

**NATIONAL-CULTURAL AUTONOMIES
AND INTERETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE
KALININGRAD *OBLAST***

Priit Järve

WORKSHOP: NATIONAL-CULTURAL AUTONOMIES AND
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE KALININGRAD *OBLAST* AND THEIR ROLE
IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE REGION
KALININGRAD-SVETLOGORSK, 26-27 MARCH 2002
AND
ROUNDTABLE: PROBLEMS IN INTERETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE
KALINIGRAD *OBLAST*
SVETLOGORSK, 1-3 JUNE 2002

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CONTENTS

I.	ECMI Workshop “National-Cultural Autonomies and Organizations of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> and their Role in the Social and Political Life of the Region”.....	1
II.	ECMI Roundtable “Problems in Interethnic Relations in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> ”.....	6
III.	Appendix	13
	A. Programme of the Workshop and List of Participants	13
	B. Programme of the Roundtable and List of Participants	17

I. ECMI Workshop “National-Cultural Autonomies and Organizations of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* and their Role in the Social and Political Life of the Region”

This workshop was organized and fully sponsored by ECMI in collaboration with the Kaliningrad *Oblast* Duma as a follow-up of the ECMI Roundtable meeting “Migration and Forced Migration in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* of Russia”, which took place in Flensburg from 22 to 23 June 2001.¹

The workshop was opened on 26 March 2002 in the Assembly Hall of the Kaliningrad Duma. More than forty people participated. **Mr Vladimir Bagalin**, Chairman of the Kaliningrad Duma Committee for Law, Order and Security, International and Interethnic Relations, greeted the participants and stressed the importance of the meeting, the first international event in Kaliningrad on national minorities for such issues as interethnic relations and the development of civil society in the region.

Ms Olga Dubovaja, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee for Information, Press and Public Relations of the Administration of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*, gave a detailed overview of region’s national minorities and their organizations and on how the Administration of the region assists them in their work. In 2002, there were 951,300 people living in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*, 0.6 per cent of the whole population of Russia. Russians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians numbered 886,000 people (93 per cent of the region’s population). Other ethnic groups were: Lithuanians – 17,700 (1.9 per cent); Armenians – 7,500 (0.8 per cent); Germans – 5,800 (0.6 per cent); Poles – 5,000 (0.5 per cent); Tatars – 4,900 (0.5 per cent); Mordva – 3,300 (0.3 per cent); Chuvash – 2,700 (0.3 per cent); and Jews – 2,300 (0.2 per cent). The groups of Moldavians, Roma, Latvians, Uzbeks, Karelians, Estonians, Maris, Georgians, Udmurts, Ossetins, Kazakhs, Bashkirs and Komis each have between 1,500 and 3,000 members. There also live small numbers of Bulgarians, Koreans, Finns, Czechs, Greeks, Chechens, Ingushes and persons belonging to yet other ethnic groups in the Kaliningrad region.

¹ See Skarzinskaite, Aiste. “Migration and Forced Migration in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* of Russia”, Roundtable Meeting, Flensburg, 22-23 June 2000, ECMI Report # 11, August 2001.

The ethnic communities of the region have created six national-cultural autonomies: one Russian, two Ukrainian, and one Byelorussian, Lithuanian and German autonomy each.² According to the Russian law, the state is allowed to support these organizations. There are also 89 other minority organizations which deal with respectively national culture, language and education. Germans, Poles, Byelorussians and Lithuanians publish their own newspapers. Due to the initiative of the national-cultural autonomy of Lithuanians and with the support of the Department of National Minorities of the Government of Lithuania, 39 teachers teach Lithuanian to 750 pupils of regular and Sunday schools in the region. The study of the Polish and German language has also been organized. More than 50 groups of different ethnic backgrounds perform folk art and music. Germans have established two theatres. Book exchanges have been organized with Byelorussia and Lithuania. The museums of the region support exhibitions dedicated to different ethnic communities. The Kaliningrad art gallery and the German-Russian house have become traditional places for artists of different ethnic origins to display their work.

