hungarian
molody.Rusyny	Rusyn internet radio molody.Rusyny	3 300	preparation and provision of Rusyn radio broadcasts via the Internet	Rusyn
Nadácia Katedra ( <i>Foundation Katedra</i> )	www.katedra.sk	5 000	development and operation of electronic periodicals in the field of minority education	Hungarian
Netkom s.r.o.	bumm.sk – spreading cultural and regional news	4 000	preparation and operation of the news portal in the field of culture and arts	Hungarian
NOVITAS	The emergence of new electronic media - Visual portal with integrated database (MEMOSAIC.SK)	20 000	preparation and operation of the new electronic portal of life of the minorities in Slovakia	Hungarian
Občianske združenie Bratislavské rožky ( <i>Civic Association Bratislava rolls</i> ) - Pozsonyi Kifli Polgári Társulás	Development, updating and modernizing bilingual website : www.pozsonyikifli.sk/www.bratislavskerozky.sk	8 000	modernization and development of a website on the history and culture of ancient and present-day Bratislava	Hungarian
Občianske združenie Concordia Chorus ( <i>Civil Association Concordia Chorus</i> ) - Concordia Chorus Pogári Társulás	Creating a website of the mixed choir Concordia	1 420	Preparation and creation of the web site	Hungarian
Občianske združenie KOLON - KOLON ( <i>Civil Association KOLON KOLON</i> ) Polgári Társulás	www.zoboralja.sk	2 500	update and develop a website about cultural events in the region Podzoborskom	Hungarian
Občianske združenie ROSSIJA ( <i>Civil Association ROSSIJA</i> )	www.rossija.sk	500	Preparation and operation of the information portal	Russian
Občianske združenie Rovás ( <i>Civil Association Rovás</i> )	ROVART - Trilingual portal for Contemporary Art, Virtual Gallery Association ROVÁS	12 000	development and implementation of online news in the field of culture and arts	Hungarian
Občianské združenie ROVIGA ( <i>Civil Association ROVIGA</i> )	Development of palócs information portal	2 500	development of cultural information portal	Hungarian
Petit Press, a.s.	Restructuring and redesign of Új Szó - ujszo.com	10 000	development and operation of electronic cultural and social periodical	Hungarian
Polish klub - spolok Poliakov a ich priateľov na SK ( <i>Polish Club - Association of Polish and their friends at SR</i> )	Operation of web site www.polonia.sk	1 800	preparation and development of website	Polish
Priateľka - Friend-Barátnő	netBarátnő	22 000	development and operation of online magazine for women	Hungarian

PRO ARTE DANUBIÍ	Development Plan of website www.galerialimes.sk for 2012	1 500	development and operation of cultural and social portal	Hungarian
Romano kher – Roma House	Amari luma - Development of Web Roma encyclopedia	5 000	preparation and development of already existing website	Roma
Rómske mediálne centrum (Roma Media Center)	Roma Press Agency	7 000	preparation and development of already existing website	Roma
Slovensko-Czech klub v Slovenskej republike (Slovakia-Czech Club in the Slovak Republic)	Information portal Slovakia-Czech Club in SR	700	preparation and operation of a new information portal	Czech
Spolok ANIMA Társaság (Association ANIMA Társaság)	Operation and development of the cultural and social interactive Web TV www.televizio.sk	22 900	development and operation of the website	Hungarian
Vox Juventae	Korkep.sk – cultural and socio-political multilingual web portal (Körkép 2.0)	500	development and operation of cultural and social web portal	Hungarian
Združenie inteligencie Rusínov Slovenska (Association of intelligence Rusyns in Slovakia)	e-rusynFORUM (Weekly - Internet Magazine)	7 500	Preparation and ensuring information website	Rusyn
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky (Union of Ruthenians-Ukrainians Slovak Republic)	Website: Rusyns-Ukrainians of SR	1 400	development and implementation of new website	Ukrainian
Zväz Rusov Košice (Association of Russians Košice)	Website www.zvazrusov.sk	500	preparation and operation of information portal	Russian
<b>Total supported electronic media:</b>		<b>186 970</b>		

**The graph shows the amount of funds, which were provided by FP CNM on electronic media broken down into individual national minorities.**







