



International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

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Held at the Palais Wilson, Geneva, on Thursday, 24 April 2025, at 10 a.m.

Chair: Mr. Balcerzak

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The meeting was called to order at 10.00 a.m.

Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States Parties under article 9 of the Convention

Combined twenty-fourth to twenty-sixth periodic reports submitted by Ukraine under article 9 of the Convention, due in 2020 (continued) (CERD/C/UKR/24-26)

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Ukraine joined the meeting.*
2. **The Chair**, welcoming the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the meeting, explained that the other members of the delegation would be participating via video link.
3. **Mr. Guissé** (Country Rapporteur) said that he was aware that Ukraine had adopted several laws to enhance the protection of minorities and communities, including the Act on National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine. However, the law continued to discriminate between ethnic minorities who spoke an official language of the European Union and those who did not, including those who spoke Russian, Armenian or Romani. The latter group were not afforded the same rights in relation to education, advertising, elections, public events and the media. In addition, the law provided for the temporary suspension of several rights, including the right of peaceful assembly, for national minorities who identified their affiliation by ethnic origin with an aggressor State while the country was under martial law and for six months thereafter. He wished to know what measures would be taken to eliminate all discriminatory provisions from the Act on National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine and how the participation of ethnic and national minority groups in drafting the relevant amendments would be ensured.
4. While it was aware that the State party had taken measures to protect the Crimean Tatars, especially those who had fled the Crimea since 2014, the Committee remained concerned by reports that those who had settled in regions under the authority of the State Party were struggling to gain access to employment, social services and educational institutions. There were numerous reports available on the situation of members of Roma communities and the Crimean Tatars, but the Committee was in need of information on the access of other ethnic or national minority groups to a quality education in their mother tongues. The Committee would also appreciate information on the representation of minority groups in public sector employment, the parliament, law enforcement and the judiciary. In addition, information would be welcome on the measures taken to ensure the consultation and participation of ethnic or national minority groups regarding the implementation and monitoring of legislation and policy frameworks having a bearing on their rights.
5. He would be interested to learn more about the mandate and activities of the State Service for Ethnic Affairs and Freedom of Conscience, the Council for Inter-Ethnic Harmony and the Expert Council on Ethnic Affairs, their engagement with ethnic and national minorities and the coordination mechanisms in place between them.
6. There had been reports of a lack of support for the exercise of political rights and participation in public affairs by women belonging to ethnic or national minority groups. In addition, the ongoing armed conflict had subjected women to intersecting forms of discrimination and increased socioeconomic barriers. It would be helpful to know what measures had been taken to support the efforts of women members of ethnic or national minority groups in those areas of activity.
7. Legislative amendments restricting freedom of religion or belief on the grounds of national security had come into force in September 2024, yet it appeared that national security was not one of the permissible grounds for such restrictions under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or the European Convention on Human Rights. Moreover, there was reportedly a tendency to restrict or prohibit the activities of religious organizations, including the Russian Orthodox Church, and to dissolve Ukrainian religious organizations affiliated with foreign religious organizations. The Committee therefore wished to learn more about the necessity and proportionality of such measures.
8. The situation of migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons had reportedly worsened since the introduction of martial law in February 2022. The current legal framework and its implementation was giving rise to inconsistencies with international

standards, including the Convention and the Constitution of Ukraine, as recent amendments had granted discretionary powers to law enforcement agencies to expel individuals without the constitutionally required judicial oversight. It also appeared that several laws had been amended to introduce additional grounds for non-admission of asylum applications at the border, with limited rights of appeal. Foreigners and stateless persons could thus be forcibly deported without a court order. Access to asylum and statelessness determination procedures had also apparently been restricted, especially for persons with ties to the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus.

9. The Committee had received reports indicating that asylum applications were often refused orally without an official decision, even though the courts had recognized such practices as unlawful; that children born to stateless persons in Ukraine faced difficulties in acquiring citizenship; and that, while refugees and stateless persons could apply for social housing, asylum-seekers could not. He would therefore like to know how the Government planned to address the inconsistencies in asylum procedures in order to bring them into line with international standards and the Convention, in particular, by ensuring that asylum applications were equitably processed in a timely fashion.