Authorities of the region organize grant contests for minority organizations. In 2001, for example, grants of 1,000-1,400 Euros were given to the national-cultural autonomies of Byelorussians (to develop their libraries), Lithuanians (to publish newspapers), and Germans (to teach German to the Germans of Russia). In 2001-2002, the regional Administration has been able to support national-cultural autonomies and other minority organizations with 351,500 Roubles (ca 12,000 Euros).

Mr Priit Järve, ECMI Acting Deputy Director, briefly introduced ECMI and its activities. He referred to the ECMI workshop of June 2001 on Kaliningrad and distributed the ECMI Report on that workshop among the participants. He informed the participants of the intention of ECMI to continue working on the issues of migration and national minorities in the Kaliningrad region, as recommended in the June 2001 workshop. He invited the participants to discuss problems which are related to minority NGOs in the region, their contribution to the development of civil society, and, in particular, the conditions of effective participation of minorities in political life, as specified in the title of the workshop.

² National-cultural autonomy is an organizational form created for national minorities in Russia by a federal law. National-cultural autonomies may be established on different levels (federal, regional, local) by any ethnic group. The attractiveness of this form for minorities stems from a stipulation of the law, which allows the state to support national-cultural autonomies financially.

Mr Evgenij Kuldyshev, Representative of the Russian Federal Ministry on Federation Affairs in Kaliningrad, who also participated in the June 2001 ECMI workshop in Flensburg, emphasized the importance of the efforts which are taken on the federal level in the interest of national minorities.

Ms Irina Vershinina, Plenipotentiary on Human Rights in the Kaliningrad Region, noted that her office of ombudsperson does not receive complaints from minority members concerning mistreatment by regional authorities or by other social actors.

In the **discussion** that followed, representatives of minority organizations gave their views on issues they considered important. A representative of a Russian national-cultural autonomy was not satisfied with state financing of autonomies, claiming that Russians are discriminated against. He maintained that Russians are determined to participate in Russian politics and strongly disagreed with dropping the registration of ethnicity in new Russian passports. However, other speakers did not back his views. A representative of the Lithuanian national-cultural autonomy gave a positive evaluation of the Russian legislation on interethnic relations and of the ratification of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Russia. He expressed his wish that seminars on minority issues in Kaliningrad become traditional. Another participant came forth with the opinion that Russians in Kazakhstan are discriminated against much more than in the Baltic States, which is one of the reasons of continuous large-scale emigration of Russians from Kazakhstan and their settlement in the Kaliningrad region.

In the afternoon, the majority of the participants of the opening session of the workshop were transferred to the city of **Svetlogorsk**, where the discussion was continued in the hotel "Rauschen II". The representative of the Byelorussian regional autonomy talked about creating possibilities for the Byelorussians in the Kaliningrad region for practising their national culture. For that purpose, large numbers of books have been imported from Byelorussia. Local organizations of this autonomy have been opened in ten cities of the region to help satisfy the cultural needs of its members.

The representative of the Ukrainian autonomy complained that the young people do not know the national language, which disrupts the passing on of the Ukrainian culture. Additionally, she brought up the problem of Roma in the region by alleging that the Roma

are distributing drugs but nobody seems to be able to stop these illegal and dangerous activities. This was confirmed by the representative of the Administration who referred to several efforts in which the Administration had failed to resolve this and other problems of Roma.

Some participants raised the issue of desirability or non-desirability of adopting a regional law on national minorities. Different arguments were proposed. Several participants said that such a law would have no sense if it just duplicated the federal law. Some others were of the opinion that it might be useful if it could legislate a Consultative Council on National Minorities at the office of the Governor of the region. Many participants firmly supported the establishment of such a Council and expressed their dissatisfaction that it has not yet happened. Various ideas were proposed on how to enhance the material conditions for the activities of the minority organizations. In this connection, the idea of creating facilities (such as a “House of Friendship”) for activities of minorities was proposed and supported.