## Annex No. 9

### *The most important cultural events of national minorities organized in 2012*

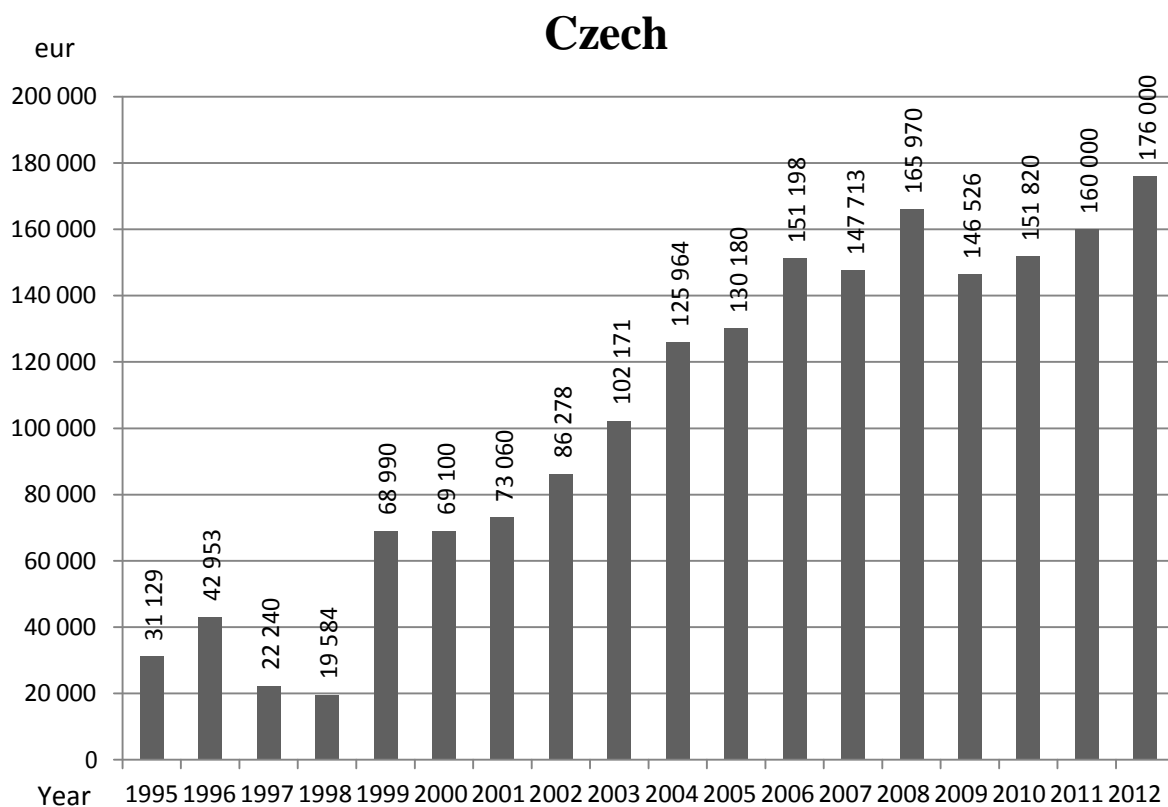
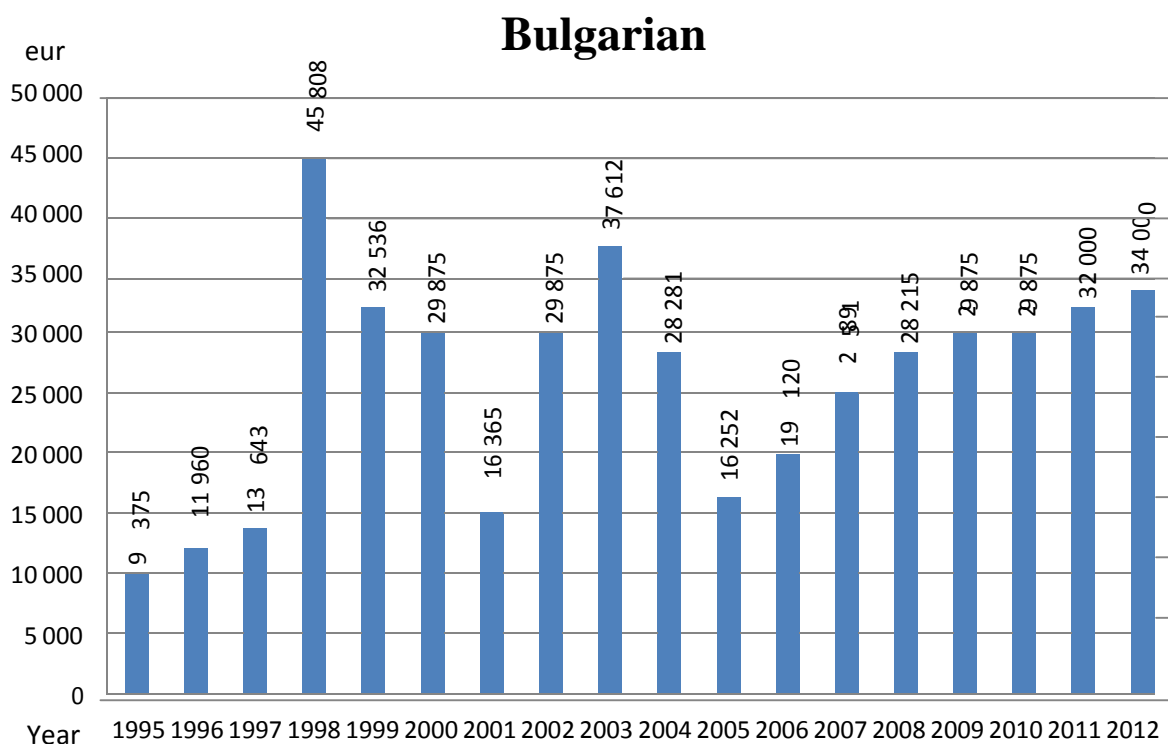
Organizer	Name of the event	Funding	Specification of the event	Place of realization	Minority	Number of visitors/ participants
BULGARIAN KLUB KOŠICE, n.o. ( <i>Bulgarian Club Košice n.o.</i> )	DNI BULHARSKEJ KULTÚRY KOŠICE ( <i>DAYS OF BULGARIAN CULTURE KOŠICE</i> )	2 500	presentation of Bulgarian culture before the majority population	Košice, Prešov	Bulgarian	500
Bulgarian kultúrny zväz ( <i>Bulgarian Cultural Association</i> )	Days of Bulgarian Culture and Documentation	5 000	Memorial Days of Bulgarian Culture in Bratislava, Gols and Mikulčice	Bratislava, Mikulčice, Gols	Bulgarian	400
Croatian kultúrny zväz na Slovensku ( <i>Croatian Cultural Association in Slovakia</i> ) - Hrvatski kulturni savez u Slovačkej	CROATIAN FOLKLORE EVENING IN SLOVAKIA	7 200	full-length evening concert of folk groups	House of Culture Bratislava-Dúbravka	Croatian	500
Croatian kultúrny zväz na Slovensku ( <i>Croatian Cultural Association in Slovakia</i> ) - Hrvatski kulturni savez u Slovačkej	CULTURE FESTIVAL OF CROATIA	7 700	24th traditional annual international festival	Bratislava-Devínska Nová Ves	Croatian	1 000
CZECH SPOLOK V KOŠICIACH ( <i>CZECH ASSOCIATION IN KOŠICE</i> ) — CZECH SPOLEK V KOŠICÍCH	St. Vaclav feast	2 900	traditional cultural event of the Czech minority in Košice	Košice	Czech	200
CZECH SPOLOK V KOŠICIACH ( <i>CZECH ASSOCIATION IN KOŠICE</i> ) — CZECH SPOLEK V KOŠICÍCH	Days of Czech culture	28 700	19. Czech Culture Festival	Košice, Prešov, Michalovce, Stará Ľubovňa, Trebišov, Spišská Nová Ves, Bardejov, Rožňava, Humenné, Medzilaborce	Czech	5 000
Tri Ruže ( <i>Three Roses</i> )	Krásnohorské Castle Days	4 500	7 <sup>th</sup> year of festival of historical and cultural traditions	Krásna Hôrka	Hungarian	8 000
OV Csemadok in Rožňava	Nationwide Gombasek Cultural Festival	5 000	54th traditional folk festival	Rožňava, Gombasek	Hungarian	3 000
KOHÁRY	Filákov Historic Castle Days	7 000	13. festival of historical and cultural traditions	Filákov	Hungarian	1 500
Fond ľudových tradícií n.f. ( <i>Fund of folk traditions n.f.</i> )	Dance Antology	18 000	National competitive exhibition of adult Hungarian folklore	Dance Theatre MUS Mladé srdcia-Bratislava and SĽUK Scene in Rusovce	Hungarian	500
OV Csemadok Košice-surroundings	Festival Béni Egressyho	20 000	14th annual national competition of Hungarian amateur theater groups	Moldava nad Bodvou and Buzica	Hungarian	500
Culture Institute Csemadoku Dunajská Streda	Danube Spring	21 000	37th year of nationwide promotion competitions of children's theater and puppet files	Dunajská Streda	Hungarian	1 500

