



Federal Union of European Nationalities

RESOLUTIONS

ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES IN BOZEN/BULSAN/BOLZANO

RESOLUTIONS 2025

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RESOLUTION 2025-01

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

The right for the Dodecanese Turks to use “Turkish” as a designation for their cultural identity

The Greek authorities have banned the use of the word “Turk”. According to official Greek policy, the “Turkish” minority is referred to as “Muslim”, but there is a Turkish population of over 9,000 living in the Dodecanese, mainly on the islands of Rhodes and Kos.

After taking over the islands in 1947, Greece has declined to implement the cultural rights of the Dodecanese Turks on the pretext that the Dodecanese were under Italian administration when the Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923. This assumption brought forth by Greece is in violation of the provisions of treaties such as the Article 45 of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923 as well as the 1947 Paris Peace Treaty. Since the above-cited treaties were made valid for “all the territories of Greece”, they should still be in force today and are legally binding for the Dodecanese.

The decision taken by the International Court of Justice regarding Article 15 of the 1978 Vienna Convention on the Succession of States in respect of treaties is also along these lines (*). The decision once again stipulated that the concept of “status of the country’s territory” should be interpreted in a manner that includes not only the territory at the time of the agreement but also the territory acquired by the country later on.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates calls on Greece

to implement the decision of the International Court of Justice and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and to allow the words “Turk” and “Turkish” for all institutions and organisations of the Dodekanes Turks. (**)

(*) Convention de Vienne sur la succession d’Etats en matière de traités, conclue à Vienne le 23 août 1978, UNTS, Vol. 1946, ss. 3-189, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/275225>

(**) The resolution entitled “The Situation of the Greek Citizens of Turkish Descent in Rhodes and Kos” adopted by the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe’s Parliamentary Assembly on 9 March 2012.

RESOLUTION 2025-02

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Resolution on Linguistic Choice in the Spanish Justice System

The current legal framework governing the Spanish justice system, as set out in Article 231 of Organic Law 6/1985 of the Judiciary (LOPJ), imposes Castilian (Spanish) as the default language of judicial proceedings. The use of co-official languages, such as Catalan, is only permitted if no party objects—effectively making linguistic rights conditional and unenforceable.

This situation constitutes a systematic violation of international standards, disproportionately affecting Catalan speakers and other minoritised language communities. According to the Department of Justice of the Generalitat de Catalunya, only region where data is gathered - the only region where such data is systematically collected - more than 79% of requests to receive all court recommendations in Catalan are not respected, while only 1.7% of similar requests in Spanish are rejected. The situation is demonstrably worse in the Valencian Community and the Balearic Islands, where no such option is provided. Notably, fewer than 7% of judicial decisions in Catalonia are issued in Catalan, a figure starkly misaligned with the region's sociolinguistic reality, where over 45% of the population are Catalan speakers.

The absence of mandatory language proficiency requirements for judges, prosecutors, and civil servants stationed in Catalan-speaking territories, as stipulated in Articles 483 and 530 of the LOPJ, exacerbates the issue. Knowledge of the co-official language is regarded merely as a merit-based consideration, rather than a binding requirement. This legislative deficiency leads to systemic discrimination, denial of service, and a climate of apprehension among Catalan speakers, who may fear using their language in court due to the risk of retaliation or compromised legal standing.

This imbalance has been repeatedly flagged by the Council of Europe, the Committee of Experts on the ECRML, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, all of whom have urged the Spanish State to bring its legal framework into conformity with international standards.

Equal access to justice necessarily entails linguistic equity. The Spanish justice system must reflect the multilingual character of the State and honour its obligations under both domestic legislation and international human rights instruments.