On 27 March, the participants worked out the **concluding document** of the workshop. In this document, the participants pointed out the positive role of the national-cultural societies and organizations in the public life of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* and recognized that the basic constitutional rights and freedom of organizations that express interests of different ethnic and social groups are guaranteed in the *Oblast*.

It was acknowledged that national-cultural societies and organizations registered in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* play an active role in the preservation and development of national and cultural traditions, study of languages and folklore and in the involvement of the youth and of international organizations. The national-cultural organizations participate in the public and social-cultural life of the region and in the work of the public chambers of the *Oblast*, which creates conditions for the participation of these organizations in the formation of civil society.

At the same time, the organizations experience difficulties in informational and technical aspects of their work and in the coordination of their daily activities and projects. There exists a certain indifference towards the organizations concerned and their activities.

In connection with the above, the participants regard the following to be necessary:

1. To implement the results of the international seminar in all organizations and pay attention to the importance of the strengthening of cooperation among the national-cultural societies and organizations;
2. To accelerate the creation of a council of the leaders/managers of the national-cultural societies and organizations to maintain contact with the Governor of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
3. To apply to the Administration of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* for the opening of a “Dom Druzhby” (“House of Friendship”) for the work of national-cultural autonomies and societies;
4. To ask the leaders of the local self-governments of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* to search out possibilities of apportionment of buildings for the work of national-cultural autonomies in the periphery of the region;
5. To apply to the leaders of the regional mass media for assistance in organizing informative programmes and publications which reflect the activity of national-cultural autonomy and organizations;
6. To publish the seminar materials in the mass media; and to recommend the national-cultural organizations to register with the Administration of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*, thereby guaranteeing the legality of their activities.

The participants expressed their gratefulness to ECMI for organizing and conducting the seminar.

II. ECMI Roundtable “Problems in Interethnic Relations in the Kaliningrad Oblast”

The ECMI Roundtable Problems in Interethnic Relations in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* in Svetlogorsk from 1 to 3 June 2002 was sponsored by ECMI and organized in cooperation with the Kaliningrad Duma and the Kaliningrad foundation “Regional Strategy” and with the active support and involvement of the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace (SHIP) in Kiel, Germany. Ms Silke Schielberg, doctoral student in Kiel, participated in the Roundtable as an observer. The aim of the Roundtable was to bring together local officials and experts in order to draft the agenda and format of a larger international conference on interethnic relations in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* to be organized by ECMI and SHIP in cooperation with local authorities in Kaliningrad later in 2002.

The Roundtable meeting took place in the hotel “Rauschen II”. It was opened by Mr Solomon Ginzburg, Member of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* Duma, and Mr Priit Järve, ECMI Senior Analyst. The participants agreed to discuss the format of and to propose topics for discussion at an international conference on interethnic relations in the Kaliningrad region in November 2002.³

Mr Ginzburg gave an introductory speech in which he stressed the absence of research on minority issues in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* while interethnic relations are, in his opinion, a delicate matter and deserve most careful attention. The strategic goal in this field should be to ensure tolerance, mutual respect and guaranteed rights of minorities. More attention should be given to national-cultural autonomies than to various state authorities. Involvement of minority organizations in different political blocks cannot be allowed.

The speaker described the ethnic processes in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* as having features of a melting pot as known in some other regions of the world. After the Second World War, representatives of more than 100 different nationalities of the then Soviet Union moved to the Kaliningrad region. After 1991, the state authorities appeared to be unprepared to deal with the enclave status of the region. Later, the right solution was regarded to be a federal

³ I am thankful to Mr Vadim Martyniuk, press officer of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* Duma, for sharing with me his notes taken at the Roundtable, which I have used in writing this report.