OV Csemadok Rimavská Sobota	Competition in poetry and prose, poems sung poetry and theater of Mihály Tompu	28 000	21 year of nationwide promotion competitions in poetry and prose	Rimavská Sobota	Hungarian	600
Jókaiho dni v Komárne, n. f. (Jókaiho Days in Komárno, n.f.)	Jókaiho Days	28 000	49. year of Hungarian nationwide festival of amateur theater groups	Komárno	Hungarian	1 000
Moravian kultúrny zväz (Moravian Cultural Association)	Festival "Horses of Kings"	2 800	traditional cultural event with customs of Moravians	Kanianka, Žiar nad Hronom, Nováky	Moravian	200
Moravian kultúrny zväz (Moravian Cultural Association)	Moravian Spring "Festivities Moravian"	2 840	traditional cultural event of habits of Moravian minority	Lehota pod Vtáčnikom	Moravian	200
KARPATSKOGERMAN SPOLOK NA SLOVENSKU (CARPATHIAN GERMAN ASSOCIATION IN SLOVAKIA) KARPATENDEUTSCHER VEREIN IN DER SLOWAKEI	F. Lam – recitation of poetry and prose in German for school and adult	1 000	children nationwide recitation competition in German	Kežmarok, Poprad, Spišská Nová Ves, Chmeľnica	German	120
KARPATSKOGERMAN SPOLOK NA SLOVENSKU (CARPATHIAN GERMAN ASSOCIATION IN SLOVAKIA) KARPATENDEUTSCHER VEREIN IN DER SLOWAKEI	HAUERLANDFEST	5 200	21st festival of choirs and dance groups	Handlová	German	500
KARPATSKOGERMAN SPOLOK NA SLOVENSKU (CARPATHIAN GERMAN ASSOCIATION IN SLOVAKIA) KARPATENDEUTSCHER VEREIN IN DER SLOWAKEI	Feast of Culture and Solidarity	23 300	17th year of the traditional German festival	Kežmarok	German	1 200
PÓLSKÝ KLUB - spolok Poliakov a ich priateľov na Slovensku (Polish Club - Association of Poles and their friends in Slovakia)	Friendship without borders - Przyjazn bez granic	3 750	10th year of cultural and social event - a presentation of Polish culture	Trenčín and surroundings	Polish	2 000
POLISH KLUB - SPOLOK POLIAKOV A ICH PRIATEĽOV NA SLOVESKU (Polish Club - Association of Poles and their friends in Slovakia)	Pentecost in Polish folk folk customs	5 000	presentation and revival of folk traditions typical for the period of Pentecost	Recreational facility PODSKALIE, Pružina	Polish	120
POLISH KLUB - SPOLOK POLIAKOV A ICH PRIATEĽOV NA SLOVESKU (Polish Club - Association of Poles and their friends in Slovakia)	DUBNICA DAYS - friendship, collaboration and folklore	5 000	traditional festival of the Polish minority for more visibility of Polish folklore	Dubnica nad Váhom	Polish	500
Kultúrno - výchovné občianske združenie Láčho drom (Cultural - educational civic association Láčho drom)	Balvalfest	13 000	12th year of nationwide Roma Festival	Kokava nad Rimavicou	Roma	2 500
Rómske centrum Ternipen (Roma Centre Ternipen)	Roma Festival TERNIPEN	15 000	Jubilee nationwide Roma festival in Snina	Snina	Roma	2 000
Občianske združenie Roma Production (Civic Association Roma Production)	World Roma Festival "International Gypsy Fest"	15 000	Traditional Roma Festival	Trebišov	Roma	1 500
„CHARTIKANO,, občianske združenie („ CHARTIKANO,, civil association)	European Roma Blacksmith Symposium	15 000	9. traditional Roma workshops with cultural festival	Dunajská Lužná	Roma	1 500
Centrum sociálnej pomoci mladým Lučenec, n.o. (Center of social assistance to young Lučenec, n.o.)	X. year of the national competition in singing popular songs Gypsy sounds - Romano hangóro	15 000	Preparation and implementation of competition for children and youth	Lučenec	Roma	1 500

