**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
27 January 2025

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-ninth session
Agenda item 69 (a)
**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia
and related intolerance: elimination of racism, racial
discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

Security Council
Eightieth year

Letter dated 27 January 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

We would like to address you on the occasion of the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust. We believe that this day provides to all of us the opportunity to assess the current state of affairs in the field of combating antisemitism, xenophobia and hate speech, as well as to ensure that those who are responsible for the heinous crimes of the Holocaust are not worshipped any more.

Unfortunately, there is a disturbing trend whereby former Nazi collaborators and individuals responsible for the horrific massacres against Jews, Poles, Russians and Ukrainians during the Second World War are being celebrated and glorified. This historical revisionism has gained momentum in Ukraine in recent years, particularly after a coup d'état in 2014. To date, a wide range of State support measures and legislative decisions have been adopted, setting the framework for praising the war criminals and positioning them as national heroes, in violation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

To highlight the extent of this disgraceful practice, we attach herewith a chronicle of such measures adopted by the Kiev regime from 2019 to 2024 composed on the basis of open Internet sources (see annex).* It is in no way exhaustive, and there are countless additional examples that can be uncovered through open sources.

This disgusting trend is not characteristic only of the Kiev authorities and their accomplices from far-right neo-Nazi groups. It gains momentum in Western Europe, but most evidently in the Baltic States, where authorities are busy with the war on monuments to the liberators of Europe from the "Brown Plague" and tolerance towards neo-Nazi marches and glorifying Nazi collaborators.

The attempts to rewrite history are alarming as they serve to perpetuate a dangerous narrative that threatens to distort the collective memory of the Holocaust.

---

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

This grave issue demands ongoing international scrutiny and condemnation. It is crucial that the truth about the Holocaust be preserved and those who perpetuated those atrocities never be honoured or whitewashed.

I would be grateful for the circulation of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vassily **Nebenzia**

Annex to the letter dated 27 January 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

GLORIFICATION OF THE NAZI COLLABORATORS BY UKRAINE

Information from open sources from January 2019 to September 2024

On 20 June 2023, Zelensky signed a law on payment of pensions to "Soviet era political prisoners", including former **Bandera and UPA fighters**. Funds for the new payments will be taken from the cancelled pensions for Soviet figures and holders of Soviet awards and titles.

In 2019, the anniversaries of the following Nazi collaborators were included in the calendar of commemorative dates and anniversaries for 2020 by the Verkhovnaya Rada resolution: **Vladimir Kubiyovych** (a rabid supporter of cooperation with the Germans and the initiator of the SS Galizia Division), **Ivan Poltavets-Ostryanitsa** (head of the Ukrainian National Cossack Movement (UNAKOR), which included Auxiliary police units that took part in the massacres of Jews in Volyn, Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, and Belaya Tserkov), **Vasiliy Levkovich** (member of the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Dubno, then commander of the Bug Military District within the UPA, who was convicted in 1947 by the Military Tribunal of the Interior Ministry troops, Kiev Oblast), **Ulas Samchuk** (OUN activist and editor-in-chief of the pro-Nazi "Volyn" newspaper in Rovno who published articles calling for killing Jews), **Vasiliy Sidor** (member of the OUN and UPA, centurion within the Nachtigall battalion, which took part in punitive operations; after the war, until his death in 1949, he actively participated in underground activities and served as deputy chief commander of the UPA).

The calendar also has the names of **Andrey Melnik** (head of the OUN Board who openly collaborated with Nazis, head of the Ukrainian National Rada in Kiev during the war, organiser of the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police units, and organiser of mass killings of Jews), **Kirill Osmak** (member of the OUN, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian National Rada in Kiev led by Andrey Melnik), **Yaroslav Starukh** (member of the OUN Board and an organiser of Jewish pogroms), **Vasiliy Galas** (one of OUN leaders who was in charge of an underground OUN network in Western Ukraine, organiser of Jewish pogroms in the Ternopol Oblast and mass killings of Poles), as well as nationalists, in particular, **Maxim Zheleznyak** (head of the Kolivshchyna who was involved in the mass killings of Jews in Uman in the 18th century).