law establishing the Kaliningrad free trade zone, which helped preserve social peace and avoid interethnic conflict. Currently, the region is facing a new serious challenge as an enclave in the context of the EU enlargement. An answer to that should be found in an agreement between Moscow and the EU. So far, very little progress can be reported. The first half of the 1990s was practically lost. Regional powers were unable to evaluate the situation and failed to send adequate impulses to the federal centre. In the second half of the 1990s, the situation started to change. After his election, Mr Jegorov, the new Governor of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*, has spent almost four hours, more than any other regional leader, in meetings with President Putin, who has been in Kaliningrad twice himself. In July 2001, at the meeting of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, a strategy of openness of the Kaliningrad region was preferred to the strategy of a closed military outpost of Russia. The speaker claimed that the Russian Foreign Ministry has in fact surrendered to the tough stance of the EU on the Kaliningrad enclave. On that background, he considered it a positive development that at the 29 May 2002 EU-Russia summit, President Putin presented the views which were submitted by the Kaliningrad *Oblast*. Additionally, the *Oblast* Duma has sent its appeals to the Prime Minister of Russia and to the EU. If the region ends up as an isolated reservation, separatist moods as well as interethnic tensions will be given a boost.

In the speaker's opinion, the general public, and particularly the young people of the region, need to be enlightened and educated on minority issues. Currently, several negative tendencies in this field can be observed: there are anti-Caucasian and anti-Semitic moods in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*; negative attitudes have started to develop against Koreans who sell their products on the Kaliningrad markets; a group of people have demanded to raze the settlement of the Kaliningrad Roma with bulldozers. Several anti-minority actions (graffiti, vandalizing of a Jewish cemetery, distribution of insulting printed materials) have taken place but the reaction of the authorities has not always been efficient. The speaker considered it as disturbing that not all minority organizations have facilities where they can conduct their activities. Therefore, he supported the idea of establishing a "House of Friendship" which would provide some 20 rooms for the said purposes.

In the discussion, it was noted that although the Administration of the *Oblast* has a special structure which deals with ethnic relations, the Duma has sought to react to proposals

relating to minorities and to give them legislative solutions. It was stressed that many migrants to the region have arrived from areas of ethnic tension or conflict, which influences their attitudes and reasoning. An apprehension was expressed that the tough position of the EU on visa issues might fuel the feelings of xenophobia in the region and cause ethnopolitical tension. One participant noted several cases of anti-German utterances in the Russian media and stressed that 60 years after their deportation Russian Germans have not yet been exonerated.

The following presentations and discussions focussed on the various aspects of the forthcoming international conference and on how it should be shaped. One participant wished that local as well as international scholars played an important role in the conference, having in view that the interethnic relations in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* have been researched insufficiently. Another participant, noting that 120,000 people have come to the region from Kazakhstan, suggested that the reasons and motives of migrating to the Kaliningrad *Oblast* should be studied before the conference. Several participants proposed that the keynote speaker at the conference be the Governor of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*, who may outline the problems and prospects of interethnic relations in the overall political context of the region. It was wished that the conference would also address the experience of the EU member countries with national minorities and that it would include work in sections. The role of religious organizations and identity problems of the youth were also mentioned among many other possible topics (see below) of the conference.

One participant was worried that the ethnic origin of individuals, including the members of his own national-cultural autonomy, might not be recorded during the forthcoming population census in Russia.⁴ During the discussion, an explanation for this omission was provided: the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which Russia has ratified, does not allow the state to ask direct questions about one's ethnicity. Thus, the state parties of the Framework Convention should use only indirect methods of data gathering on the ethnic origin of their population.

It was further suggested that thoughtful PR activities should precede and accompany the conference (with the working title *The Role of Interethnic Factors in the Contemporary*

⁴ These worries are typical to post-soviet settings where the minorities are interested in high numbers which supposedly give them better chances to compete with smaller groups for state subsidies.

Development of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*), at the end of which recommendations should be adopted. These recommendations could deal among other issues with the establishment of the “House of Friendship” and the creation of a Consultative Council on Interethnic Relations under the Governor of the region.