The FUEEN Assembly of Delegates calls upon the Spanish Government and all political parties

- to support the urgent amendment of Articles 231, 483, and 530 of Organic Law 6/1985, with a view to normalising the use of all co-official languages in the administration of justice; to ensure that citizens—not judges—retain the right to determine the language of proceedings; and to require that all judicial personnel operating in bilingual territories possess adequate proficiency in the relevant co-official language(s)

The FUEEN Assembly of Delegates requests the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the General Council of the Judiciary in Spain as well as the High Courts of Justice of Catalonia, the Valencian Community and the Balearic Islands

- to take proactive measures to guarantee full and effective equality for Spain's minoritised languages in the judicial system; to initiate investigations into failures to uphold linguistic rights; to issue warnings to non-compliant judges; and, where necessary, to impose appropriate sanctions in cases of continued infringement

The FUEEN Assembly of Delegates requests the European Commission

- to investigate this systematic violation of the international standards and to call upon the Spanish State to undertake the necessary legislative and administrative reforms.

RESOLUTION 2025-03

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Violation of the Freedom of Association of the “Turkish Community” in Western Thrace

The associations bearing the word “Turkish” in their names of the Turkish community in Western Thrace, which was granted minority status and rights under the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, operated officially without any obstacles for approximately 50 years.

However, the Xanthi Turkish Union (founded in 1927) was dissolved in 1986 due to the word “Turkish” in its name. The Xanthi Turkish Union, which was dissolved, and the Evros Prefecture Minority Youth Association, founded in 1995, and the Cultural Association of Turkish Women of the Prefecture of Rodopi, founded in 2001, whose registration applications were rejected by the competent courts, filed applications with the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). In the three cases known as the Bekir-Ousta and Others group of cases, the ECtHR ruled in 2008 that Greece had violated Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees the freedom of assembly and association. Greece has persistently refused to execute the ECtHR judgments for the past 17 years.

Despite the ECtHR judgments from 2008, the Cultural Association of Turkish Women of the Prefecture of Xanthi, which applied to the competent court in 2010, was not registered on grounds that the word “Turkish” in its name was “misleading and could cause problems for public order”. The Cultural Association of Turkish Women of the Prefecture of Xanthi, which applied to the ECtHR, won the case titled *Sagir and Others v. Greece* (Application No. 34724/18) on 24 June 2025, with the court ruling that Greece had violated Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) on freedom of association.

The ECtHR ruled that the inclusion of the word “Turkish” in the name of the association could not be considered a threat to a democratic society and that there was no concrete evidence that the name of the association threatened public order

([https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:\[%22001-243777%22\]}}](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-243777%22]}})).

The *Sagir* judgment, which addresses the same fundamental issue as the Bekir-Ousta group of cases, indicates that the dissolution of the associations whose names include the word “Turkish” or the rejection of their registration applications are not individual or isolated cases but rather point to the existence of a systematic problem.

Violations will continue to occur if the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights are not executed in the Bekir-Ousta group of cases.

The FUEEN Assembly of Delegates calls on Greece:

- To guarantee the freedom of association of the Turkish community in Western Thrace and ensure that the ECtHR judgments in the Bekir-Ousta and Others group of cases are executed in full and without delay. If Greek authorities fail to take concrete and genuine steps by the December 2025 review of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Committee should initiate the infringement procedure against Greece for failing to fulfil its obligations under Article 46(1) of the Convention.
- The ECtHR judgment on the Cultural Association of Turkish Women of the Prefecture of Xanthi must be executed immediately, fully and without exception.
- In line with the decisions and case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, obstacles to the registration of associations belonging to the Turkish community in Western Thrace whose names include “Turkish”, “Minority”, or “Western Thrace” must be removed.