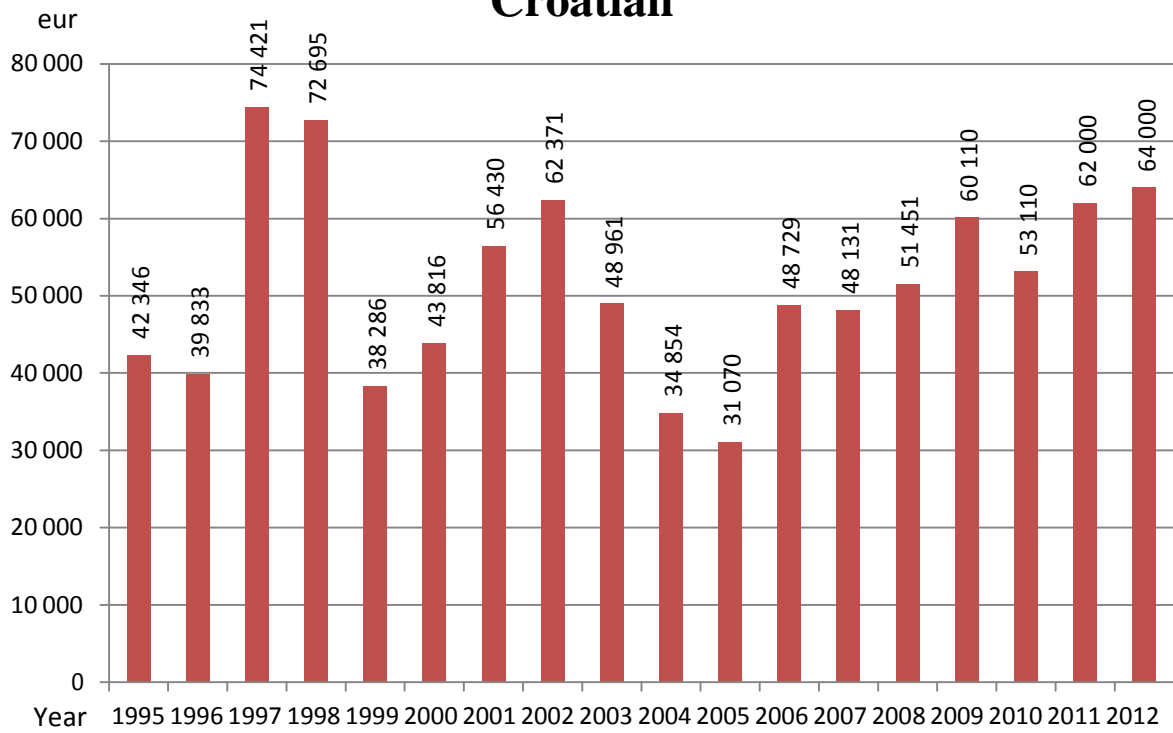
Občianske združenie – LAVUTA ( <i>Civil Association LAVUTA</i> )	Gypsy Fire – 7. year	19 000	preparation and implementation of presentation concert event	Banská Bystrica	Roma	700
Národné centrum pre rovnosť príležitostí, n.o. ( <i>National Center for Equal Opportunities, n.o.</i> )	4. year of Gypsy Spirit	20 000	preparation and implementation of culture event	Stráne pod Tatrami	Roma	500
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku ( <i>Rusyn Revival in Slovakia</i> )	FESTIVAL OF CULTURE AND SPORTS	3 000	50. year of traditional Rusyn Festival in Medzilaborce	Medzilaborce, amfiteater	Rusyn	5 000
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku ( <i>Rusyn Revival in Slovakia</i> )	RUTHENIKA V.	3 000	preparation and implementation of 4 concerts	in Prešovskom, Svidníckom, Medzilaboreckom and Humenskom District	Rusyn	1 000
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku ( <i>Rusyn Revival in Slovakia</i> )	Chants of my family	5 000	juried exhibition of Ruthenian songs	Stará Ľubovňa and surroundings	Rusyn	1 200
Rusyn obroda na Slovensku ( <i>Rusyn Revival in Slovakia</i> )	REGIONAL DAYS OF RUSYN TRADITIONS	5 000	traditional festival of Rusyn Culture	Prešovský region, 15 cities and villages	Rusyn	1 500
Občianske združenie ROSSIJA ( <i>Civil Association ROSSIJA</i> )	Evening of Russian songs and romances	600	6. year of traditional cultural event popularising Russian culture	Banská Bystrica	Rusyn	100
Zväz Rusov Košice ( <i>Association of Russians Košice</i> )	Russian word	2 000	6. year of nationwide recitation competition in Russian	CVČ Domino Popradska, 86, Košice	Rusyn	200
Spolok Srbov na Slovensku ( <i>Association of Serbs in Slovakia</i> )	FESTIVAL OF SERBIAN CULTURE	1 500	presentation festival of the Serbian Nat. Minorities in Kosice	Košice	Serbian	1 000
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky ( <i>Union of Rusyns-Ukrainians in the Slovak Republic</i> )	Festival of Drama and artistic words of A.Duchnovič	2 200	nationwide theatrical and literary competition for Ukrainian children and youth	Prešov	Ukrainian	600
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky ( <i>Union of Rusyns-Ukrainians in the Slovak Republic</i> )	Festival of spiritual songs	3 600	Preparation and realization of the festival of church choirs	Snina	Ukrainian	400
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky ( <i>Union of Rusyns-Ukrainians in the Slovak Republic</i> )	Folklore Festival of Rusyn-Ukrainians of Slovakia	5 500	traditional Ukrainian folk festival in Kamienska	Kamienska, region Stará Ľubovňa	Ukrainian	1 500
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky ( <i>Union of Rusyns-Ukrainians in the Slovak Republic</i> )	Makovická string	13 000	national competition of Ukrainian folk songs	Svidník, Šarišské Jastrabie, Beloveža, Torysky, Snina, Košice, Bardejov, Prešov	Ukrainian	1 500
Zväz Rusínov-Uregionincov Slovenskej republiky ( <i>Union of Rusyns-Ukrainians in the Slovak Republic</i> )	Folklore Festival of Rusyn-Ukrainians of Slovakia	20 500	traditional cultural and social festival	Svidník	Ukrainian	4 000
Kultúrny spolok Jewishch občanov Slovenska ( <i>Cultural Association of Jewish citizens of Slovakia</i> )	Days of Jewish Culture in Bratislava	16 500	presentation of Jewish Culture in Bratislava	Bratislava	Jewish	800
Jewish náboženská obec v Komárne ( <i>Jewish community in Komárno</i> )	We live together-Day of Jewish Culture in Komárno 2012	2 000	presentation of Jewish Culture in Bratislava	Komárno	Jewish	800