On 3 June 2002, the participants gathered to review the conference proposal of the Roundtable meeting, which had been drafted on the basis of the presentations and discussions the day before.

The participants agreed that it should be an international conference with Russian and English as the working languages. The following conference titles had been proposed during the Roundtable:

1. The Role of Interethnic Relations in the Contemporary Development of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*
2. The Development of Interethnic Relations as a Factor of the Formation of Civil Society in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*
3. The Society of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*: The Formation and Development of Civil Society

The participants favoured title No. 1.

The participants supported the second half of November 2002 as the time of the conference and the city of Kaliningrad as its venue. As the aim of the conference, the adoption of recommendations for the development of interethnic relations in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* was acknowledged.

The Roundtable took note that among the participants of the conference, the following institutions and organizations should be represented:

- European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)
- Schleswig-Holstein Institute for Peace Research (SHIP)
- Administration of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*

- Regional Duma
- Kaliningrad state university
- Ombudsperson of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*
- Regional bureau for national statistics
- Associations of national minorities of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*
- Parliamentary assembly of the youth of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*
- Department for constitutional law of the regional Duma and Administration
- Federal structures (dealing minorities and minority rights)
- Russian Academy of Science.

It was proposed that apart from the plenary sessions, the conference should have sections as follows:

- 1st Section: The Development of Interethnic Relations as a Factor of the Formation of Civil Society in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- 2nd Section: Migration Processes and Interethnic relations;
- 3rd Section: Socio-economic Development of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* and Interethnic relations;
- 4th Section: The Enlargement of the EU to the East: Positive and Negative Impact on the Society of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* (Visa and Contacts)
- 5th Problems of Identity of the Youth in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*.

The participants took note that the following questions were recommended for the discussion at the conference:

- Establishment of the “House of Friendship”;
- Consequences of EU enlargement for interethnic relations;
- The role of religious organizations for the strengthening of the civic harmony;
- The specifics of the usage of the international experience of interethnic cooperation in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- How to organize contacts between the national minorities of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;

- Analyses of the interethnic situation of the Kaliningrad *Oblast* in respect of migration processes;
- Ethnocentrism: how it is shaped, and how it should be counteracted;
- Problems of identity and marginalization of the youth;
- Problems of cooperation of associations of national minorities with the media, how to solve these problems;
- Associations of national minorities: experience of their work in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- Legislation in the Kaliningrad *Oblast* that defines the functions/activities of associations of national minorities;
- Problems of the relations between associations of national minorities and the structures of power;
- International and Russian experience of problem solving in interethnic relations;
- The role of associations of national minorities in the rehabilitation of the image of the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- The Problem of registration of the national affiliation with regard to a nationwide population census;
- Forms of representation of associations of national minorities;
- Participation of associations of national minorities in the celebrations of the 750th birthday of the regional capital;
- Organization of the control of the situation of interethnic relations in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- Theory of conflicts;
- The problem of migration and job opportunities as an aspect of social tensions;
- Human rights;
- A comparative study of the historic development of the relations between the nations;
- Forms of preservation and development of national identity in the Kaliningrad *Oblast*;
- Relations between associations of national minorities and political parties.

Closing the Roundtable meeting, **Mr Priit Järve** thanked the participants for their active work and informed them of the next step in the organization of the November 2002

conference, would the meeting of the representatives of ECMI and SHIP to consider and decide on the proposals formulated at the Svetlogorsk Roundtable.

