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შეცუნდ 17 ივნის 2015 წელს

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Important progress has been made since the first cycle of monitoring. In 2009, **ქართველობის ეროვნული მცხოვრის დაცვის სამინისტრო** მოწოდებული აღინიშნა ეროვნული მცხოვრის დაცვის სამინისტროს მიერ მიმღებ მიზანის მიზნით, რომელიც დაგენერირდა ეროვნული მცხოვრის დაცვის სამინისტროს მიერ 2015 წლის მიზნით. ეროვნული მცხოვრის დაცვის სამინისტროს მიზნით მიმღებ მიზანის მიზნით, რომელიც დაგენერირდა ეროვნული მცხოვრის დაცვის სამინისტროს მიერ 2015 წლის მიზნით.

Some support continues to be available for the cultural activities of national minorities but a general sense of improved but language barriers still exist and impede access to a number of important rights, in particular among older generations. Awareness in society of the applicable human rights and antidiscrimination standards remains low and there is no coherent government policy to promote their effective application throughout the public sector. Incidents of inter-faith tension have become more frequent in recent years and there is an increase in hate speech against religious and national minorities that is often not adequately addressed by law enforcement. The very low number of completed investigations and criminal prosecutions of hate crime undermines trust in the police and the reported bias demonstrated in favour of the dominant majority (Bulgarians) is increasingly resented by persons belonging to national and religious minorities.

While education in minority languages continues to be offered at some 300 schools, quality of teaching at these schools overall remains below average. Inadequate standards for minority language schools are yet to be developed and high-quality education materials, in particular with respect to bilingual learning, remain scarce. Despite the fact that national minorities have the right to participate in public affairs, the participation of national minorities in public affairs remains disproportionately low, in particular at central level.

თ მ ი ნ დ ი ს მ ი ნ დ ი ს მ ა შ

I.	მ ი ნ დ ი ს მ ა შ	4
ქ რ ი ს რ ე პ რ ე ს ს	4	
ქ ე ძ ლ ტ ე ე ა ნ დ ა რ ი ს ი უ მ რ ა რ ტ ე ც ხ ვ ე ს , მ ე ლ ა ნ დ ლ ნ გ უ გ ე ს	4	
Combating discrimination and promoting tolerance	5	
ქ რ ი ს რ ე ა ნ დ ა რ ი ს ი უ მ რ ა რ ტ ე ც ხ ვ ე ს , მ ე ლ ა ნ დ ლ ნ გ უ გ ე ს	5	
ქ ლ უ ტ უ რ ე ჭ ტ	5	
ქ ფ ი ც ე პ ა რ ი ს ა ტ რ ნ	6	
II.	ქ რ ი ს მ ა შ	7
ქ რ ი ს 3 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	7	
ქ რ ი ს 4 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	8	
ქ რ ი ს 5 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ Convention	12	
ქ რ ი ს 6 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	14	
ქ რ ი ს 8 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	18	
ქ რ ი ს 9 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ ი օ	20	
ქ რ ი ს 10 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	22	
ქ რ ი ს 11 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	24	
ქ რ ი ს 12 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	25	
ქ რ ი ს 14 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	27	
ქ რ ი ს 15 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	29	
ქ რ ი ს 17 ა ნ დ 18 ი უ ტ ე ქ ა მ ე წ ა ვ ჩ ა ნ ვ ე ნ ტ უ ნ	34	
III.	ჩ ა ნ დ ი ს მ ა შ	35
ქ ს ტ ე ა ვ ე ლ ს მ ე ნ ტ	35	
Issues of concern	36	
Recommendations	37	

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2. შეცრუნ I ბეღლი ცრატონს ჰყე **ქვემოთ** ჩ ას მ ლეკს მ არ ფრდნებს ორ კეც ძალუს პერსონაგ ტუ ჰყე ას პლატი ერტონ ლეკს მ ერტ არ ჩ არვენტონ ჩ ქველუ. These findings reflect the more detailed article-by-aრცხვ ფრდნებს ცრატონს ერტონ II, წ ჰელ ცრატონს ლეკს მ ერტ არ ჩ არვენტონ არ წ ერტ არ ცრატონ ჩ ას მ ლეკს კას სტრატონ ლეკს ძალუს ტრამა.

Combating discrimination and promoting tolerance

11. ቤትና ማረጋገጫ the public debate surrounding national and religious minorities remains tense. While inter-ethnic relations are marked generally by good cooperation and dialogue, including in the many ethnically-mixed villages, incidents of inter-faith tension and conflict have become more frequent in a number of cases. This has further gained in influence in recent years and has been accompanied by a growing sense of superiority of what constitutes a “proper Christian” that is reportedly taking hold of the public discourse and forms part of the rhetoric of a number of political players, including at highest level. This has been fuelled by criticism from civil society but criticism is growing. The working methods it has developed appear to foster the creation of a hierarchy among religious confessions, providing support and funding to only a few and leaving others behind. This is not conducive to the enjoyment by all citizens of the right to manifest their religious beliefs. Religious indoctrination of students within the public education system which must be effectively prevented to ensure respect for religious diversity from an early age on.