## Annex No. 10

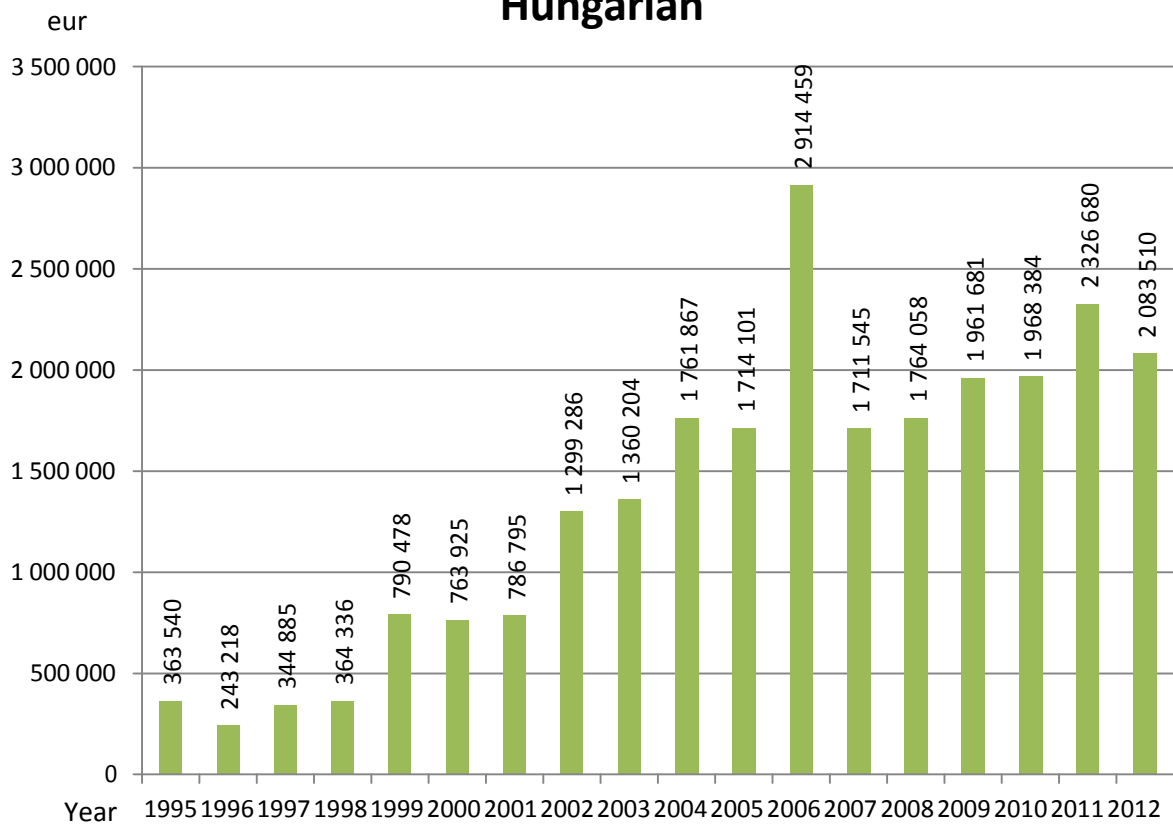
### Changes in the amount of funds expended under FP CNM for individual national minorities