10. While the Government had made considerable progress in addressing statelessness, challenges remained regarding the implementation of the recently introduced statelessness determination procedure. A bill registered in parliament in January 2024 proposed to revoke Ukrainian citizenship in the case of individuals who had voluntarily acquired the citizenship of an “aggressor State”. While he understood that Ukrainians in Crimea who had been forced to acquire Russian citizenship were exempted under that bill, residents of other occupied territories were not. He therefore wished to know how the Government would address the potential risk of stripping Ukrainian citizenship from residents of occupied territories.

11. **The Chair** said that, before giving the floor to the delegation, he wished to refer to the attacks and casualties that had occurred in Kyiv and elsewhere in Ukraine the previous night. He did not recall ever holding a dialogue with a delegation located in a city which had been bombed the night before. On behalf of the Committee, he wished to express his dismay at the civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure that had been caused and to note that he and the entire Committee were very much concerned by those tragic events.

12. **A representative of Ukraine**, expressing gratitude for the Committee’s expression of sympathy with the people of Ukraine, said that only a few hours had passed since the most recent Russian bombing of Ukrainian territory, including the capital city, with ballistic missiles from the Black Sea and cruise missiles from inside Russia, along with numerous drone attacks. The final casualty count for the night was not yet known, but at least 10 peaceful citizens were dead and some 100, including children, had been wounded in those attacks.

13. The Act on National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine of 2022 had been discussed with national minority groups at several meetings. The new law updated the previous law, which had been adopted in 1992 immediately after Ukraine had obtained independence.

14. The new law enshrined the ethnic policy of Ukraine and established the responsibilities of the State Service for Ethnic Affairs and Freedom of Conscience, which was the central authority responsible for the formulation of policy on inter-ethnic relations and freedom of religion or belief. Unlike the previous law, there were no limits on the definition of national minorities, so all ethnic groups living in Ukraine that considered themselves to be national minorities were covered. Under the new law, the State Service had been tasked with drafting the necessary by-laws; to date, some 16 such by-laws had been adopted by the parliament to clarify the provisions it contained.

15. The issue of asylum-seekers and stateless persons was the responsibility of the State Migration Service and, unfortunately, no representative of that service was in attendance. His Government would therefore submit written answers to the questions on that subject.

16. As to the question posed at the previous meeting concerning the independence of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the Commissioner served as the country’s single agency tasked with ensuring equality. The Commissioner monitored the activities of all institutions dealing with issues of discrimination in Ukraine. Its independence

was guaranteed by law, and all forms of interference in its activities were prohibited. Its main functions were to monitor compliance with the principle of non-discrimination in a variety of areas, handle complaints and lawsuits concerning discrimination, and submit proposals designed to improve anti-discrimination legislation.

17. The Commissioner produced an annual report on issues relating to discrimination, along with recommendations for ways of preventing and combating it. The Office also liaised with the relevant authorities in addressing violations of human rights and civil rights and freedoms. The Commissioner had field offices in 24 regions in Ukraine, with a total staff of approximately 500. One of its departments, which had a staff of around 20 people, monitored the observance of the equal rights and freedoms of national minorities. Other units focused on the rights of national minorities and Indigenous Peoples, the prevention of human trafficking and the protection of citizenship and political rights. The Office of the Commissioner also had two expert councils: one on equal rights and the prevention of discrimination, and the other on national minorities and Indigenous Peoples. It was a member of the European Network of Equality Bodies.

18. Approximately 400 complaints regarding all forms of discrimination had been received each year by the Commissioner in the years from 2019 to 2023, with between 22 and 55 of those complaints being related to racial or ethnic discrimination.

19. The Office of the Commissioner was currently preparing its annual report; all of its reports were publicly available online in English.

20. **Mr. Guissé** said that he would be grateful if the delegation could provide an answer to his question concerning the impact of martial law on asylum-seekers and stateless persons. In general, it would be helpful if the delegation could provide precise and complete answers to the Committee's questions, since the pertinence of the Committee's concluding observations would largely depend on the quality of the information provided by the delegation during the constructive dialogue.