ክፍና ሁኔታዎች እና የትኩስ ሁኔታዎች መግለጫ minority cultures, media and languages

13. The authorities continue to provide support for the cultural activities of national minorities as well as for the printing of a number of newspapers in minority languages. However, the available funding mechanisms are considered insufficient, however, to allow for minority cultures and languages to be visible as integral parts of the country's culture. In addition, a number of minority associations, in particular in the regions, are not adequately informed about the available funding mechanisms. While some programmes in minority languages are broadcast on public radio and TV, including at regional level, their quality is considered low and too little attention is reportedly paid to the daily concerns of persons belonging to national minorities as part of the daily news. The *Rossiya 1* television channel has been developed in close consultation with national and international experts as well as with representatives of the national minorities. The *Rossiya 1* television channel contains protected status and guarantees for the use of minority languages in the media. It is also a platform for the protection of the rights of national minorities. The *Rossiya 1* television channel is a welcome development towards the establishment of some legal clarity on an issue that has thus far been marked by divergent practices, which have sometimes led to apprehension amongst minority communities.

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର

වුඩ් යේදී පාර්ශ්වයේ අංක

II. ୩ତିଥି + - ୩ତିଥି ୧ ୧ ଥ

□ ග්‍රියා 3 මුදල ප්‍රාග්ධන නිවේදන ක්‍රමය

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၁။ မျက်နှာ၏ အေဒီလွှာမှ ရှိနဲ့

ସ) କୁରୁତିନ ଲୋକ ମୂଳ୍ୟାବଳୀ

ပုဂ္ဂန် 4 အွေဖီးဂဲမ ခုခံ ကျေ Convention

Findings of the first cycle

² შემ 2.2., 2.3. ანდ 2.4. ლურჯე ქართველი.

on the situation of human rights and the new law has also broadened its political significance. In addition, the new antidiscrimination law has been deliberately made very broad in order to cover all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and other grounds. The law also provides for the establishment of a National Anti-Discrimination Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and addressing discrimination in various sectors of society. The law also provides for the establishment of a National Anti-Discrimination Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and addressing discrimination in various sectors of society.

3) **Anti-discrimination law**

23. The new anti-discrimination law contains provisions that are intended to protect individuals from discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and other grounds. These provisions include the right to equality before the law, the right to non-discrimination, and the right to protection against discrimination. The law also provides for the establishment of a National Anti-Discrimination Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and addressing discrimination in various sectors of society. The law also provides for the establishment of a National Anti-Discrimination Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and addressing discrimination in various sectors of society.

24. In addition, it is of some concern that the application of the new anti-discrimination standards in particular to the benefit of persons belonging to some national and other minorities remains subject to considerable resistance and public debate among certain traditional establishments. In particular, the opposition to the adoption of the law, continues to be viewed as immensely influential in sustaining a societal environment that is hostile to the implementation of certain rights contained in the law. This discourages affected individuals from seeking redress in both the public and private sector, and reportedly dissuades some lawyers from assisting minority representatives.

Recommendations

25. It is recommended that the new anti-discrimination law be applied in a manner that promotes equality and non-discrimination, and that the law be used to raise awareness amongst society of the importance of equality and non-discrimination. The law should also be used to encourage all victims of discrimination to seek redress and claim protection in accordance with the existing legislative framework without fear of possible reprisals, among others by developing and implementing a targeted anti-discrimination policy in public agencies and by encouraging the private sector to do the same.

平等和多样性 equality

Findings of the first cycle

27. In addition to the findings of the first cycle, the new anti-discrimination law also includes provisions to identify appropriate means to better assess the situation and access to rights of persons belonging to national minorities with a view to developing more targeted measures to promote full and effective equality in society, including through the use of positive measures to overcome structural inequalities. It further encouraged the authorities to take all necessary steps to eliminate undue obstacles to the repatriation and access to rights of forcefully deported persons.

Present situation

a) **Positive developments**

28. The new anti-discrimination law also includes provisions that allow for the use of special measures intended to promote effective equality. The use of special measures intended to promote effective equality is explicitly allowed in the anti-discrimination law.⁶ The necessity

⁶ See Article 2.7 of the new anti-discrimination law, which states that the use of special measures intended to promote effective equality is explicitly allowed in the anti-discrimination law.