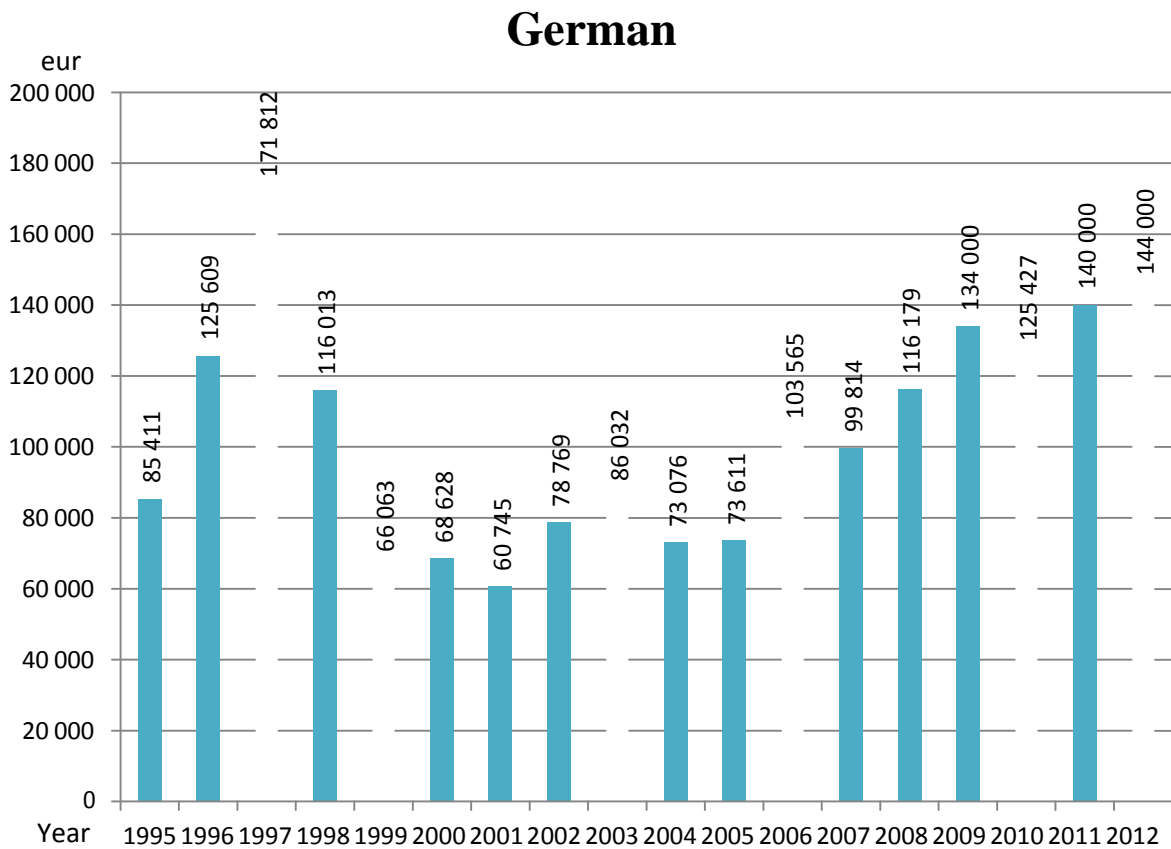
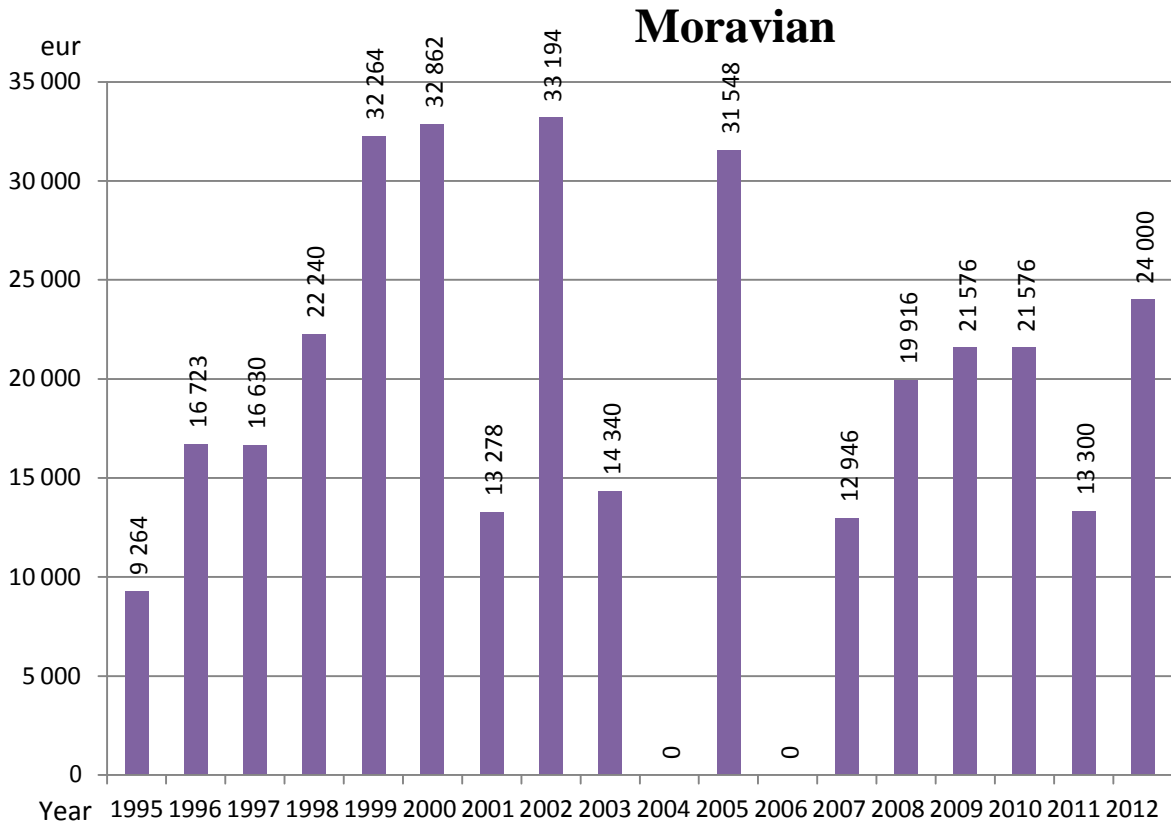