21. **Ms. Chung** (Country Task Force) said that she would welcome further information about the situation of older persons and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons who belonged to minority groups in the State Party. She would also like to hear more about the ways in which the lives of migrant workers had been impacted by the armed conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

22. **Ms. Tlakula** (Follow-up Coordinator) said that she wished to know what measures the Government had taken in response to the judgment handed down by the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Uzu v. Ukraine* in 2024. The Court had indicated that there were structural shortcomings in the approach taken by the State Party to investigating racially motivated crimes, including an insufficient consideration of the motive of racial hatred as an aggravating circumstance. It had also identified a need to strengthen the training of judges and investigators and to create specialized units in law enforcement agencies to deal with racially motivated crimes. It would be useful to know to what extent those issues had been addressed.

23. **Mr. Diaby** said that he would be interested to know whether any prosecutions had been initiated in relation to allegations of racist treatment of African or Arab migrants by public officials at the border between Ukraine and Poland. It would be helpful to know how many cases relating to such allegations had been brought before the courts. He also wished to know whether the Government had taken any action in the case of Taison, a Brazilian footballer who had been sent off for reacting to racist abuse while playing for FC Shakhtar Donetsk. It would be useful to know whether the incident had been investigated and, if so, what the outcome had been. He would like to know how many people had been granted stateless status under amendments introduced in 2020 to the legislation governing recognition of statelessness. It had been reported that between 10 and 20 per cent of Roma persons in Ukraine did not possess identity documents, which placed them at risk of becoming stateless. He would be interested to know what steps the Government intended to take to address that situation.

24. **Ms. Tebie** asked what measures the State Party was taking or intended to take to guarantee the safety of all persons, including, in particular, African migrants, at its borders.

25. **A representative of Ukraine** said that, under Ukrainian law, women were guaranteed rights on an equal basis with men. Women participated actively in professional and public life and were well represented in senior positions in both the public and private sectors. Indeed, women occupied around half of all ministerial roles in the current Government. Roma women did face greater vulnerability, but the Government and non-governmental organizations provided training and other practical activities to help them to overcome obstacles to their full participation in society.

26. The number of migrant workers living in Ukraine had fallen sharply since the invasion by the Russian Federation. However, once the war was over, the Government would welcome foreign workers who were prepared to contribute to efforts to rebuild the hundreds of towns and cities that had been fully or partially destroyed by Russian aggression.

27. His delegation would respond in writing to the question about the case of *Uzu v. Ukraine*. Generally speaking, the Government actively cooperated with the European Court of Human Rights and made every effort to implement its judgments. However, the Court had recently handed down various rulings regarding the situation in territories occupied by the Russian Federation. Although those cases still concerned Ukraine, it was not easy for the Government to implement judgments relating to territories over which it did not currently exercise control.

28. Although the racism experienced by the footballer Taison was deeply regrettable, it had been an isolated incident and had taken place several years previously. Taison had played for many years at several Ukrainian clubs, and the awful abuse that had been directed at him on the day in question had not been representative of the general behaviour of Ukrainian football fans. At the time, both the player's teammates and his opponents had offered him their sympathy. The police had subsequently investigated the incident, but he could not recall the outcome of the investigation.

29. **A representative of Ukraine** said that, in the days immediately following the initial invasion by Russian armed forces, checkpoints on the western border had been overwhelmed by the mass arrival of people attempting to leave the country. Faced with those difficult circumstances, border officials had tried to give priority to women and children fleeing from the fighting. However, sources affiliated with the Russian Federation had taken advantage of the situation by spreading false information concerning the racist treatment of some individuals arriving at the border. Only a matter of hours after those allegations had first surfaced, the Foreign Minister had issued a statement clarifying that African persons seeking evacuation needed to have equal opportunities to return to their home countries safely and that the Government would spare no effort to solve the problem.

30. The Government took all accounts of unequal or discriminatory treatment very seriously. It was committed to examining every allegation brought to its attention and taking the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence. Immediately following the invasion, one of the Government's priorities had been to ensure that foreign citizens – regardless of their race – could leave Ukraine as quickly and safely as possible. To that end, checkpoints on the western border had been kept open for 24 hours a day, border checks had been simplified and the list of documents required to leave the country had been minimized.