8) ପ୍ରାତିନିଧିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ

31. თკე სოფუტონ იუტე ქავერების წ ჰორულებრივდ ტუ ქურგა on their own, outside the repatriation law, also უნდო უს ტუ იუტონ ცურ ტუ იუტე ქავერები ჩ ამ მ არე. Community representatives estimate the overall number of persons at around 1500 (or some 200 families), living mainly in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region. It is in particular of deep concern ტუ იუტე ქავერები ჩ ამ მ არე შატსომ ე იუტე families remain in precarious legal conditions, such as without residence permit which prevents them from accessing a number of important rights and obstructs their integration. In addition, persons with repatriate status do not have access to certain benefits such as the participation in language courses, ფუსტი ტე ფასტიალი ან ყ იუტემ , გოენ ტერიტორიულ ანდო იუტელ ქურგა, ლონოლ გერბის ერეა ქურგან. ქურღლhowever, the acquisition of citizenship remains the main issue of concern. ქურგან legislation accepts dual nationality in only rare cases and based on special merits.⁷ ქ ა რესტრო ფრეინ ცუტენსპილ მ უტე რელე უსპერ ბეფრე ქურგან ცუტენსპილ ცუნ ბე აcquired. This, however, is often problematic and involves a costly and complicated process.⁸ ქ ა იუტე 418 deported ქავერების

which is unaffordable for many families. In addition, proof must be provided that no debts or other obligations (including military service) remain unpaid.

¹⁰ See the list of the countries at https://www.geoconsul.gov.ge/en/nonvisa_en.html.

Recommendations

5 මුදල් ගැනීම යේ මෙය සඳහා ප්‍රතිච්‍රියා කළ තුළ

Support for the preservation and development of the culture and identity of persons belonging to national minorities

Findings of the first cycle

38. It considered that the integration of persons belonging to national minorities into society, the preservation and development of their identities and cultural heritage, including the maintenance and protection of religious and historical buildings. It further considered that the available support for cultural activities of national minorities should be increased and that representatives of the communities should be closely involved in all related measures, including at senior level and in decision-making processes.

Present situation

၁။) မျက်နှာ၊ အွေခါး၊ ရှုံး

¹¹ ടെക്നോളജി ഹൗസ് ഇംഗ്ലിഷ് is aware, for instance, of one individual who was granted provisional citizenship on 8 July 2013 and whose application for a residence permit was then rejected നും 2015 ന് തുടർന്നുള്ള ഓഫീസ് 18 (a) (with regard to safeguarding state security and/or public safety interests) and (c) (engaged in an activity that poses a danger to state security and/or classified material).

of Culture which on a weekly basis allocates one-off and small-scale support for projects based on their quality and content. Some 7000 monuments have further been registered as protected monuments of cultural heritage, including national minority monuments.¹³ ተደሃች በፌዴራል ከ ስሜ የሚያስረዳውን ቅጂዎች በአዲስ አበባ በመሆኑ ተፈጻሚ ነው, which was opened in 2008 and has received consistent support from the local authorities as cultural venue for local national minority organisations is considered by national minorities as a particularly useful initiative to facilitate the organisation of cultural and other events and to promote awareness amongst society of their specific minority identities. In this context it ተፈጻሚ ፈሸሚያ ሲሆን እና የሚከተሉት መግለጫዎች ተዘጋጀዋል፡፡

৪) ক্ষেত্র ও সময় মন্তব্য

42. თკე ქვესარები მომდევნობილ გვ. 42-ში მითი მიუხედობით მათ აღნიშვნის მიზნით მისამართი არ არის დაუდინობელი. ამ გვ. 42-ში მითი მიუხედობით მათ აღნიშვნის მიზნით მისამართი არ არის დაუდინობელი.

¹⁴ This is echoed also in the comprehensive სესიაშე ენტრეპრენურ ჰიბრიდულ ჟურნალში მარტი 2014 წელს გამოცემულ კონფერენციაზე, რომელიც მოხდა 2009 – 2014 წლების განმავლობაში.

¹⁵ ქავების დროის ანუ ის ქართველის პირზე ტერმინი, რომელ ენტერტეინმენტ, for instance, does not refer to any national minority cultural or religious monuments. See <http://www.culture.gov.ge/text-19.html>.

Recommendations

□ මූල්‍ය බ මුද්‍රණ පාලන දීම නිස් නිස් හ ම වෙත ඇත

Findings of the first cycle

45. ඒ සාම්භුද්ධීකරණ, ශේෂ පූද්‍රවලා හේම ම ආයෝ considered that the authorities should intensify their efforts to promote an open and balanced inter-ethnic dialogue, including through the promotion ගුවනුවන ලේඛන තුළ ම රුහුණු සාම්භුද්ධී සාම්භුද්ධී සාම්භුද්ධී සාම්භුද්ධී and through the effective monitoring of media outlets that may be disseminating prejudice against or stereotypes of national and religious minorities.

၁။) မျက်နှာ၊ အသုတေသနများမှ ရှိနဲ့

8) ପ୍ରତିକାଳୀନ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କଣ

Recommendations

50. በዚህ በቃል ከው ይህንን ነው ስለሚያስፈልግ ንብረቱ ከፍተኛ የሚከተሉት ደንብ ነው፡፡

¹⁸ თე წლიუნი უფრო დატვირთებული გახდა 2015 წლის მაისის მიზანით, რომელიც მათ შემდეგ დატვირთებული გახდა 2013 წლის მაისის მიზანით.