The Resolution of the Verkhovnaya Rada of Ukraine of 16 December 2020 on the celebration of memorable dates and anniversaries in 2021 provided for state-level celebrations of anniversaries of the following persons: **Sergey Timoshenko** (Minister of the Ukrainian People's Republic who engaged in the construction of Wehrmacht military facilities in Poland), **Leonid Perfetskiy** (veteran of the SS Galizia Division), **Nikolay Kapustyanskiy** (deputy head of the Melnik-led OUN wing, who engaged in forming auxiliary Ukrainian units for the Nazis), **Vladimir Shchigelskiy** (UPA member, Nazi war criminal; commandant of the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police who participated in the mass extermination of Jews and Poles; executed in post-war Poland for aiding and abetting the Nazis), **Dmitriy Klyachkovskiy** (one of the organizers of the Volyn Massacre – the mass murder of tens of thousands of peaceful Poles, including women and children, by UPA units in 1943-1944), **Ivan Litvinenko** (Nazi collaborator, participant in the Holocaust), **Osip Dyakiv** (OUN member, liquidated by Soviet security forces) and **Rostislav Voloshin** (OUN and UPA member, Nazi collaborator, head of the regional government in Rovno, who was complicit in the extermination of more than 20,000 Jews in that city).

On 17 December 2021, the Verkhovnaya Rada adopted a resolution on the celebration of memorable dates and anniversaries in 2022-2023. According to the document, the celebrations include the 80th anniversary of the creation of the **UPA** and the 110th anniversary of Stepan Bandera's associate **Yaroslav Stetsko** (who wrote to Hitler in July 1941 after the Nazi occupation of Lvov the following: "Your Excellency! Filled with sincere gratitude and admiration for your heroic army which has covered itself with unfading glory on the battlefields against the worst enemy of Europe – Moscow Bolshevism, we send you, the Great Führer, on behalf of the entire Ukrainian people and its Government which is established in the liberated Lemberg [Lvov], heartfelt congratulations and wishes to crown this struggle with landslide victory ..."); 130th anniversary of SS Galizia Division member, **Porfiriy Silenko-Kravets**, who was awarded the "Iron Cross" by the Nazis for his service in its ranks; and 130th anniversary of "geologist and geographer" **Yuriy Polianskiy**, who was the burgomaster of Lvov under the Nazis and was directly involved in mass killings of Lvov Jews, murder of Polish intellectuals, pogroms and looting; 100th anniversary of the birth of **Fyodor Vorobets**, OUN member and one of UPA agents, Nazi collaborator who arrived in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR together with the Germans in 1941, etc.

On 21 December 2023, the Verkhovnaya Rada adopted another resolution on the celebration of anniversaries and commemorations in 2024-2025. According to the document, it is planned to mark the anniversaries of many OUN and UPA figures at the state level, including **Darya Husyak** (personal contact of Roman Shukhevich), **Evgeny Shtender** (UPA centurion), **Stepan Frasulyak** (UPA lieutenant colonel who led the training of the organization's fighters), **Stepan Lenkavskiy** (Stepan Bandera's successor as leader of the OUN, author of the "10 Commandments of the Ukrainian Nationalist", who lived in Germany after World War II), **Mikhail Zelenchuk** (UPA militant), etc.

As a follow-up to such resolutions of the Verkhovnaya Rada, the authorities of Ukrainian regions adopt their own regulatory acts.

On 24 December 2019, the Lvov Regional Council adopted a resolution to allocate public funds in 2020 for commemorative events in honour of a OUN leader **Andrey Melnik**, and Ilya Lipa, a supporter of the ideas of Ukrainian nationalism, and his son **Yuriy Lipa**, a nationalist ideologist.

On 27 February 2020, the Kiev City Council adopted a resolution proposed by Yuriy Sirotiuk, a member of the Svoboda party, on the celebration of memorial dates and anniversaries in Kiev in honour of the collaborators. The persons honoured included **Vladimir Kubiyovich**, **Ivan Poltavets-Ostryanitsa**, **Vasiliy Levkovich**, **Ulas Samchuk**, **Vasiliy Sidor**, **Yuriy Lipa**, **Vasiliy Galas** and **Andrey Melnik**.

Bills aimed at glorifying Nazism are also being introduced in the Ukrainian legislature. Thus, on 21 September 2020, representatives of the Voice and the Servant of the People parliamentary factions, and Oksana Savchuk, a member of the Svoboda party, proposed an initiative to submit a draft resolution to the Verkhovnaya Rada to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the adoption of the "Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State" in Lvov on 30 June 1941, right after the start of the Nazi occupation of Western Ukraine. In particular, it stated that the restored Ukrainian State will closely cooperate with National Socialist Great Germany, which under the leadership of its Leader Adolf Hitler is building a new order in Europe and in the world.

