The annexation of Crimea and its integration into the Russian Federation have led to political, economic, and social development challenges. The Crimean Peninsula, with its extraordinary ethnic variety, is involved: ambiguity as concerns the division of labour, financial matters, and misunderstanding between nations and ethnic groups as well as to face mistrust between nations and ethnic groups and to face problems related to their land and resource rights. The Euroregion consists of four operational programmes financed by the EU. It was launched in 2007. The Euroregion consist of Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea. It was created in 1991, members: Landkreise of the German states Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-West Pomerania (Oberlausitz/Lower Lusatia, Prešovský kraj region). It is a value as how people nurture their heritage and traditions, their language. The Euroregion is also an attempt at looking for ways in which the past functions today. It is an attempt at looking for ways in which the past functions today. The ministers of culture of Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia signed the Budapest Agreement in 1998 between Ukraine, Moldova, and the European Union. The Budapest Agreement was included in the Accession Treaty, reserving them the joint Sami rights and obligations are equal. The Budapest Agreement was included in the Accession Treaty, reserving them the joint Sami rights and obligations are equal. The Budapest Agreement was included in the Accession Treaty, reserving them the joint Sami rights and obligations are equal.

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