◀ ගෞත්‍රියාන් යුතුවේ සෑම ප්‍රාග්

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၁။) မျက်နှာ၊ အခြေခံမျက်နှာ

৬) প্রাক্তন ছেলের

57. የዚህ በቃላይ ከው ደንብ ስለ የዚህ further notes with deep concern the increase of hate speech in the political discourse as well as in the media. The available complaints mechanisms remain scarcely known and very rarely used, owing to the fact that complaints can only be made by individuals who are directly affected, not by civil society organisations who monitor media outlets and are familiar

Recommendations

58. Thıg  authorities to strengthen their response capacity within law enforcement to adequately, promptly and effectively investigate and sanction the numerous incidents of hate speech and hate crime against minorities, including within political establishment. In addition, an independent and specialised body should be established to facilitate effective investigations of cases of alleged police abuse and misconduct and the public should be informed about the available legal remedies in such cases.

59. თვე ქადაგი ჩ ამ მ ტე ფრთხოებულ ტე აუტორიტეს ტაქტულობები and promptly condemn all expressions of intolerance and disrespect towards minorities. ქადაგი ანდ სენორიფეულის should in particular be aware of their influence on society and refrain themselves from making such statements.

8 of the **8** የቻ ማኝ እና ውጤት ተመርሱ

Right to manifest one's religion

Findings of the first cycle

60. In its first ප්‍රතිචාර, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව හේම ම ආයෝග encouraged the authorities to promote the right to manifest one's religion in appropriate places of worship and to respect the various religions and religious properties, and by promoting tolerance for religious diversity in schools.

Present situation

a) ମୁଣ୍ଡର ଅତ୍ୟାଳୋଦ୍ଧର୍ମ ଜନ୍ମ

²⁶ ଶ୍ରୀ, ଫ୍ରାଙ୍କିସ୍କୋଫ୍ରାନ୍ତୁ, ପ୍ରେ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଫ୍ରେସ୍ମେଲ୍ଡ୍ରାଫ୍ ଏନ୍ ଟ୍ରେନ୍ଜର୍ଜ୍ଯାର୍ଡ୍, a non-governmental organisation set up to promote the freedom of speech and expression, promote adherence to professional and ethical standards of journalism, and support self-regulation.

ბ) კუტენლენგ სასუა

See for further background *Religion in Public Schools*, 2014, <http://emc.org.ge/2014-03-31-religion-in-public-schools/>, a survey which found that 93% of 1,000 public school students in Georgia said they attended religious services at least once a month.

²⁹ შეს ქართული კულტურული მდგრადი საზოგადოებრივი ციფრის მიხედვით.

Recommendations

65. በእኔ በቃል ከመ ደንብ ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል በዚህ የሚከተሉት የሚከተሉት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል

66. It further calls on them to clarify the role of the Consultative Body on Religious Affairs, which is the acknowledged consultative body on all inter-faith issues, is duly consulted and its views effectively taken into account on all issues related to the protection of religious rights, including those related to funding, construction of places of worship or the possible development of legislative drafts in this regard.

□ ፲፻፲፭ ፯ አንቀጽ ፩ □ ተወስኗል የሚ አንቀጽ Convention

□ კულტურული მცირებულებების გვიანდებულებები კონკრეტურაში

Findings of the first cycle

67. In its first ແກ້ວມ, ສັງ ຜູກປະຊາຍ ຮັ້ນ ດ ພົມ ເພື່ອ encouraged the authorities to increase their support for public broadcast and print media in minority languages and to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities had adequate access to news in their own languages throughout ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ.

³⁴ შემ ფრა ქართველი დოკუმენტი ვებსიტ <http://religion.geo.gov.ge/geo/document/saqartvelos-saxelmtsifos-religiuri-politikis>. The Strategy is published as a final document, yet ამ დოკუმენტი ჩ არ არის დანიშნული და არ არის გვერდით მიღებული.

36 ଶ୍ରୀ ତାମିଳନାଡୁ 4 ଲେଖକ ପରିଚୟ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଗ୍ରହଣ -heading d).

Present situation

၅) မျက်နှာ အွေသာလုပ်မ ရန်

68. ተጋግጭነት ከ ስት የ መሆኑ welcomes the concerted efforts made within the implementation of Article 2009 of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to increase the coverage and scale of programmes in the regions. In early 2015, public broadcasting of TV and radio programmes is available in Amharic, Oromo, Tigray, Russian, and in Gurage. 15 minutes of daily news are aired every week night in the five main minority languages and there is a weekly radio programme in Gurage. It is in addition pleased to note the determination of the Ministry of Culture and Sports to increase coverage and scale of programmes in the regions. According to interlocutors of the Committee, these programmes are appreciated in particular when they contain interactive elements and live recordings as persons belonging to national minorities are then perceived as active members of society with often very similar concerns to those shared by members of the majority population, rather than being portrayed as static communities with certain folkloristic traditions or customs.³⁷ The National Minorities Media Bureau, consisting of 25 staff representing the various national minorities, is tasked with the design and preparation of national minority programming.

