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Summary record of the 9th meeting

Held at the Palais Wilson, Geneva, on Friday, 21 February 2020, at 10 a.m.

Chair: Mr. Zerbini Ribeiro Leão

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The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.

Consideration of reports *(continued)*

(a) Reports submitted by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant *(continued)*

Seventh periodic report of Ukraine (continued) ([E/C.12/UKR/7](#);
[E/C.12/UKR/QPR/7](#))

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Ukraine took places at the Committee table.*

2. **Mr. Matveitsov** (Ukraine) said that, in 2017 and 2018, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the police had established a working relationship with lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender associations with the aims of applying non-discrimination laws, ensuring the safety of members of their community at public gatherings, and training police personnel in ways to handle offences against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community. Coordination with such associations had helped to ensure that the March for Equality, a demonstration for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights, had taken place without incident. In 2018 and 2019, the human rights monitoring section of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and national police personnel had taken part in a number of conferences and round tables with representatives of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, and an Ombudsman's Office within the Ministry of Internal Affairs had been established to ensure communication with non-governmental organizations from the community.

3. When members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community were victims of attacks or other offences, the decision as to how to bring charges against the perpetrators took into account a number of factors. Victims had the opportunity to assert that intolerance on the part of the perpetrators was among such factors. Even after the offence had been qualified and charges had been brought under a specific article of the Criminal Code dealing with discrimination on the basis of such factors as religion, race, ethnicity or disability, the offence could be subsequently be redesignated under another article, if necessary. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the investigation of practically all criminal cases was the responsibility of the police investigation unit. The procurators who later took the cases were given specific procedural guidelines that had to be followed; the preliminary investigations were then assigned to investigating judges and subsequently were considered by trial judges, who issued judgments and pronounced sentences after conviction. In 2019, some 15 cases had been initiated in relation with offences carried out against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, ranging from minor offences to murder; in 3 cases the defendants had been convicted, 4 cases had been closed by the procurators' offices and 8 cases were still pending.

4. In June 2019, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had issued a decree specifying that the law on discrimination was applicable in cases not only of racial or ethnic discrimination but also of gender discrimination. As a result, the police were now obliged to investigate complaints of gender discrimination within a reasonable time. The Government was also involved in more general activities, including through the education system, that were aimed at preventing gender discrimination, for example by reducing social tensions through explanations of the need for non-discrimination, by preventing incitement to hate crimes and by monitoring extremist groups and activity on the Internet.

5. The case of the murder of Kateryna Handziuk had been investigated by the national police, who had identified the perpetrator and those behind the attack and had transferred the case for prosecution. The defendants had been indicted and convicted in mid-2019.

6. **Mr. Yurash** (Ukraine) said that statistics on the Roma population had been kept since 2014. They showed a positive trend toward civil registration: the number of members of the Roma community who had obtained identification papers had risen from about 2,500 in 2014 to 3,200 in 2017 and nearly 4,000 in 2018. The State Employment Service had recently received over 400 requests from Roma applicants for assistance in finding work, over half of which were from women. Of those, over 200 applicants, including 81 women, had been assisted in finding employment. The Government had begun organizing documentation about the Roma communities living in Ukraine, including by compiling an

atlas of Roma families in various regions, beginning with the area around Kharkiv, near the temporarily occupied territories in the eastern part of the country. An atlas would be compiled in coming years for two other regions with relatively large Roma populations, Transcarpathia and the Odesa region. The Government had prepared an interactive map of all Roma organizations in Ukraine, and it encouraged contacts between local representatives and such organizations with a view to helping Roma applicants find employment. The Ministry of Social Policy also offered special services through its local branches to help Roma people find employment. Under that programme, between 2,400 and 3,000 Roma families had received support and advice about how to find employment in each of the previous three years.

7. According to figures from the Ministry of Education and Science, over 2,000 Roma children were enrolled in preschool education, some 15,000 attended secondary schools and around 200 were in special higher education establishments, mostly at technical and vocational schools, but also at universities in Kyiv, Odesa and Transcarpathia.

