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Press release on UN General Assembly's adoption of a resolution on combatting glorification of Nazism

On December 17, during the 79th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, a resolution titled “Combatting glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” was adopted at the Russian Federation’s initiative.

In addition to Russia, 39 countries from various regions of the world co-authored the document, including Azerbaijan, Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Venezuela, Vietnam, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, China, the DPRK, Congo, Cuba, Laos, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, the Central African Republic, Sri Lanka, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and South Africa.

The resolution was supported by 119 states, with 53 delegations voting against and ten countries abstaining. The document strongly reaffirmed its condemnation of the glorification of the Nazi movement and the attempts to rehabilitate former SS members, including the Waffen-SS units, which were declared criminal by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

The participants expressed grave concern over the continued targeting of monuments dedicated to those who fought against Nazism and fascism, as well as soldiers liberators – acts that have evolved into official state policies in recent years. Additionally, the resolution voiced profound indignation at events glorifying Nazis and their collaborators, such as neo-Nazi marches, torchlight processions, and gatherings of radical nationalists.

Similarly, the resolution highlights the trend of erecting memorials and renaming streets, schools, and other public places in honour of individuals who fought alongside the Nazis or collaborated with them. It expresses concern over

efforts to glorify as national heroes those who fought against the Anti-Hitler Coalition during World War II, collaborated with the Nazis, and were responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The resolution also condemns attempts by certain countries to prohibit symbols associated with the victory over Nazism. It underscores that such actions desecrate the memory of the countless victims of Nazism, have a detrimental impact on younger generations, and stand in direct contradiction to the obligations of UN member states under the Charter of the United Nations.

The collective West, particularly the EU countries where the aforementioned violations occur systematically, has abandoned even the pretence of justifying its refusal to support the resolution. Citing baseless arguments about freedom of assembly and speech, these nations have opposed international efforts to combat aggressive manifestations of racism and xenophobia. The stance taken by Germany, Italy, and Japan deserves particular condemnation. Their vote against the resolution represents a dangerous trend, given the dark chapters in their 20th-century history. It raises serious questions about the sincerity of their repentance for the numerous war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide committed during World War II.

The voting results clearly highlight the increasing support from the international community for Russia's longstanding initiative, which is presented annually at the UN General Assembly.

The adoption of this thematic resolution holds particular significance as it coincides with the approaching 80th anniversary of the Victory in World War II.



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