III. Appendix

A. Programme of the Workshop and List of Participants

Programme

Time	Event
26 March	
9:20 – 9:30	Registration of the Participants
9:30 – 9:40	Opening of the Seminar by V. A. Bagalin, Chairman of the Kaliningrad Regional Duma Committee for Law, Order and Security, International and Interethnic Relations
9:40 – 9:50	Speech by O.E. Dubovaja, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee for Information, Printing and Public Relations
9:50- 10:00	Speech by Priit Järve, Acting Deputy Director of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)
10:00 – 10:15	Speech by E. P. Kuldyshev, Representative of the Russian Federal Ministry on Federation Affairs in Kaliningrad
10:15 – 10:30	Speech by I. F. Vershinina, Plenipotentiary on Human Rights in the Kaliningrad Region
10:30 – 11:00	Speeches by representatives of national-cultural autonomies and organizations of the region
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee break
11:15 – 12:15	Discussion
12:15 – 12:30	Break
12:30 – 13:30	Transfer to the Svetlogorsk hotel “Rauschen II”
13:30 – 14:00	Check-in
14:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 14:40	Introduction to the discussion by V.A. Bagalin
14:40 – 15:30	Discussion
15:30 – 15:45	Al’vidas Muliolis: “Regional National Cultural Autonomy of the Lithuanians in the Social-Political Life of the Region”
15:45 – 16:00	Michail Achramovic: “National-Cultural Autonomy and Problems of Adaptation”
16:00 – 16:15	Val’ter Lejtner: “Cultural Relations and their Role in the Formation of a Civil Society in the Kaliningrad Region”
16:15 – 16:30	Marija Ogol’: “Questions of the Extension of Interethnic Contacts in the Culture of National Groups”
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break
17:00 – 18:00	Discussion
19:30	Dinner

27 March	
9:00 –10:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 11:30	Continuation of the discussion
11:30 – 12:00	Coffee-break
12:00 – 13:30	Discussion of the results of the seminar and preparation of the final document
13:30 – 14:00	Summary of the results of the Seminar (V. Bagalin, P. Järve)
14:00 – 15:00	Lunch
15:00 –17:00	Free time
18:00	Departure to Kaliningrad

List of participants

No.	Name	Position and Organization
1.	Achramovic, Michail	President, Public organization “Association of Polish Culture in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> ”
2.	Andrejev, Anatolij	Ataman (Cossack Chieftain, Chief), Public Organization “Unification of Cossaks of Kaliningrad – Stanitsa (large Cossack village) Andreevskaja”
3.	Bagalin, Vladimir	Chairman of the Committee, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
4.	Balobanova, Nina	President, Kaliningrad Regional Public Charity Organization “Sud’by” (“Fates”)
5.	Bondarenko, Ella	Vice-President, Youth Parliamentarian Assembly (MPA)
6.	Borovskoj, Vsevolod	Office Manager, Kaliningrad foundation “Regional Strategy”
7.	Chaiauskas, Eugenius	Vice-President, Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of the Lithuanians of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
8.	Cherniak, Aleksandr	Assistant of the Committee Chairman, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
9.	Chitlidze, Avtandil	President, Kaliningrad Public Organization of Georgian Population of the <i>Oblast</i> “Iverija”
10.	Daljajnov, Dolatgerej	President, Kaliningrad Public Organization of the Ossetian Population “Alanija”
11.	Damer, Anna	President, Kaliningrad Regional Public Organization of Russian German People “Zemland”
12.	Dolgov, Gennadij	Member of Council, Public Organization “Society of Polish Culture in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> ”
13.	Drancuk, Ljubomir	President, Regional Public Organization of Ukraininan Culture “Dumka”
14.	Dubovaja, Olga	Deputy Chairperson, Committee on Information, Press and Public Relations, Administration of the <i>Oblast</i>
15.	Gnatenko, Konstantin	President, International Association of Public Unification
16.	Grechko, Jossif	President of the Council, Byelorussian National Autonomy “Kaliningrad National Group of Byelorussians”
17.	Järve, Priit	Acting Deputy Director, European Centre for Minority Issues
18.	Kabun, Ivan	Vice-President, International Association of Public Unions
19.	Kazakov, Aleksandr	President, Information-Cultural Centre at the Kaliningrad National Group of Byelorussian
20.	Korneeva, Natalja	Assistant of Deputy, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
21.	Kuldyshev, Evgenij	Representative in Kaliningrad, Russian Federal Ministry on Federation Affairs
22.	Kuchma, Maksim	Leader, Kaliningrad Regional Public Organization “Neman – Plen”
23.	Lejtner, Valter	President, Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of Germans in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>