RESOLUTION 2025-04

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Right of the People of Pays Nantais (Loire-Atlantique) to Decide on Reunification with Brittany

The Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN)

- Recalls that the Pays Nantais (Loire-Atlantique) was historically part of Brittany for centuries, with Nantes as its capital.
- Notes that the detachment of Loire-Atlantique from Brittany, imposed in 1941 under the Vichy regime and later confirmed by successive French governments, was carried out without democratic consultation.
- Regrets that despite repeated public demands, including a 2019 petition signed by over 105,000 citizens, no referendum has been organised.
- Is concerned that the refusal of the French authorities and courts to allow a vote perpetuates a denial of democracy.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates

- Demands that the French government authorise a democratic consultation of all registered voters in Loire-Atlantique on whether they wish to join the Brittany Region;
- Calls upon the Conseil Départemental of Loire-Atlantique to organise this consultation transparently and impartially, in cooperation with the French State;
- Requests that international observers, including FUEN and the Council of Europe, be invited to monitor the process;
- Declares that resolving this question democratically would be a positive example for Europe in respecting historical identities and the will of local populations.

RESOLUTION 2025-05

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUE) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Support on the education in Breton

Education in Breton is under threat from regional and national policies. France has always struggled to recognise the right to education in minority languages within its territory. This constant struggle to find funding, gain recognition for qualifications, find teachers, premises and teaching materials, or simply promote immersive education and the possibility of taking the Brevet and Baccalauréat exams in Breton, is an obstacle for the Breton community.

Since 1977, Diwan schools have been offering immersive learning of the Breton language, inspired by the Basque Ikastola model. Diwan, which means “seed” in Breton, is a non-profit organisation. It cannot be fully integrated into the public system due to the limited use of French in its courses, but this does not prevent it from offering free education for all in Breton. This educational project receives public funding, and agreements have been reached between Diwan and the State for the payment of teachers’ salaries. Despite this, the system is regularly threatened by the French State.

Diwan has recently experienced funding problems, and the Diwan secondary school in Carhaix, which is one of the best secondary schools in France, has seen its space reduced because Diwan does not own the buildings. In addition, pupils have to study in unacceptable conditions. Since the start of the 2024 school year, secondary school pupils have demonstrated on several occasions to protest against the lack of resources. To this end, we are relaying the petition from the Diwan High School Student Committee, Liseidi Stourmerien^[1]. The conditions for students and teachers are deplorable. 250 pupils are housed in a building with nine classrooms, which means there are often 35 pupils in the room. There are no staff rooms and teaching materials are lacking. Many things simply do not work, e.g. the heating and water supply. Cleanliness leaves much to be desired and mould is forming. Worst of all: there is no dialogue and no proposals for solutions. Since the start of the 2024 academic year, Diwan High School in Carhaix has been divided into two parts due to budget cuts. This situation can no longer continue. Promises have been made to us by the Brittany region, but nothing happens.

In addition to Diwan schools, the entire Breton education system is in danger of collapsing. The Breton and Celtic studies departments at Rennes II and the University of Brest are experiencing difficulties due to the

1 Petition : Soutien au Lycée Diwan Carhaix

policies that the French state is applying to universities. The threat of administrative supervision of the University of Rennes II and the non-renewal of teaching posts is impacting the entire Breton community. Without professors, it is impossible to teach the language. This situation affects not only the Breton community but all minorities in France.

The delegates of the FUEN General Assembly call on the French Republic

- to recognise and value degrees in Breton. It must recognise the possibility of access to education in minority languages to protect minority language education from budget cuts.

FUEN calls on the Brittany and Pays de la Loire regions

- to promote Breton in education and to cease all budget cuts to Breton funding.

RESOLUTION 2025-06

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

The rights of the Macedonian national minority in the Republic of Albania

As has been established in many reports of international institutions dealing with minority rights, this institution is susceptible to political interference, which results in its control by the executive branch and its transformation from a body for the protection of minorities into a body detrimental to the dialogue between the Government and minorities.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates calls on the Government of the Republic of Albania

- to transform the Committee for National Minorities from a consultative body of the Government into a Ministry for National Minorities in the Republic of Albania with more serious and binding powers for the affirmation of national minorities in the Republic of Albania.
- to sign and ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