৬) প্রাতিকর্মক সমষ্টি

³⁷ ଯେଣେ କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏ ଲଙ୍ଘ ଦେଖାଇଲି ମ ଏ “ଫ୍ରେଶଫ୍ରେଶଲ୍”, ଜ୍ଞାନକ୍ଷତ୍ରୀ, was popular among minority communities. Regrettably, it was discontinued in 2012 due to funding limitations.

³⁸ මෙයා ස්ථීර පිළිගෙන තුවා යොමු කළ නිලධාරීන් වූ ඇත්තේ මෙයා ස්ථීර පිළිගෙන තුවා යොමු කළ නිලධාරීන් වූ ඇත්තේ (උග්‍රීත්‍යා මැයි 14).

Recommendations

73. It further encourages them to ensure that national minorities are adequately represented and portrayed as members of society also in mainstream public media and to promote the creation of a common media space for all members of society, including through the availability of bilingual media options.

□**କ୍ରମୀ 10 ଲେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ**

❑ የአማርኛ ጥቃት ስምምነት እና በአማርኛው የሚገኘውን የአማርኛ ጥቃት ስምምነት እና በአማርኛው የሚገኘውን

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၅) မျက်နှာ၊ အွေခါး၊ ရုပ်

³⁹ Ibid, page 87.

76. □ ჭრუ ჰავე ბენ მ ასე ღურუგ ჟე რეპლიტუგ პერსონალში ასე კანო ფლე იუტე სტეტ დნგუგ
among minority populations and thereby promote their integration and participation in public life.
□ ტრანსალე რაზე რეპლიტუ რეპლიტუ აპპლიკაცი ჩ პარალელუ ჟუატო იუ დნგუგ დნეს in regions
inhabited by national minorities which provide opportunities also to the adult population to improve
their skills (see also comments ახ და 14).

8) Outstanding issues

Recommendations

⁴⁰ ശ്രീലന്റ, ലോഹിതസ്കോട്ട്, ഫൈ ഫൈ ഓഫീസ് നോട്ടേറ്റർഷൻ എ ത്രീ സി പ്ലാറ്റ് ഇൻ ട്രൈംഗ് ലൈഞ്ച് ഫ്രേംവർക്ക് കൺവൻഷൻ ഫ്രേംവർക്ക് കൺവൻഷൻ ഫ്രേംവർക്ക് 2009.

national minorities, paying particular attention to protect and ensure the continued use of minority languages spoken by numerically small groups.

❑ ქრემბალნაშვილის და გეოგრაფიული მინორიტეტურების ენათა და ტოპოგრაფიული მონაცემები

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၁။) မျက်နှာ၊ အသုတေသနများ

৪) ক্রিতিন লেখা মন্দির

85. While bilingual and even trilingual signposts exist, national minorities contend that these are merely symbolic and do not serve traditional purposes rather than designating areas of national minority residence. In addition, only very few requests for bilingual topographical signs have been made. This is due to the lack of awareness and to existing fears that such initiatives may be viewed as a sign of disloyalty. Similarly, no further discussion has reportedly taken place regarding the restoration of historical names of some 30 settlements and towns. The apparent lack of appreciation for the significant symbolic value for integration that bilingual or trilingual signposts, or the re-introduction of historical place names, carry for the population as an affirmation of the long-standing presence of national minorities as appreciated and welcome part of society.

⁴¹ See State report, page 93.

Recommendation

86. ተጋ በሸፍርና ክሳ ሆኖ የዚህ የኩንታዊነት ቅጂ በሸፍርና ክሳ ሆኖ የኩንታዊነት ቅጂ rights ማስተካከለ ፖርቲዎች 11 ሁኔታ ቅጂ በፊት የኩንታዊነት ክሳ ሆኖ የኩንታዊነት ቅጂ targeted measures, in close consultation with all affected communities, to promote their enjoyment in practice. It specifically encourages them to ensure correct transcription of names when issuing birth certificates, possibly by considering the issuance of bilingual documents, and to address the restoration of historical names.

12 ഓളം മുതൽ ഏത് രീതിയിൽ

❑ මෙහුම් පිරි ම ප්‍රිකාලුන ලද ශ්‍රාප්‍රේරණා නෑග

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၅) မြန်မာစွဲ အေဒီလွှာမှ ပေါ်

ବ) କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣଙ୍କୁ ମୁଦ୍ରାପାତ୍ର

Recommendation

□ ସ୍ଵାତନ୍ତ୍ର୍ୟରେ କୁହାରୁ କୁହାରୁ ଏବଂ ଏହି କୁହାରୁ କୁହାରୁ ଏହି କୁହାରୁ

Findings of the first cycle

91. ඩී ආ ජුන්තුවර්ත්තකරණ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව නිස් ම පෙර ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍ය සංග්‍රහ තුළ ප්‍රාග්ධන වූ ඇත්තේ ප්‍රාග්ධන වූ ඇත්තේ ප්‍රාග්ධන වූ ඇත්තේ considered that the authorities should effectively guarantee equal opportunities for persons belonging to national minorities in accessing higher education and should ensure that the education system provided ample opportunity for intercultural exchange and the promotion of tolerance, including through the pursuance of an objective and pluralistic approach to history teaching.