8. **Ms. Kudin** (Ukraine) said that an analysis had been carried out of the specific needs of internally displaced persons, and in particular those of women. The study had found that internally displaced persons faced many of the same gender issues and stereotypes as those encountered in the general population, but that certain gaps were more pronounced among internally displaced persons. Displaced women were far more likely than men to live with children, and they were three times more likely than men to be in economically precarious situations, often with numerous children in their households. The employment rate among displaced women was about 35 per cent, as against 46 per cent for displaced men; 60 per cent of displaced women and 53 per cent of displaced men were receiving targeted assistance from the Government. Women made up the majority of internally displaced persons calling for assistance, both from non-governmental organizations and from government structures, but the majority of persons who brought cases to court were men. Both men and women cited the Ukrainian central television service most often as the source of information about the rights of internally displaced persons. The research also found that women more often complained about lack of clarity in requirements for documentation.

9. A number of government programmes were aimed at ensuring gender equality and equal opportunity, including the National Action Plan for implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, and a programme that ran social service centres for families, children and young people, which inter alia benefited internally displaced persons. In order to identify sexual harassment at the workplace, gender audits were conducted with staff and a hotline had been set up by the Ministry of Social Policy to receive reports of abuse and to provide psychological assistance, advice and referrals for people in difficult situations. The Ministry also had an expert group that constantly examined matters related to gender. The Ministry of Finance had approved the implementation of gender budgeting, in line with recommendations made under SIGMA, a joint initiative of the European Union and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support improvements in governance and management.

10. **Ms. Rohozianska** (Ukraine) said that the judicial procedure for civil proceedings establishing births and deaths in the temporarily occupied territories had been simplified as much as possible. It provided for urgent consideration of such cases by courts, immediate issuance of civil status documents by State register offices, and the possibility for a wide range of persons, including parents, other relatives and their legal representatives, to submit applications at any court outside the temporarily occupied territories, regardless of the place of residence of the applicant. A copy of the court decision must be issued immediately after the decision was taken, and applicants were exempt from the payment of fees. Registration was carried out the same day by the registration authority, and certificates were issued to the person applying for the document through the court or to any legal representative of the child or family members in question. Ukrainian citizens living in the temporarily occupied territories thus had every opportunity to establish the facts of birth and death in a simplified court procedure, without the payment of court fees. The number of births registered in the temporarily occupied territories had nearly doubled, to over 10,500, between 2018 and 2019. The State registration authorities were working to further simplify and accelerate civil registration procedures and had prepared a bill for consideration by the Government to that end.

11. Regarding access to free legal aid, all persons in the country's jurisdiction, regardless of citizenship or stateless status, were entitled to free legal aid for primary assistance, as well as help in gaining access to secondary legal aid and mediation. Free legal aid centres were available to provide such assistance, and it was not necessary for beneficiaries to present any personal identification documents or even give their names.

12. Secondary legal aid was available free of charge to a large number of categories of persons, including internally displaced persons, as the law had recently been amended to further extend such assistance. Secondary legal aid could include protection, representation in court or government bodies, and the drafting of procedural documents. The receipt of free secondary legal aid required the submission of identification documentation.

13. Since the launch of the free legal aid system, over 2 million requests for free legal aid had been registered. In remote regions, including areas bordering Donetsk, Luhansk, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, more than 3,000 access points had been set up. Lawyers working in the free legal aid system were able to provide assistance with matters related to citizenship. In 2019, 6,334 applications had been made for assistance with birth and death registrations, representing 1 per cent of the cases in the system.

14. In July 2019, the Government had adopted a resolution creating the legal basis for payment of financial compensation to persons whose homes had been destroyed by the aggression of the Russian Federation. The amount of compensation was determined on the basis of construction costs in the location of the destroyed property. Payment was made within one month of the date of a decision to award compensation.

15. The Ministry of Justice had taken steps to strengthen the protection of children's rights, including through improved procedures for the forcible recovery of unpaid alimony. Since the introduction of legislative amendments authorizing the automated seizure of funds from debtors, the amount of alimony collected had doubled, to 6.7 billion hryvnias (Hrv). In addition, more than 43,000 cases involving administrative offences related to debts had gone to court.