References

<https://ilinden-tirana.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/fifth-opinion-on-republic-of-albania-advisory-committee-on-the-framework-convention-for-the-protection-of-national-minorities-2023.pdf>

https://upr-info.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014-04/coe_upr19_alb_e_annexe2_2.pdf

KM No. 127 of 11.03.2004 For the establishment of the State Committee of Minorities / VKM nr 127 datë 11.03.2004. Për krijimin e Komitetit Shtetëror të Minoriteteve / ВКМ бр.127 од 11.03.2004 г. За формирање на Државниот комитет на малцинствата

Resolution from the Macedonian association "Ilinden"-Tirana voted by the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) in the congress in Husum, Federal Republic of Germany on September 19 – 22, 2024

<https://ilinden-tirana.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/resolution-from-the-macedonian-association-ilinden-tirana-voted-by-the-federal-union-of-european-nationalities-fuen-in-the-congress-in-husum-federal-republic-of-germany-on-september-19-22-2024.pdf>

<https://www.ecmi.de/fileadmin/downloads/publications/JEMIE/2019/Djordjevic.pdf>

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RESOLUTION 2025-07

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

On the Return of the Meskhetian Turks and the Strengthening of Georgia's European Integration

The Assembly welcomes Georgia's aspiration towards European integration and supports its path to EU membership. However, genuine alignment with European values requires not only institutional reforms but also the resolution of long-standing injustices, including the fate of the Meskhetian Turks — the indigenous people of southern Georgia forcibly deported in 1944.

Since the adoption of the previous FUEN resolution in 2023, no progress has been made in securing the return of the Meskhetian Turks. Georgia, as a candidate country for EU membership, remains the only state in the region that has not taken concrete steps to repatriate a deported population, despite its international obligations.

FUEN calls upon:

1. The Authorities of Georgia:

- to fulfill their commitments made upon joining the Council of Europe by enabling the return of the Meskhetian Turks to their historical homeland.
- to revise and adopt fair, modern procedures for the restoration of citizenship, in line with current international standards and free from ethnic or religious discrimination.
- to ensure the social, economic, and cultural integration of returning families, including access to housing, land, education, and healthcare.

2. The European Union and International Partners:

- to treat progress on the Meskhetian Turks issue as a key indicator of Georgia's adherence to fundamental EU values and accession criteria.
- to support Georgia and displaced persons through coordinated financial, technical, and legal assistance for the implementation of a sustainable repatriation process.
- to promote open cooperation and monitoring within the frameworks of the UN, Council of Europe, and OSCE.

3. Finally:

- Representatives of the public organisation “Vatan” and members of the Meskhetian Turkish organisations continue to be systematically denied entry into Georgia, effectively blocking dialogue and demonstrating a lack of political will to resolve this issue.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates reaffirms that historical justice is an essential component of European integration. Until Georgia addresses the rights of the Meskhetian Turks, its path toward the European Union must remain conditional upon tangible progress.

RESOLUTION 2025-08

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Support to the Greenlandic Inuit

The current situation in Greenland is worrying in many respects, given US President Donald Trump's statements about a possible annexation and the Danish government's stance. The Inuit are one of the oldest peoples in Europe. The Inuit people in Greenland have been colonised by the Danes since the 18th century.

Racism against the Inuit in Greenland still exists. There were also problems with Greenland's representation in the Arctic Council, but these have now been resolved.¹ The right of the Inuit to be represented in international institutions in all matters concerning Greenland must be respected.

The current global political situation leaves little room for the linguistic and cultural needs of the Greenlandic people, who number only 57,000 (2024). It is worrying that their voice is hardly heard in European discourse. We support the Greenlandic Inuit communities in these difficult times and are monitoring the current situation in Greenland.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates

- calls for international solidarity with the Inuit communities

¹ <https://www.altinget.dk/arktis/artikel/snart-bliver-en-groenlaender-ambassadoer-for-hele-kongeriget>

RESOLUTION 2025-09

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Support for the Kanak people in New Caledonia

New Caledonia has been a French colony since 1853 and is therefore one of the European Union's overseas countries and territories. Originally used as a penal colony, European settlers discovered mineral resources there, such as nickel. Increasing European settlement led to uprisings against colonisation. Colonial policy marginalised the Kanaks, who today make up only about 41% of the total population of 296,000 (2025).