31. **A representative of Ukraine** said that members of the Roma community had historically faced difficulties in obtaining formal identification documents because they had sometimes been unable to provide the required birth certificate or documentation confirming their parentage. To address the issue, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the State Migration Service had developed a simplified documentation procedure for Roma persons. In 2022, the project had been piloted in Zakarpattia Province, where much of the country's Roma population was concentrated. The simplified procedure remained in place, and the Government carried out annual visits to Roma communities to ensure that their members were not experiencing difficulties in accessing documentation.

32. **A representative of Ukraine** said that bill No. 5488 on amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code regarding combating discrimination had been prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police. The purpose of the bill was to harmonize the way in which discriminatory acts were dealt with across national legislation. It set out a definition of intolerance and characterized various forms and

manifestations of intolerance. The bill also clarified the nature of the criminal liability incurred for offences such as hate speech and public calls to commit acts of terrorism and international crimes. The bill had already been submitted to parliament, and it was hoped that it would be adopted before the end of the current parliamentary session.

33. Over 23,000 police officers had received specialized training on upholding human rights and combating discrimination, and those modules were updated annually in cooperation with such partners as the Council of Europe. The Government was committed to pursuing a modern, inclusive and rights-based model of law enforcement, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police were implementing structural reforms to bring practices into line with international standards while focusing on community engagement, accountability and non-discrimination. The Ministry had also put in place a series of specific measures to safeguard the rights of Roma communities. Those measures included the deployment of dedicated community police officers in Roma settlements, the implementation of school outreach campaigns to combat hate crimes and promote multicultural understanding, and the organization of round tables attended by Roma leaders, non-governmental organizations and local authorities. A Roma integration centre had also been established in Zakarpattia Province to serve as a hub for social services, education and legal aid.

The meeting was suspended at 11.15 a.m. and resumed at 11.30 a.m.

34. **Ms. Chung** said that the Committee would welcome further information on the measures taken to initiate prompt and impartial investigations into all human rights violations and abuses perpetrated against members of groups protected under the Convention in the context of the ongoing armed conflict initiated by the Russian Federation. Specific details on any cases involving victims of intersecting forms of discrimination – such as women, disabled persons, children and older persons – would be of particular interest. At a more general level, she would also appreciate further information on investigations and prosecutions relating to allegations of human rights violations and abuses committed during the armed conflict.

35. On 23 September 2024, new legal provisions regarding religious organizations had entered into force that prohibited the activities of foreign religious organizations based in a State responsible for armed aggression against Ukraine or occupation of its territory. Under the same legislation, a court could reportedly order the dissolution of any Ukrainian religious organization found to be affiliated with a prohibited foreign organization. The delegation might like to provide a detailed explanation of the new legislation and respond to concerns that it could impact members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which had historic ties with the Russian Orthodox Church. She would also welcome further information on the broader measures taken by the Government to uphold the rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and peaceful assembly and association.

36. The Committee would appreciate updated information on the situation of the two citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who had reportedly been captured by the State Party in January 2025 and held as prisoners of war. It would be useful to know what legal action had been taken in their case. She wished to know whether the State Party had captured prisoners of war from any other countries, including mercenaries. If so, she would also welcome further information about their situations.

37. There were concerns that the law on Indigenous Peoples adopted in 2021 established restrictive criteria for obtaining recognition as an Indigenous People and gave the Cabinet of Ministers too much power when it came to deciding the legal status of representative bodies. The delegation might like to provide clarification on those points. She would also be interested to hear to what extent the legislation was aligned with international standards and whether there were any plans to review its provisions.

38. She would welcome information on the situation of the Hutsul, Lemko and Gagauz Peoples, including the measures adopted to preserve and promote the identity, language and culture of those groups, and of all Indigenous Peoples in the State party. She would also like to have details on the situation of internally displaced Crimean Tatars and measures to guarantee their access to education, housing, employment, healthcare and humanitarian assistance. It would be particularly useful to know whether that group had been consulted

during the search for durable solutions for their settlement in Ukraine, including in terms of access to employment, social services, education and instruction in the Tatar language for children.