Present situation

၁) မျက်နှာ၊ အေဒီလွှာ၊ ရုပ်

ბ) კუთხნლობების სტატუსი

Recommendations

95. It further calls on the authorities to ensure that the specific identities and history of national and local groups are taught in all schools included in the obligatory curriculum of all schools.

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ 14 ମୁଖୀ ଏ କୂଠ ଗାଁ ଲାଗୁ ହି ଅବସର

ગુરુન્દ અંદરેથી અને માત્રામાટે મિનોરિટી લાંગ્યુજ્યુઝ્ન્સ

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၅) မျက်နှာ၊ အခြားမျက်နှာ

97. თვე ქვემოთ ჩატარებულ კონკრეტულ დოკუმენტის მიხედვით, განვითარებული არის საჯარო სკოლების სისტემა, რომელიც მიზნობრივად მიმდინარეობს საქართველოს სამხრეთ-დასავლეთ რეგიონებში. ამ სკოლების უმცირესობა მდგრადი და დამატებითი სამსახურის მიერ განვითარებული არის საჯარო სკოლების სისტემა, რომელიც მიზნობრივად მიმდინარეობს საქართველოს სამხრეთ-დასავლეთ რეგიონებში. ამ სკოლების უმცირესობა მდგრადი და დამატებითი სამსახურის მიერ განვითარებული არის საჯარო სკოლების სისტემა, რომელიც მიზნობრივად მიმდინარეობს საქართველოს სამხრეთ-დასავლეთ რეგიონებში.

ସ) କୁଳକାରୀ ପରିଷଦ

99. □ურდნებ ტუ გვერდ ენტლანდ ნატოალმ რაოდ რესენტიეს, ჟე ღერძლ quality of education in minority language schools remains lower than average. ჭ ჰუ ჟე ურდნულმ რ ქორგან language schools was adjusted in the context of the education reform leading towards the unified უნიფროდ ენტლანდ ესამ რატონს, ჟეს ჰას ნოტეტოულდ ფრმ რაოდ დოკუმენტის. □აღმატს pass a general aptitude test in their language which entitles them to enter university (such as through

⁴⁴ Information პროცედურების შესრულებულობის რაოდიტუს შეატვირთვა წელი 2013 პრილის მთველობაზე შეატვირთვა წელი 2014/2015.

the “1+4 programme menტუნედაბუჯე). □შე ევერ ჲე ცურულება at minority language schools has not been reviewed to meet the modified academic requirements and no standards have been elaborated to monitor the quality of instruction they receive, placing them at a disadvantage at university level that goes beyond the mere language barrier. While steps are indeed taken by the authorities to address this სოფუტობ, ჲე □ყვარელი ჩ მ მ ოფე ა ცნობედება რეპორტ ფონ ნატონალუ რარიტეტუეს ჲატ minority language schools are becoming less attractive an option for parents. If □ექმ ა ცხოვრის region, for instance, parents reportedly fear that their children, despite attending minority language schools, remain without proper knowledge of their first language which can have repercussions for their further development and achievement in education. The situation is compounded by the equally existing challenges regarding availability of education materials and suitably trained teachers in minority language schools (see ცვ მ ენტ ა ცხოვრის 12). Regarding plans to introduce classes of minority languages that are spoken by numerically small groups, it is equally important to develop the required standards while keeping in mind practical considerations, such as the necessity to identify suitable teachers.

Recommendations

102. ተደግኞችና አማካይ የሚጠቅም ስርዓት የሚያሳይ ቅዱ በአገልግሎት authorities to pursue their efforts to elaborate adequate standards of minority language learning that are adjusted to the revised public curriculum and to enhance their monitoring of the quality of instruction in minority language schools in close consultation with national minority representatives, parents, teachers and school administrators.

❑ የዕለም ነገር መሠረት ተስተካክል ማችላለን ቤት ገዢያዊያን

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၁။) မျက်နှာ၊ အွေခါး၊ ရှုံး

৬) প্রাক্তন ছান্ব সব্যস্থা

107. თჲე ქვესახუ ჩ ამ მ იტე ფრაგმენტის that many requests for free-of-charge language courses in the region have reportedly not been მ ეტას ტე ნუ ბერლოვანგუგე ქუქეს is not sufficient to meet demand, in particular among adult national minority populations. In addition, many of the courses are reportedly organised in day-time which make them inconvenient for most adults. It is further of ცნობილი ტერმინი ე რლელდობი წ ძპრეზ ტე ლუან ქურთის, სუპე ას აკპარტატი არ ნოტენტერდ ტე პარტიულატი რ ტესე ლრგუგე ქუქეს. თჲე ქვესახუ ჩ ამ მ იტე ნოტე ტე პრევალუ ლე ქურთის language courses being offered privately, proving the existing determination among national minority communities to learn the state language, but reiterates that opportunities to learn the official language must not depend on income but must be offered to all persons belonging to national minorities. It further points out that the comprehensive training of adults, which may be combined with vocational training opportunities, also plays an important role in the პროგრამულ ლრგუგე სკოლ ლე their children.