## Croatian

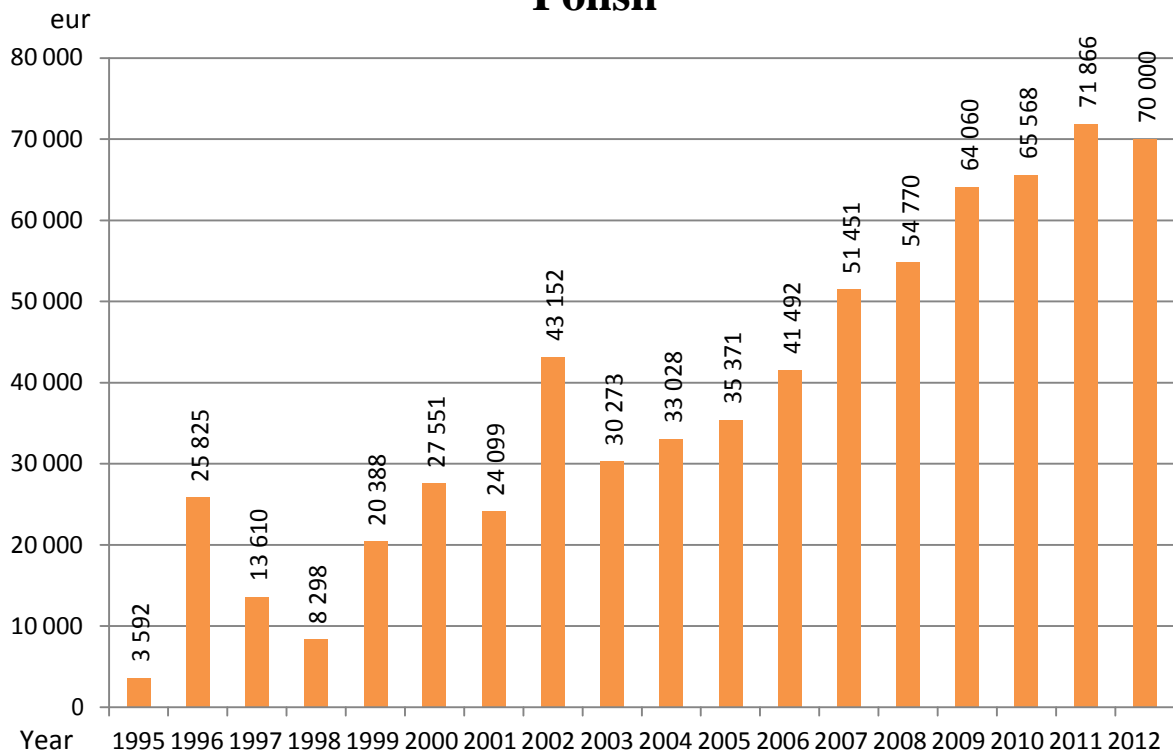


## Hungarian

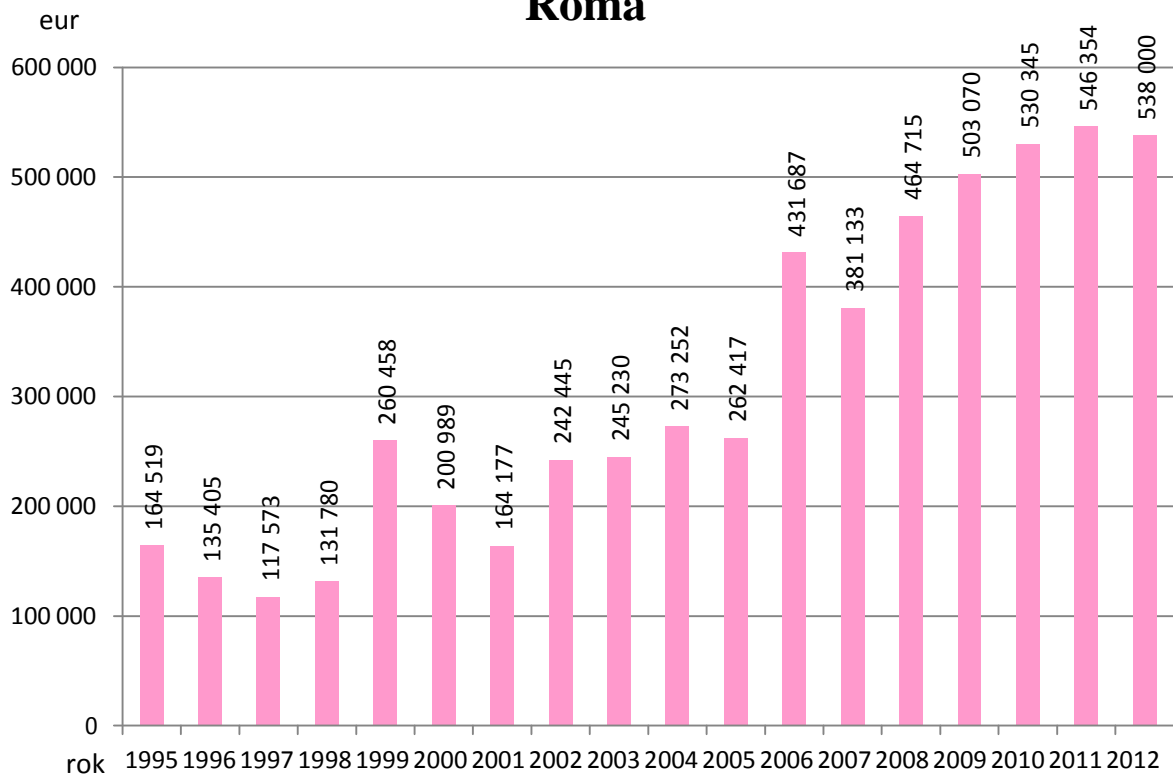




## Polish

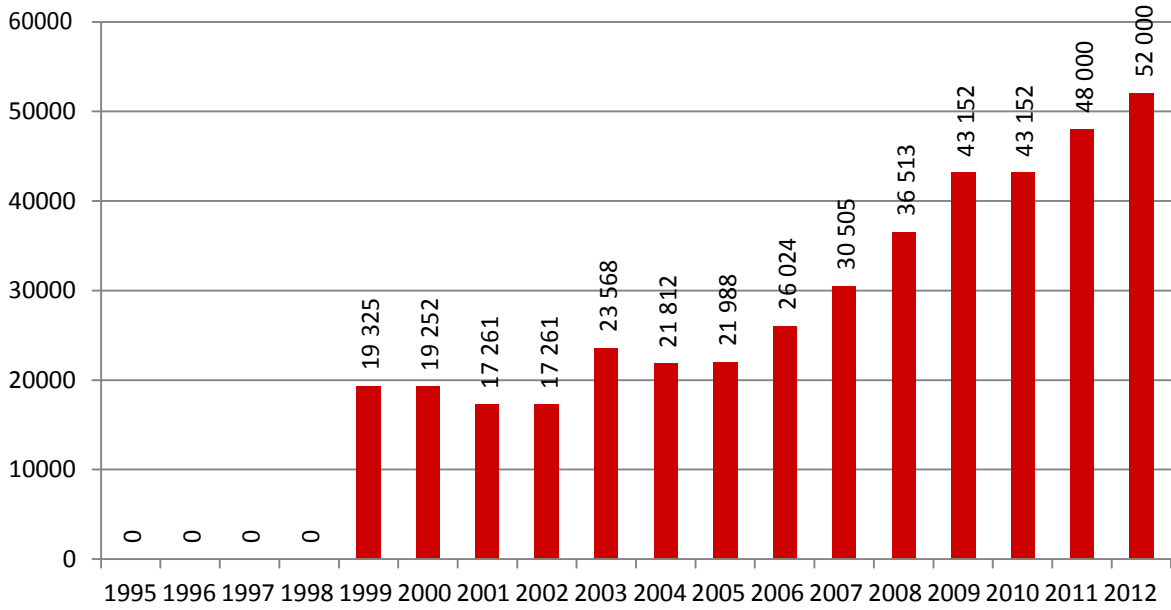


