



primary responsibility of States, it is the duty of the international community as a whole to respond where States are unwilling or unable to do so, through the many tools provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

Yet despite this progress, we are today faced with an alarming erosion of many of the values and systems created in response to the Holocaust. We see this in the increasing disregard for international humanitarian law in conflicts throughout the world, where impunity for such acts too often prevails.

We also see it in the growing attacks on ethnic, national, religious, racial and other minority communities from hate speech and incitement to violence, to systematic discrimination in law and in practice, as well as acts of physical violence.

These trends are all too familiar to us but especially to Holocaust survivors. This is the same discrimination and persecution that was inflicted on the Jewish population across Europe in the lead up to the Holocaust. These are the risk factors of genocide and other atrocity crimes.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let us pay tribute to the victims and survivors of the Holocaust by taking these warning signs and risk factors seriously. No society is immune to them. At the United Nations, several efforts have been undertaken in the last year to address some of the risks. The United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech is one of them.

But addressing these challenges is not something that the United Nations can do on its own. We need the commitment of Member States as o20 Tc 0.00 a