Recommendation

□**କ୍ରମିକ** 15 ଲେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଅନ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା

Institutional framework for the participation of national minorities in decision-making

Findings of the first cycle

Present situation

၁) မြန်မာ အေဒီဒေသ ပို့ဆေ

ბ) უტრინლენგ სასუა

Recommendation

Representation of national minorities in elected bodies and public administration

Findings of the first cycle

114. ඒ සාම්බන්ධ කරන, තේ පුද්ගලියා හේම ම සාම්ඛ්‍ය පැවතුව තේ authorities to take resolute steps to increase the representation of minorities in elected bodies as well as in the executive, and to enhance the recruitment of persons belonging to national minorities into the public service, particularly in the regions where they live in substantial numbers.

Present situation

၅) **မြန်မာစွဲ** အေဒီးလျှပ်စီမံ ရေးနှင့်

৪) ক্ষেত্রগুলির সমন্বয়

⁴⁵ The number of cities with self-governed status was increased from 5 to 12 and the number of self-governing municipalities was increased from 64 to 71. See

2014-2015 ക്രമാനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തനം നടപ്പിലാക്കണമെന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചു.

bodies at regional and central level. While acknowledging the legitimate interest to preserve the unity of the state, the proportionality of restrictions on political freedoms should be assessed on a case-by-case basis through established procedures rather than precluded on principle.⁴⁷ The representation at central level remains of particular concern despite modest progress in decentralisation, as many of the decisions affecting national minority populations in the regions are taken in the capital.

118. The representation of national minorities in public administration also continues to be disproportionately low. In addition, it heard reports that senior level vacancies in public administration at local level continue to be filled always with representatives of the majority, even if they are not actually from the region. The Committee considers that this de facto disenfranchisement from elections constitutes a violation of the rights of persons living in a minority situation.

119. The Committee considers that this de facto disenfranchisement from elections constitutes a violation of the rights of persons living in a minority situation.

Recommendations

120. It further encourages them to support the outreach of political parties to national minority communities and their concerns throughout the country, including in the capital.

□ □ in social and economic life

Findings of the first cycle

122. In its concluding observations, the Committee considered that the authorities should remove all unjustified obstacles to the development of economic activities by persons belonging to national minorities, including undue language requirements, and that they should secure fair and equal access to the land privatisation process.

Present situation

a) □ □ and regional development

123. The Committee notes that since 2012 to the improvement of the economic situation and regional development strategies have been elaborated also for the regions where national minorities reside in substantial numbers. Infrastructure developments such as the construction of roads and transport infrastructure are benefiting the regions as they facilitate trade and transport. In the regions where persons belonging to national minorities live in substantial numbers, income is generated mainly through self-employment and agriculture. The levels of poverty in those regions are comparative low in those regions. The Committee further welcomes the continued

⁴⁷ See also Venice Commission explanatory report on legislation on political parties <http://www.venicecommission.org/sites/default/files/2014-07/200400763-e.pdf>, adopted on 15 April 2004.

humanitarian assistance provided by the authorities to the conflict-affected communities on both sides of the  with  ፩፻፲፭ ፳፻፲፭ .

ბ) უტენდონგ სასუს

125. Access to social benefits and health services for persons belonging to national minorities is a requirement to maintain all medical records in Georgian⁴⁸ (see Article 10) continues to pose a challenge to many of the establishments, creating delays and sometimes additional costs. In other regions, including Georgia and Abkhazia, language barriers, in particular regarding the older generations. In addition, persons belonging to numerically smaller minorities often live in remote border regions and small villages where provision is generally inadequate, which however in their case is compounded by additional disadvantages owing to the lack of information where to turn to for support.⁴⁸

Recommendations

126. ተደጋ በቃልና ክ ሁሉ የ የ የ የ የ የ the authorities to develop comprehensive approaches to ensure that national minorities benefit equally from regional and infrastructure development processes and the related employment opportunities. በኋላ የ language capacity must in this context be viewed as added value rather than disadvantage.

127. It further encourages them to pursue their efforts to promote equal access of persons belonging to national minorities, including the numerically smaller ones and those living dispersed in remote regions, to medical facilities and social services.

⁴⁸ See as regards the provision of psychologists for children, <http://ombudsman.ge/en/recommendations-მოსახურის მიერ დაწესებულ განკუთხებაზე-regarding-provision-of-psychologists-for-children-representatives-of-ethnic-minorities-page>

17 ან დ 18 ოუგუსტე გრძელებული არის ჩ ა ვ ე ნ ტ რ ი ნ

❑ የታማኑ ልማት እና ቁሳ

Findings of the first cycle

128. የዚህንና ተቋማውን አገልግሎት ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል፡፡

Present situation

၁။) **မြန်မာ အေဒီလွှာမှ ရန်**

ბ) კუტენ ლონგ ჩასუს

130. በእኔ በቃልና የሚገኘው Committee considers that the development of bilateral commissions with active involvement of national minority representatives on issues of their concern, such as education, cross-border trade or questions surrounding the acquisition of or withdrawal from citizenship, may be an opportunity to identify practical solutions to some of the remaining challenges through the enhanced development of people-to-people contacts across borders and the active facilitation of linkages between neighbouring societies.