16. **Ms. Kudin** (Ukraine) said that, in 2020, a new programme was being implemented to provide new or existing housing for internally displaced persons, as well as armed forces personnel who had had direct involvement in military action. Low-interest credit would be made available to families identified as requiring housing, and the authorities were examining ways to offer financial compensation. According to an assessment conducted by the Ministry of Infrastructure, 13 million m² were required to meet the housing needs of internally displaced persons. The Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Communal Services had earmarked Hrv 100 million to meet those needs. The Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons had released an additional Hrv 248 million for housing and was continuing its practice of providing accommodation for orphans. Approximately Hrv 3 million had also been earmarked to pay internally displaced persons compensation for loss of rental income.

17. In addition to existing social benefits for children, a new monthly benefit for families with three or more children, payable until the youngest child reached the age of 6 years, had been introduced in 2019. Parents of newborn babies received a package of essential supplies. As part of its efforts to increase the employment rate among parents, the Government had set up a programme to provide childcare for children under the age of 3 years.

18. With regard to persons who had difficulty accessing services because they did not possess the correct documents, the Government was prioritizing the establishment of one-stop service portals, both online and offline, to ensure that all services were accessible in a single location.

19. **Mr. Matveitsov** (Ukraine) said that, under the Criminal Code, persons accused of producing or possessing drugs for personal use were discharged from criminal liability if they voluntarily underwent treatment for drug dependency. In March 2018, the Ministry of Health had issued a list of prohibited drugs and psychotropic substances. Procurators were responsible for monitoring police compliance with the legislation in place and for drawing up indictments to be sent to courts.

20. The introduction of new legislation designed to protect homeless children was proving helpful in resolving issues surrounding identification papers for members of the Roma community, who could be recognized as stateless persons and provided with the corresponding documentation. In October 2019, the Verkhovna Rada, the parliament of Ukraine, had adopted legislative amendments related to the recognition of stateless persons, who were entitled to a residence permit if they had lived in Ukraine lawfully for more than two years.

21. **Ms. Kudin** (Ukraine) said that the minimum wage was established annually on the basis of the inflation index, while the standard of living was assessed through a survey conducted by the Ministry of Social Policy. The methodology adopted in 2018 to establish a basket of consumer goods had since been challenged in the courts and was currently the subject of consultations with trade unions, employers and civil society organizations.

22. Food safety was the responsibility of the health inspection services. Epidemiological monitoring was carried out at State-run laboratories in each region.

23. Surveys assessing the stigma and discrimination experienced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons had found that the prevalence of negative attitudes among the general population had declined from 22 per cent in 2010 to 8 per cent in 2016.

24. Between 2015 and 2018, 15,000 new HIV infections had been recorded each year; however, an annual reduction of 18 per cent had since been observed. The Government did not have statistics for the areas that were not under its control. A targeted programme was in place to prevent the spread of HIV. As of January 2019, a total of 102,000 persons living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy; coverage rates had increased by 59 per cent among men who had sex with men, 5 per cent among sex workers and 3.6 per cent among intravenous drug users.

25. With regard to resistant strains of HIV and tuberculosis, a pilot programme had begun in 2017, with support from the United States of America Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with the aim of providing pre-exposure prophylaxis for men who had sex with men. The number of persons covered by the programme had increased from 125 in 2018 to more than 400 in 2019, 25 per cent of them women. The authorities planned to extend the programme to a total of 2,725 persons. The target for the provision of assistance to persons living with HIV had been reached, with 70 per cent of persons who were aware of their HIV status receiving treatment, up from 56 per cent in previous years. In 2019, 110,000 persons had received antiretroviral therapy, 77,000 of them through Government funding. A new methodology for the treatment of HIV had been introduced in more than 800 health-care facilities as of December 2019.

26. Progress had been made in the prevention of vertical (mother-to-child) transmission of HIV. The rate of the base indicator had stood at 27 per cent in 2001; as of 2019, it had been reduced to 2 per cent. The Government had increased the budget allocated for antiretroviral, antiviral and antituberculosis medicines, and purchases had been made in line with the recommendations of the World Health Organization.

27. The drug substitution therapy programme was funded by the Government. Specific goals had been set out for the period 2019–2021 for the provision of such therapy, as well as support for psychological and behavioural issues. In December 2019, 10,040 men and 2,082 women had been receiving drug substitution therapy. Approximately 5,000 of the recipients attended daily clinics, while the remainder administered their therapy themselves.

28. With regard to the reduction in the budget for the health sector, health care in Ukraine had traditionally been provided free of charge, as stipulated by the Constitution, with appropriate services covered by health insurance. As a result of the military conflict that had begun in 2014, the resources allocated for medical services had been reduced, owing to the need to spend more on defence, and many Ukrainian nationals had moved abroad. In the ensuing health sector reform, the financing of certain institutions had been restructured to ensure that medical services were provided directly to individuals, with financing attached to the patient. Although the percentage of the budget spent on the provision of medical treatment had decreased, the amount spent in absolute terms had increased.

29. **Mr. Yurash** (Ukraine) said that in the State party, which was a leader in promoting national minority languages and heritage, 10 languages were taught in preschools and 12 in secondary schools. The proportion of schools offering instruction in Russian was 18 per cent, which accurately reflected the percentage of students in the country identifying as Russian. Instruction in other minority languages, such as Hungarian and Romanian, also appropriately reflected the percentage of students identifying as members of those national minorities. In addition, 98 textbooks had been published in minority languages, and programmes were available throughout the State party to provide training to teachers in schools offering instruction in Russian, in particular, as well as in other languages.

30. Bilateral commissions had been established with the relevant States parties to support individuals who identified as members of national minorities. A special council for national ethnic organizations in Ukraine, which had been established in 2017, brought together five umbrella organizations and 70 per cent of non-governmental organizations. Two councils gathered representatives of different national minorities for regular discussions, especially on issues related to the study and teaching of national minority languages.

31. **Mr. Abashidze** said that, in view of the entry into force of Ukrainian as the national language on 16 July 2019 and the comments by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (the Venice Commission) on the provisions of Act No. 2145 on education, it would be useful to know how that Act had affected the right of members of national minorities to use their native languages, especially because in some cases the measures were regressive and had worsened the situation. Amendments to the Act had led to changes in the instruction provided to members of national minorities and related curricula. For students in classes between fifth and eleventh grade, schools providing instruction in national minority languages of European origin were required to provide 60 per cent of their instruction in Ukrainian starting in 2023, whereas schools providing instruction in Russian were required to provide 80 per cent of their instruction in Ukrainian starting in 2020. He would appreciate an explanation of the discrepancies in those percentages and the dates of entry into force of those requirements.

32. **Mr. Abdel-Moneim**, noting that the gross domestic product of the State party had increased dramatically, said that the fact that the share of tax revenues in the gross domestic product was not that high was commendable, since consumers were not overly burdened. The Committee encouraged the State party to increase its spending on social issues in relation to other expenditures.

33. **Ms. Crăciunean-Tatu** said that, prior to reporting, the State party had been asked, in paragraph 29 (b) of the list of issues ([E/C.12/UKR/QPR/7](#)), about disaggregated data on the percentage of Roma children enrolled at different educational levels, the number of dropouts among Roma children, the measures taken to integrate Roma children in mixed-ethnicity schools and the percentage of Roma children placed in schools for children with disabilities. However, the State party's reply had been rather general and it had indicated that several legal documents prevented the collection of disaggregated data on students. It was difficult to understand how that could be, since national education authorities had such data on students who were members of other national minorities. Furthermore, the State party had indicated that it had a Roma integration strategy, one pillar of which was education and culture, an interministerial body had been established to address the issue, and measures had been laid out to implement the strategy. The State party should indicate what the basis for those measures was, given the lack of statistical data.

34. Secondly, in 2014, the Committee had expressed its concern about the segregation of Roma children in education and about the fact that, in the Transcarpathia and Odesa regions, there were schools that were attended exclusively by Roma children. There was also an overrepresentation of Roma children in schools for children with disabilities. Several Council of Europe bodies had expressed the same concern with regard to the State party in 2017, and reports had confirmed that Roma students continued to face multiple obstacles in gaining access to and remaining in the education system. The Committee would be grateful for details about how the State party was addressing that issue.

35. **Mr. Uprimny** said that the State party should indicate whether it intended to strengthen opioid substitution and harm reduction programmes in order to make them more accessible generally, as well as specifically in prisons. Given that such programmes were

financed by the State but services could be provided by private actors, the State party should also indicate what oversight body was responsible for monitoring their quality.

36. The State party was urged to reconsider its policy with regard to criminalization of the possession of opioids, since it resulted in de facto criminalization of all users. Studies had shown that such policies contributed to an increase in HIV infection rates, as users were encouraged to hide their opioid use because of a fear of legal consequences.

37. **Mr. Emuze** said that he would appreciate an assessment of the effectiveness of the Cabinet of Ministers' resolutions No. 422 of 31 March 2004 and No. 769 of 4 October 2017 in securing Ukrainians' realization of the rights enshrined by the Covenant, and whether those resolutions also extended to the occupied territories or only to internally displaced persons. The Committee would be grateful for such an assessment with regard to resolution No. 769, in particular, which had approved the procedure and conditions for granting a subvention from the State budget to local budgets for the implementation of measures to support the territories that had been affected by the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine. He would appreciate information about the number of internally displaced persons that the various items of the subventions from the State budget had covered, and how those subventions were provided to Ukrainians in territories under the control of the occupying power, such as in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or the City of Sevastopol.

38. **Ms. Liebenberg** (Country Rapporteur) said that the Committee would appreciate clarification of the employment and unemployment statistics requested by Mr. Chen and of the proposed amendments to the Labour Code, as well as confirmation of the existence of a process to align those amendments with article 69 of the Covenant and International Labour Organization standards. In addition, once the new procedure to calculate the subsistence minimum had been implemented, would pensions and all benefits be aligned with it?

39. **Ms. Lemus de Vásquez** (Country Task Force) said that she was still awaiting information that had been previously requested, including on child malnutrition, its causes and the measures taken to address it; on measures taken to protect sex workers from violence and discrimination; on the frequency with which unnecessary medical and surgical procedures had been performed on minors who identified as intersex; and, lastly, on mental health policies and programmes aimed at assisting conflict-affected populations and the training given to care providers, as well as on campaigns to address the stigma surrounding mental health issues and to raise awareness about those issues.

The meeting was suspended at 12.05 and resumed at 12.15 a.m.

40. **Mr. Yurash** (Ukraine) said that, while it was true that Roma children accounted for the vast majority of pupils at the two schools in Odesa and Uzhhorod mentioned previously, their predominance was simply a reflection of the demographic profile of the schools' respective catchment areas. There was no policy of political, ideological or other form of segregation. Similarly, children of Hungarian and Romanian origin constituted majorities in schools located in areas with sizeable Hungarian or Romanian communities. Moreover, when the education authorities offered parents the possibility of sending their children to other schools, with a view to achieving a more mixed student demographic, most indicated that, for comfort and convenience, they preferred to have their children schooled as close to home as possible. That preference was particularly marked in the case of the school in Uzhhorod, which was well regarded and had a long history of serving the Roma population. Nonetheless, the authorities were exploring ways to diversify the student mix in schools where a particular minority was dominant, and the percentage of Roma children in the schools in question was expected to fall in coming years as a result.

41. In line with the standards set out in the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, the Government had made provision for persons forming part of one of the country's national minorities to maintain and develop their mother language in three ways: teaching in the minority language; teaching of the minority language; and specific programmes run by national cultural organizations. Children had the possibility of learning in their mother language from preschool through to the first grade, whatever their national origin. In subsequent years, classes were given in a mix of the mother language and Ukrainian, with the percentage given in the latter increasing progressively the higher the grade. The Government had now implemented all seven of the recommendations made by the Venice Commission in respect of the new Act on education. The transitional provisions of the Act had been amended to allow the authorities until 2023 to complete the reforms,

notably those needed to ensure adequate provision for the teaching of the Russian language. The reforms needed to allow for the teaching of European Union languages, on the other hand, had already been implemented.