## Roma

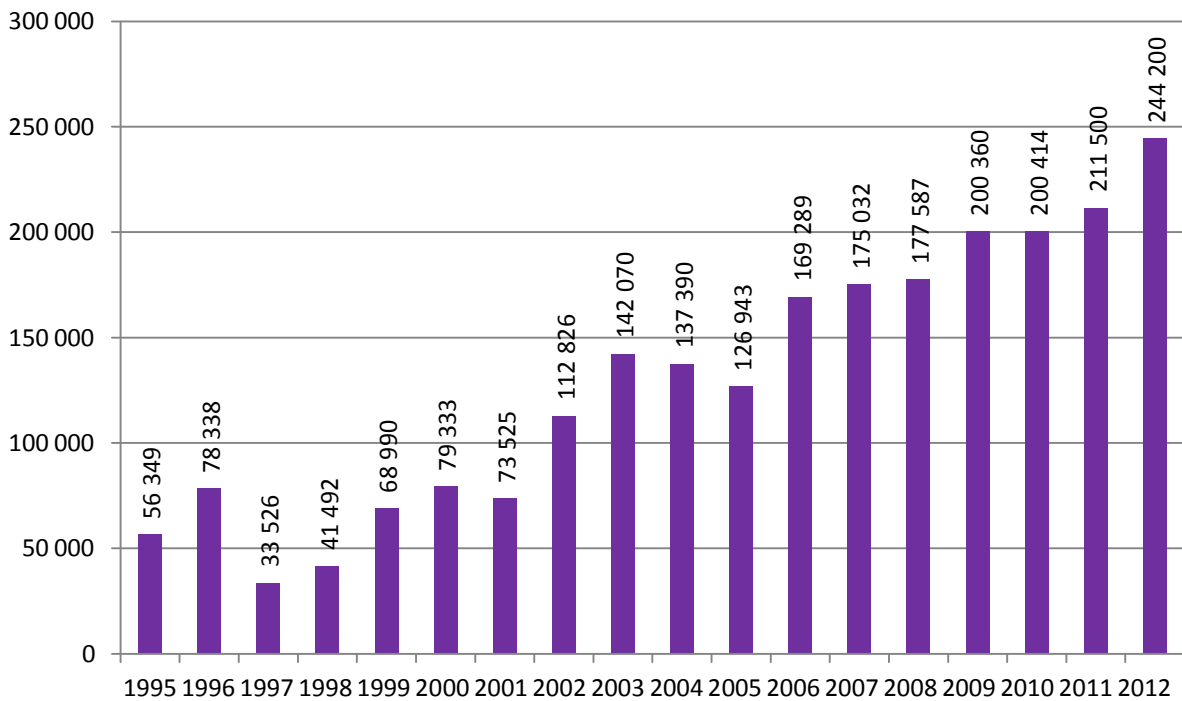




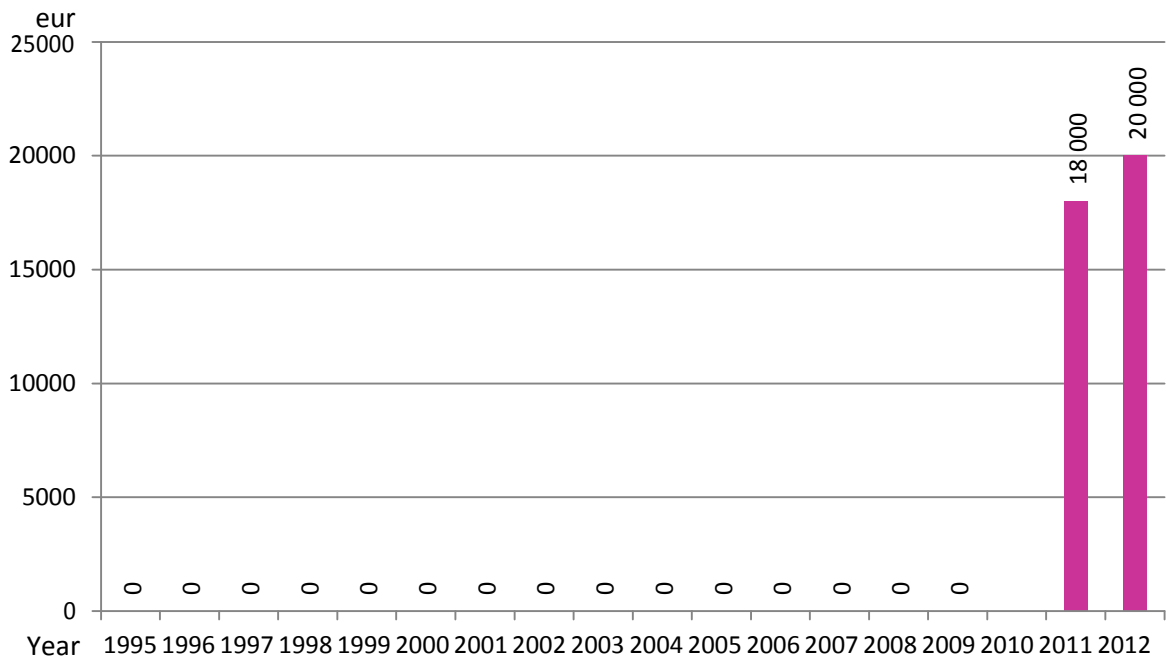
## Russian



## Ruthenian



## Serbian



## Ukrainian