39. The Committee also wished to receive information on the situation of internally displaced members of the Roma community, including accurate statistics on the number of Roma individuals who had become refugees and/or internally displaced persons. The delegation was invited to comment on the reported denial of humanitarian aid, shelter, temporary protection status, social benefits and other services to internally displaced Roma persons and on the steps taken in response to those incidents, along with the efforts being made to find durable solutions for that group. She also wished to know how the Roma community would be involved in the post-war recovery and reconstruction programme.

40. She wished to know what efforts had been made to reunite displaced children with their families and what the new commissions for internally displaced persons were doing to ensure that displaced children and their families were involved in policy and programme implementation. Moreover, she would like to know how those children's access to education and basic services was guaranteed and what steps were being taken to ensure that appropriate medical care was provided to displaced children with disabilities or health conditions.

41. The Committee wished to know whether the State Party's previously inadequate response to hate crimes against migrants, African and Asian students and other foreigners had improved during the armed conflict. Clarification would be welcome as to the situation of detained undocumented migrants and non-citizens, along with information on measures to ensure their access to education, housing, employment, healthcare and humanitarian assistance.

42. **A representative of Ukraine** said that the phrase "armed conflict" did not accurately describe the brutal, colonial war being waged by the Russian Federation since February 2014. All churches could operate without restriction with the exception of the Russian Orthodox Church, which was controlled by the Russian authorities and whose Patriarch had declared the Russian invasion of Ukraine a "holy war". Churches affiliated with the Russian Orthodox Church had been ordered to sever those ties. International standards for the treatment of prisoners of war were upheld; that situation was monitored by international organizations and the Ombudsperson, who undertook regular visits to detention facilities and published video recordings and reports online.

43. Indigenous Peoples in Ukraine were particularly vulnerable because their territories were under occupation by the Russian forces. The Government cooperated closely with the Crimean Tatars through their representative body. Most of the 300,000 Crimean Tatars in Ukraine remained in Crimea, although others had moved elsewhere, with significant numbers in Kyiv. The 2021 Act on Indigenous Peoples, which had been adopted in consultation with national minorities, defined Indigenous Peoples as groups that had traditionally lived in the territory of Ukraine and did not have another country of origin; the Gagauz People, for example, had its origins in the Republic of Moldova, while the Lemkas and others were cultural groups.

44. There were approximately 100 Roma refugees and 100 internally displaced Roma individuals, although it was difficult to provide precise data since the last population census had been conducted in 2001. Despite the war, the Government paid particular attention to the Roma community, including by implementing a specific strategy for the members of that community through biennial action plans and by allocating the necessary funding. An annual report on their situation was presented to various international organizations. Their contribution to the post-war recovery would be important, and an effort was therefore being made to increase their access to education, including through grants to facilitate their attendance at school and university. Increasingly, highly educated Roma persons were working with international organizations to aid their own communities.

45. As in the case of the Roma community, there were few up-to-date statistics on African and Asian persons in Ukraine; it was thought that many had left the country during the war. Others had remained, however, with some serving in the Ukrainian armed forces. Many foreign residents had raised awareness of the situation in Ukraine in their countries of origin. The Arab community had been particularly active in assisting with the war effort through its

various organizations, which formed part of an umbrella organization with which the Government had regular meetings to discuss the situation of that community and future avenues for cooperation.

46. **A representative of Ukraine** said that the 2021 law on Indigenous Peoples had been developed through extensive consultation with their representatives, civil society and other stakeholders and was rooted in the principles of international law. Furthermore, the Crimea Platform, a new mechanism for international consultation and coordination to address the ongoing occupation of Crimea, had facilitated the drafting of a bill on the status of the Crimean Tatars, in consultation with the community itself.

47. The term “war in Ukraine” was misleading since, under international humanitarian law, it suggested domestic armed conflict. The Ukrainians forced to flee the country as a result of the invasion by the Russian Federation were classed as temporarily displaced persons and therefore eligible for temporary protection in other countries; they were not refugees because they had not left because of a well-founded fear of persecution by their own Government. Prisoners of war were not subjected to torture, and relevant legislation and policies had been developed, including a procedure for escorting them to detention facilities that provided for their protection. Claims concerning property damage caused by the Russian aggression could be filed in a dedicated register; there were plans to allow claims to be brought in relation to injury, death and non-pecuniary damages.