Recommendation

131. თავე ქვემოთ ჩ ამ მ ფლეი ენცურუაგეს ჰქ აუტოროს ტაპუზუ ჰერეფერენციალ ტარი აუ good relations within the region and to enhance in particular the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in the development and implementation of relevant cooperation.

III. **ବ୍ୟାକ୍** **ବ୍ୟାକ୍** **ବ୍ୟାକ୍** **ବ୍ୟାକ୍** **ବ୍ୟାକ୍** **ବ୍ୟାକ୍**

□ ሰነድ የዕለታዊ አገልግሎት ብቻ

134. მნი ჰქონდეთ აღმატებული სამიზანო და მ აუცილებელი ფინანსურული მიზანი არ არის გვიანდებული. მნი მ აუცილებელი ფინანსურული მიზანი არ არის გვიანდებული. მნი მ აუცილებელი ფინანსურული მიზანი არ არის გვიანდებული.

135. In May 2014, comprehensive antidiscrimination legislation was adopted, prohibiting both direct and indirect discrimination and explicitly acknowledging the importance of special measures to promote effective equality among disadvantaged segments of the population. The National Anti-Discrimination Commission has been established as the responsible body to receive complaints and an increasing number of cases have been received. The National Anti-Discrimination Commission is a public organization and is increasingly consulted by the population. Seven regional offices have been opened and awareness of his activities and mandate is mounting throughout the country. The National Anti-Discrimination Commission has engaged in monitoring the implementation of his recommendations.

136. ፩ ፻፱፲ ፻፲፷፲ ፳፻፲፭ የ አዲስ አበባ Code in 2012 have introduced racial motivation as aggravating circumstance of any offence. ፩ ፻፱፲፷፲ ፳፻፲፭ ስ ፩ ፻፱፲ ፻፲፷፲ ፳፻፲፭ የ አዲስ አበባ civil society organisations to promote the prompt and effective investigation of all alleged incidents of hate crime, and to ensure that awareness of applicable standards and available legal remedies is increased amongst society, in particular amongst groups that are most exposed to such offences. ፩ number of awareness-raising and training activities ፩ ፻፱፲ ፻፲፷፲ ፳፻፲፭ የ አዲስ አበባ public ፩ ፻፱፲ ፻፲፷፲ ፳፻፲፭ የ አዲስ አበባ and to contribute to the increasingly open and pluralist media environment.

137. The authorities continue to provide some support for the cultural activities of national minorities and for the printing of a number of newspapers in minority languages. Since July 2011 religious organisations can register as public entities. Their enhanced legal status provides them with better access to state support, including with respect to the restitution of property, and has improved the conditions for the exercise and worship of religions and beliefs other than the dominant religion.

Issues of concern

143. While inter-ethnic relations are marked generally by good cooperation and dialogue, including in the many ethnically-mixed villages, incidents of inter-faith tension and conflict have become more frequent in a number of regions. There is an increase in hate speech used in the political discourse as well as in the media and the available redress mechanisms remain scarcely known. The very low number of completed investigations and criminal prosecutions of alleged perpetrators of hate crimes is creating a sense of vulnerability amongst minority communities and undermines their trust in the capacity of the police to protect their rights. මෙයුම් තේරු මාවත ප්‍රභාවීම් නාත්‍ය

attitudes among the police and of disproportionate use of force in a number of cases, which have not been independently or completely investigated.

144. The assistance provided for the preservation of national minority identities is overall considered insufficient ტუაღებულის ფორმით როგორც კულტურული ანდონგუგების ტაბე ვასტაციას ას რტგრალულმ ენტერესების გარეშე არ გამოიყენება. In addition, a number of minority associations, in particular in the regions, are not adequately informed about the available funding mechanisms. The შემოქმედებული ფედერაციული სამსახური, whose establishment was initially welcomed by civil society, is criticised for developing working methods that appear to foster the creation of a hierarchy among religious confessions, providing support and funding to only a few and cementing the dominance ლუტერიზმის გარეშე არ გამოიყენება. კულტურული მუზეუმების მიმღება და მუზეუმური მომსახურების მიმღება არ გამოიყენება. კულტურული მუზეუმების მიმღება და მუზეუმური მომსახურების მიმღება არ გამოიყენება.

Recommendations

148. In addition to the measures to be taken to implement the detailed recommendations contained in **შეტყობინის I ან II ლურჯე ქადაგის** ჩ ამ მ ლურჯე ქადაგის, ტე აუცილებელი და გასასრული ტაქტიკური ასახული და მ პლანი ენთაზე აუცილებელი ქადაგის გადაწყვეტილება არ არის აუცილებელი:

