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## HATE CRIME IN UKRAINE

The level of hate crime depends, first of all, on the attitude of the current government towards it. In 2018, the Prosecutor General of Ukraine registered 82 crimes under Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Violation of the equal rights of citizens depending on their race, nationality or religion," which is 50% more than in 2017. This is without taking into account the data of NGOs.

In 78 cases were made no decisions at the end of the period. That is, according to statistics, a conviction is assigned in 1 out of 20 cases. Often such crimes are not even investigated.

Could this really be deeds not worthy of a guilty verdict? Let's see.

On February 4, in Uzhgorod, unknown people threw a Molotov cocktail into the window of the building of the Society of Hungarian Culture of Transcarpathia.

On February 27, in the same city, unknown persons installed an explosive device on the windowsill of the building of the Society of Hungarian Culture of Transcarpathia. Because of that, one of the rooms burned down.

On March 23, a bus was set on fire in Lviv and anti-Polish leaflets were distributed.

On April 21, nationalists from the right-wing organization C14 attacked a Roma camp in Kiev on Lysaya Gora, set it on fire and smashed it using gas cans and cutting objects.

On April 27, members of the nationalist organization Nemesis set fire to several Roma houses in Kiev.

On May 2, the nationalist organizations marched in Odessa, and one of the slogans they chanted was "Moskaly (Russians) - to the knives", which is a call for murder on a national basis. No action was taken in these cases.

An analysis of the elements of a hate crime shows that the main cases of aggression on a national basis in Ukraine were directed against Russians, Hungarians and Roma. If aggression against Roma people has already

acquired a systemic character, since according to the latest survey in 2019, 40% of Ukrainians would like to prevent Roma from entering Ukraine, then aggression against Russians and Hungarians is the result of policies of the Ukrainian authorities and the Ukrainian media that represent both enemies of the state. At the same time, the Russian linguistic minority is associated with Russia, and the Hungarian minority, with Hungary, which prevents Ukraine from participating in EU and NATO events due to the language policy of Ukraine.

I ask the OSCE to pay particular attention to hate crimes in Ukraine against Russians, Hungarians and Roma and to analyze the level of conversion of hate crimes in this country into convictions.