48. **Ms. Chung** asked whether all of the State Party’s Indigenous Peoples were represented on the Council for Inter-Ethnic Harmony and consulted on matters that affected them directly.

49. **Mr. Diaby** said that it would be useful to know whether the Roma community had benefited in any way from the new regulations on the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons that had entered into force in 2020. He wished to know whether Roma individuals were eligible for statelessness status and whether they could obtain civil status documents. He was keen to learn whether the new regulations had paved the way for the universal birth registration of Roma children.

50. **Ms. Stavrinaki** said that she was curious to know how many women belonging to ethnic and national minorities participated in the Council for Inter-Ethnic Harmony and other relevant State bodies. She wondered how the State Party addressed intersectional inequalities and whether there were any data on cases in which women belonging to ethnic or national minorities had also experienced discrimination on other grounds. It would be useful to know how many women belonging to minority groups held decision-making posts or were involved in governance in any other meaningful way.

51. **A representative of Ukraine** said that two of the implementing regulations associated with the Act on the Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine specifically concerned the Crimean Tatar, Karaite or Krymchak Peoples and provided for consultations and the establishment of the respective representative bodies. A proposal for the establishment of a Crimean Tatar representative body was currently being considered by the Cabinet of Ministers.

52. Obtaining accurate data on the representation of minority women was hampered by the fact that there was no obligation to provide ethnicity-related information and not everyone disclosed their ethnic identity in population censuses. Crimean Tatar women had held the posts of First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and there were currently several Crimean Tatar women deputy ministers and members of parliament.

53. **A representative of Ukraine** said that, over the past three years, the Legal Assistance Coordination Centre had served 1,219 Roma, mostly in relation to identity documentation processes. Over the same period, it had also provided secondary legal assistance to 27,030 internally displaced persons. The biggest obstacle to the delivery of legal assistance to Roma persons was distrust. The Centre’s efforts therefore also involved sharing information and building relationships of trust with otherwise rather self-contained communities. In many cases, documents had been lost or destroyed in the course of the war, leaving an even greater number of Roma individuals undocumented.

54. **A representative of Ukraine** said that the fact that only the Crimean Tatars had thus far submitted a proposal for the establishment of a body to represent their interests within State institutions (even though the Act on the Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine granted that right to all) might be due to the fact that the Karaite and Krymchak Peoples were much fewer in number.

55. **A representative of Ukraine** said that Ukrainian legislation did not currently define hate speech as a crime. Still, legislative reforms were part and parcel of the road map for accession to the European Union, which provided, among other things, for the adoption of specific legislation to criminalize statements that spread, incited, promoted or justified violence, hatred or intolerance against a person or group of persons. The road map specified the need for ongoing training activities to build the capacity of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges to combat discrimination, along with public awareness campaigns around different types of discrimination, victims' rights and legal protection mechanisms. It also included measures to improve the recording of complaints of discrimination and hate speech, disaggregate them by type of discrimination and ethnicity of the victims, and enhance implementation of the unified register of pretrial investigations. Steps had been taken to bring domestic criminal legislation into line with the Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, and an inter-agency working group had been set up to develop a definition of hate speech and the attendant administrative and criminal sanctions. Bill No. 5488 would, if passed, define hate crimes, including on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, and expand the list of protected characteristics on the basis of the Act on the Principles of Preventing and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine.

56. **A representative of Ukraine** said that the Ukrainian Television and Radio Broadcasting Corporation provided the necessary conditions for the realization of the linguistic and cultural rights of all national minorities in the media. Broadcasts covered the most relevant news items from across Ukraine. Provincial State television and radio broadcasting companies offered broadcasts in national minority languages such as Romanian, Hungarian, Slovakian and Moldovan, including on digital platforms.

57. **Mr. Guissé** said that the Committee was keenly aware of the challenging situation in the State Party and was grateful that it had fulfilled its obligations under the Convention by appearing before the Committee despite those challenges. It was nevertheless disappointing that many of the Committee's questions had not been answered comprehensively in the course of the interactive dialogue. The Committee looked forward to receiving more specific information in due course.

58. **A representative of Ukraine**, thanking the Committee for its constructive remarks, said that additional information on issues requiring further clarification would be provided shortly.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.