24.	Levcenko, Vladimir	President, Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of Russians in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
25.	Ljubjanaja, Antonina	President of the Council, Public Organization “Zelenogradsk – Pinneberg”
26.	Makeev, Igor	Leader, Kaliningrad Regional Association of Societies of Culture and Links to foreign Countries
27.	Mumeuolis, Alvidas	President, Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of Lithuanians in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
28.	Ogol, Maria	President, Charity Christian Public Organization of Ukrainians in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> “Dobrodija”
29.	Podulov, Aleksandr	Assistant of the Committee Chairman, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
30.	Rassulov, Kachor	President, Kaliningrad Regional Public Organization Tadjik Community “Ismail Somuni”
31.	Savickas, Anton	President, Public organization “Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Lithuanian Association”
32.	Sokolova, Irina	Vice-President, Kaliningrad Regional Public Organization Tadjik Community “Ismaila Somuni”
33.	Vershinina, Irina	Ombudsperson, Plenipotentiary on Human Rights in the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>

B. Programme of the Roundtable and List of Participants

Programme

Time	Event
01 June	
17:00	Departure of the participants from Kaliningrad to Svetlogorsk
18:00 – 20:00	Check-in at the hotel “Rauschen II” and dinner
02 June	
9:00 – 10:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 10:30	Opening of the workshop (Solomon Ginzburg and Priit Järve)
10:30 – 11:00	Introductory presentation by Solomon Ginzburg, Member of the Kaliningrad Duma
11:00 – 11:30	Discussion
11:30 – 11:45	Presentation by Igor Gurov, Consultant of the Department for Public Associations, Religious Organizations and Nationality Affairs of the Administration of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
11:45 – 12:15	Discussion
12:15 – 12:45	Coffee break
12:45 – 13:00	Presentation by Anatolii Kostiuk, Chairman of the national-cultural autonomy of Ukrainians “Batkivshina”
13:00 – 13:30	Discussion
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 14:45	Presentation by Jossif Grechko, Chairman of the Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of Byelorussians of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
14:45 – 15:00	Discussion
15:00 – 15:15	Presentation by Rudolf Alexanjan, Chairman of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Association of Armenian history and culture “Garun”
15:15 – 15:30	Discussion
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 16:15	Presentation by Andrei Rende, Vice-Chairman of the Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of Germans of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
16:15 – 18:00	General discussion
19:00	Dinner

03 June	
9:00 – 10:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 12:00	Discussion of the concluding document
12:00	Closing of the workshop and departure of the participants to Kaliningrad

List of Participants

No.	Name	Position and Organization
1.	Alexanjan, Rudolf	Chairman, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Association of Armenian History and Culture “Garun”
2.	Borovskoj, Vsevolod	Office Manager, Kaliningrad foundation “Regional Strategy”
3.	Chaiauskas, Eugenius	Director, Foundation of Lithuanian culture in Russia
4.	Cherniak, Alexandr	Expert, Kaliningrad foundation “Regional Strategy”
5.	Ginzburg, Solomon	Deputy, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
6.	Grechko, Jossif	Chairman, Regional national-cultural autonomy “Kaliningrad community of Byelorussians”
7.	Gurov, Igor	Consultant, Administration of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
8.	Iafasov, Abdurashad	Vice-Chairman, Kaliningrad branch of “Mediasojuz”
9.	Järve, Priit	Senior Analyst, European Centre for Minority Issues
10.	Kostiuk, Anatolii	Chairman, Ukrainian national-cultural autonomy “Batkivshina”
11.	Martyniuk, Vadim	Press officer, Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i> Duma
12.	Rende, Andrei	Vice-Chairman, Regional national-cultural autonomy of Germans of the Kaliningrad <i>Oblast</i>
13.	Schielberg, Silke	Doctoral student, Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace