

60/XX. Holocaust Remembrance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which proclaims that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, religion or other status,

Recalling Article 3 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Recalling also Article 18 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Bearing in mind that the founding principle of the UN Charter "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" is testimony to the indelible link between the United Nations and the unique tragedy of World War II,

Taking note of the fact that the sixtieth Session of the General Assembly is taking place during the sixtieth year of the defeat of Nazi Germany,

Recalling that the term "genocide" was invented in order to describe the crimes of the Nazi regime, and that the Holocaust itself is in fact the paradigm of genocide,

Recalling the courage and dedication shown by the soldiers who liberated the concentration camps,

Reaffirming that the Holocaust which resulted in the murder of one third of the Jewish people along with countless members of other minorities will forever be a warning to all people of the dangers of hatred, bigotry, racism, anti-Semitism and prejudice,

Recalling the 28th Special Session of the General Assembly which was held in commemoration of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps on Jan. 24, 2005,

1. *Resolves* that the United Nations will designate the 27th of January as an annual memorial day commemorating the victims of the Holocaust.

2. *Urges* member States to develop educational programs which will inculcate the future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust and, in this context, *commends* the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research;

3. *Rejects* any denial of the Holocaust as an historical event, either in full or part;

4. *Commends* those states which have actively engaged in preserving those sites which served as Nazi death camps, concentration camps, forced labor camps and prisons during the Holocaust;

5. *Condemns* without reserve all manifestations of anti-Semitism, and all other acts of intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief, wherever they occur; (**OSCE Declaration, Berlin April 2004**)

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a Programme of outreach on the subject of the Holocaust and the United Nations including, *inter alia*, publications, organization of seminars and meetings as well as measures to mobilize civil society for Holocaust remembrance and education;

7 *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Holocaust Remembrance and Education".