42. Despite the institutional support for linguistic diversity, certain regions of the country, particularly in the far east and the far west, were unfortunately not yet fully integrated into mainstream educational and social processes. As a result, not all school leavers in those areas were able to speak and understand the State language effectively and might therefore face exclusion in certain areas in future. While working to address that problem by implementing the new Act, the authorities were at the same time conscious of the need to ensure that the provisions of the Act did not endanger the preservation of the minorities' cultural heritage and the continuity of minority language education in traditional schools; indeed, the Government felt a particularly acute responsibility to support and preserve the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Crimean Tatar, Gagauz, Karaim and Krymchak indigenous groups. To that end, the Ministry of Culture had prepared several draft laws in support of the country's national minorities, including a draft law on the status of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as an all-encompassing document setting out State ethnic policy, all of which were currently before parliament. Work to develop a special law on the use of minority languages had begun in 2019, and the draft would be presented for discussion among minority groups and international experts and organizations, including the European Centre for Minority Issues, in the near future.

43. **Mr. Klymenko** (Ukraine) said that the possibility of agreeing a lasting and practical humanitarian solution for the education of children living in the temporarily occupied territories could only be explored within the framework of the Minsk peace process. Given the particular sensitivity of the issue, the delegation was unable to comment on those developments at the present time.

44. **Ms. Rohozianska** (Ukraine), turning to the issue of birth registration, said that there were no legislative obstacles to the registration of Roma children. The main problem was lack of interest and awareness among the Roma community. The Government ran awareness-raising workshops and campaigns in an effort to break down that barrier and, in 2019, civil registry officials had organized more than 300 round-table discussions involving Roma representatives and more than 100 talks on subjects including family law and civil status. To support those activities, the authorities leveraged the awareness-raising capacities of the print and broadcast media, civil society and international organizations.

45. The Ministry of Education had taken a number of measures to uphold the rights of children living in the temporarily occupied territories. For example, secondary-level students living in those regions had the option of travelling to settlements controlled by the Ukrainian Government to attend school and could avail themselves of distance-learning technologies. The Ministry had also taken steps to simplify procedures for the recognition and certification of qualifications received since the start of the occupation and to facilitate access to higher and vocational education for those students. A new law that guaranteed the right to free school meals for the children of internally displaced persons had been approved by parliament two days previously.

46. **Ms. Kudin** (Ukraine) said that, at the end of the period under review, around three hundred thousand Ukrainians were registered as unemployed, which was equivalent to 8.4 per cent of the economically active population. The employment bill was still in the development stage, but early drafts had included norms that would necessitate changes to the Family Code. The subsistence minimum was calculated and approved annually within the framework of the State budget. Consultations to agree a new methodology for calculating the minimum wage were currently under way.

47. Regarding services provided to internally displaced persons, it was important to bear in mind that the Government could not exercise authority in the areas not under its control, and that the delegation could therefore only provide information about displaced families who had moved into Government-controlled areas. Those families benefited from housing subsidies and preferential access to childcare, health and education services. As at 18 February 2019, there were over 1.4 million displaced persons in the country. Malnutrition attributable to the conflict affected over 200,000 children, and more than 22,000 children had been subjected to violence of some form, whether physical or psychological.

48. Substitution therapy was available through the Ministry of Health for persons afflicted by opioid addiction, and discussions regarding how better to prevent addiction were ongoing. The Ministry of Health was reviewing its approach to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual issues with a view to ensuring that, in future, emphasis was placed on providing social and psychological support.

49. **Mr. Yurash** (Ukraine) said that the preservation of State monuments located in occupied areas of the country that were recognized by the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization as having special cultural significance was a matter of great concern for the Government. Unauthorized excavations were currently under way at the site of the State Museum of the Tauric Chersonese, which had also been used as a venue for inappropriately large-scale events attracting thousands of people; unauthorized restoration work was being carried out at the Palace of the Crimean Khans; and the marble columns at the ancient Greek city of Panticapaeum had been totally destroyed. If Committee members so wished, he stood ready to provide more specific details of the situation at those and other historical sites in Ukraine.

50. **Mr. Klymenko** (Ukraine), thanking the Committee members for their constructive comments and suggestions, said that his Government would give serious consideration to all concluding observations and would take the Committee's recommendations into account when preparing the country's next periodic report.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.