The Matignon Agreement (1988) was signed after further unrest in New Caledonia in order to de-escalate the situation. The French and New Caledonians agreed to hold a referendum on New Caledonia's self-determination in 1998. In 1998, the New Caledonians voted for partial autonomy, which meant that the military, security, economy and justice sectors would remain under French administration from 2018 onwards.

The Nouméa Agreement (1998) stipulated that only people who were registered before 1998 (and their descendants) would be allowed to vote. The aim was to prevent voters from mainland France from dominating the electorate. Three referendums (2018, 2020 and 2021) resulted in a majority rejection of independence, with the 2021 vote being boycotted by independence supporters due to the Covid crisis.

The current French government has now proposed changing the requirements for voting rights. A reform now proposes to extend voting rights to people who have lived in New Caledonia for at least ten years – that is around 25,000 people. This will reduce the voting weight of the Kanaks. There is still unrest in New Caledonia.

New Caledonia remains on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories, underscoring its unresolved colonial status.

The delegates of the FUEN General Assembly

- call for international solidarity with the Kanak people of New Caledonia

RESOLUTION 2025-10

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Protecting minority rights and strengthening democracy in Europe

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, Europe has faced multiple crises – economic, social and environmental – that have reshaped its political landscape. Populism has surged.

Populist parties are fuelling division in our society by exploiting social fears and often targeting vulnerable groups, including language communities and national minorities. They capitalise on people's fears and promote exclusionary identity politics. In doing so, they threaten our principles of equality, human rights and cultural diversity, on which European democracy is based. In view of the rise in hate speech, it is crucial to counter these tendencies and strengthen democratic values, as they remain the strongest protection for our communities and our common future.

Although we live in countries where the rule of law guarantees human rights, our current reality is far from ideal. The international community must recognise our place in society as national minorities and European language groups. We must stand together against populism and the erosion of democratic principles.

FUEN urges that the legal protection of minority rights be strengthened.

Democratic institutions and the position of minorities within these institutions must be protected. Political education and programmes of democratic citizen participation that promote diversity, multilingualism and human rights must be strengthened.

FUEN calls for decisive action to counter extremism, hatred and exclusion, which are spreading in our societies!

URGENT RESOLUTION 2025-11

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

Ensuring the survival of the existence of the Greek-Orthodox Minority in Istanbul

The Greek-Orthodox Minority of Istanbul today is living an expatriate community outside of their native City to a percentage 99%. The very existence of the Community living in Istanbul is endangered because of the anti-minority policies exercised by consequent governments of the Republic of Türkiye throughout 1923-2000. While the minority still had 100,000 members in 1960, today there are fewer than 1,000 members.

The prime causes of the enormous decline were

- (a) The mass scale Pogrom that took place on the night of 6-7 September 1955 and
- (b) The massive deportations during the years 1964-65.

At the 70th and 60th anniversaries of these measures, the Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans (EFC) appeals to the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye at the 70th anniversary of the Pogrom of 6-7/9/1955 to investigate this and disclose the real perpetrators. The President of Türkiye Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan on the 64th anniversary of the Coup d'état of 27/5/1960 stated that "the consequent regime de-railings throughout 1960-2000 started by pressing the button on 6-7/9/19551.

A way to prevent the complete disappearance of the Greek-Orthodox Minority of Istanbul is the repatriation of even a small number of youths of the expatriate Community. EFC has submitted concrete proposals to the Government of Türkiye to achieve this repatriation under the title "Program HOPE".

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates calls on the Government of the Republic of Türkiye

- to review the proposals in the Programme HOPE and to cooperate with EFC on implementing the initiative.

¹ <https://www.iletisim.gov.tr/turkce/haberler/detay/cumhurbaskani-erdogan-uzerinden-degil-64-sene-asirlar-bile-gecse-darbecile-ri-unutmayacagiz-ve-affetmeyecegiz>

URGENT RESOLUTION 2025-12

The Delegates of the Member Organisations of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) adopted the following resolution at their Assembly of Delegates on 24 October 2025 in Bozen/Bulsan/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy:

On the protection of the rights of the indigenous Crimean Tatar people and national minorities in Ukraine

Russia's invasion of Ukraine, accompanied by the occupation of parts of sovereign Ukrainian territory and attempts to annex it, has now lasted eleven years. The war has resulted in enormous human losses, colossal destruction in Ukraine, forced millions of Ukrainians to seek refuge abroad, and millions more to flee their homes and become internally displaced persons, leading to economic instability and a humanitarian crisis.

The war has significantly worsened the lives of many people, including Crimean Tatars and national minorities.

Crimean Tatars are being forcibly expelled from their historical homeland, and their land is being populated by Russian citizens and replaced by people from Russia. Indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine have been victims of various forms of discrimination by the occupier, which is particularly evident in the treatment of the Crimean Tatar people and the Azov Greeks of Ukraine.

Since the beginning of the war, indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine have demonstrated a strong civic identity and Ukrainian patriotism, for which they have been subjected to repression by the occupiers. Crimean Tatars and national minorities are suffering in the occupied territories.

More than 65% of all Ukrainian citizens illegally imprisoned on politically motivated charges in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are Crimean Tatars.

Illegal searches, torture, murders, limited access to adequate medical care, and psychological pressure in prisons—all of these have been experienced by representatives of the indigenous Crimean Tatar people of Ukraine in Crimea since the annexation in 2014.

The FUEN Assembly of Delegates

- strongly condemns Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, which also results in suffering for the indigenous peoples of Ukraine—the Karaites, Crimean Tatars, and Krymchaks—and for Ukraine's national minorities.
- strongly condemns the war crimes and crimes against civilians that Russian occupation forces continue to commit on Ukrainian territory.

FUEN calls on Russia

- to cease the practice of torture in places of detention, including by withholding necessary medical care.
- to release all imprisoned Ukrainian citizens – residents of occupied Crimea – who are imprisoned on politically motivated charges and who have illnesses that prevent them from being held in custody in accordance with international law.

We would like to remind Russia that the persecution of Crimean Tatars in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea meets all the criteria required by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), and such persecution must cease.

FUEN commends Ukraine's efforts to improve its legislation on the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities in the midst of the Russian invasion and calls on the Ukrainian authorities to develop an inclusive post-war policy towards the indigenous Crimean Tatar people and national minorities, and to consider ethnolinguistic diversity as an asset of Ukrainian society and an integral part of the pan-Ukrainian identity.

FUEN calls on Ukraine

- to engage Crimean Tatars through the Mejlis, the highest representative body of the indigenous Crimean Tatar people, and national minorities in a process of constructive consultations through their organizations, and indigenous and national minority experts in advisory councils to legislative and executive authorities at the local and regional levels of self-government and at the national level.

FUEN calls on the EU and the international community

- to provide Ukraine with appropriate assistance to support measures that promote the preservation of ethnic and linguistic diversity in Ukraine, particularly in the process of Ukraine's accession to the EU and the implementation of the Copenhagen criteria for admission.
- to allocate additional resources to help indigenous peoples and national minorities displaced by war preserve their collective identity while under temporary protection in the EU.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People propose holding a “Day of Indigenous Peoples and National Minorities of Ukraine” in the European Parliament. We ask FUEN for assistance in organizing and raising funds.



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