On 3 May 2019, Aleksandr Nakonechny, mayor of Karlovka, Poltava Oblast, published photos of him wearing a Nazi uniform on Facebook.

In March 2019, Chief of the General Staff of the AFU Viktor Muzhenko approved new patches for the brigades of the ground forces. A chevron of red and

black color with the image of a skull and the inscription "Ukraine or Death" was approved for the servicemen of the 72nd mechanized brigade named after the Black Zaporozhets of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. These patches bear a visual resemblance to the patches of the SS Panzer Division "Totenkopf".

In June 2020, V.Mikolayenko, mayor of then Ukrainian Kherson[1], congratulated the local residents on an anniversary of the "Act of Restoration of Ukrainian Statehood" promulgated by the OUN collaborationists in Lvov in 1941. The Act committed to "work closely with the National Socialist Greater Germany, under the leadership of its leader Adolf Hitler, which is forming a new order in Europe and the world and is helping the Ukrainian People to free itself from Moscovite occupation". Posters showing a reproduction of the issue of the OUN newspaper, Independent Ukraine, for 10 July 1941, and citing the text of the above law, were displayed around the city.

On 9 May 2022, President V.Zelensky illustrated his Victory Day greetings to the public (posted in his Telegram account), with a photograph showing a Ukrainian soldier with the SS "Totenkopf" emblem on his chest. After the scandal erupted, the picture was promptly removed from the post. However, the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence did not take down a comparable image of a soldier with the logo of the SS-Panzerdivision "Totenkopf".

On 1 January 2022, a **torchlight procession** was held in Kiev. The march was led by activists of the nationalist party All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" and other extreme right-wing radical organizations, as well as representatives of the schismatic "Orthodox Church of Ukraine" (OCU). The procession's main poster featured the Kremlin in flames, with Bandera's face in the background. The protesters also brought a placard calling for "Nuremberg-2 over Moscow-Judean Communism" and shouted nationalist and xenophobic slogans.

On 1 January 2024, a commemorative march in honour of **Stepan Bandera**, a Nazi, OUN-UPA leader that participated in the Holocaust and perpetrated ethnic cleansing of innocent Poles population in 1943-1944, was held in Odessa. On 1 January 2023, the 114th anniversary of Stepan Bandera was celebrated in the western regions of Ukraine, including Lvov and Ivano-Frankovsk. The traditional torchlight procession in Kiev was cancelled due to curfew and other restrictions on public mass events. Even the Verhovnaya Rada of Ukraine in its official X account posted the celebratory note; on 8 February 2022, Annual Bandera readings took place in Kiev at the Maidan Museum; on 1 July 2022, Andrey Melnik, then Ukraine's Ambassador to Germany, stated that Bandera was a "freedom fighter" and had nothing to do with the mass murder of Jews and Poles; his words caused outrage not only in Poland but also in Germany, and were criticized by Felix Klein, Federal Government Commissioner for Jewish Life in Germany and the Fight against Antisemitism, as well as by the Israeli Embassy in Berlin. In December 2021, entrance to a shopping mall in Khmelnitsky was decorated with a portrait of Stepan Bandera with inscription "Our father is Bandera", whereas the Ternopol Regional Council building was decorated with his banner. In July 2021, Ukraine allocated $1 million for renovation of the Stepan Bandera Museum in Stariy Ugrynov village. In February 2021, an honorary medal and diploma "Stepan Bandera 100th birthday anniversary" was awarded by Lvov State Regional Administration for "merits in national-liberation fight". In February 2019, following outrage from nationalist forces over an incident during a law enforcement dispersal of a nationalist rally on Kontraktova Square in Kiev, during which a police officer shouted "Get down, Bandera!", the National Police leadership launched a flashmob "I am a Banderite" on

_____

[1] On 30 September 2022, the Russian Federation and the Kherson Oblast concluded the treaty of ascension of the Kherson Oblast to the Russian Federation.

their social media pages. The head of the National Police Sergey Knyazev and the head of the Patrol Police Department Yevgeniy Zhukov published this phrase on their Facebook page.

On 17 July 2021, Orthodox Church of Ukraine held a requiem service in honor of the 114th anniversary of a Nazi war criminal **Roman Shukhevych** – Hauptmann of 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion, perpetrator of Volyn Massacre. In June 2021, Museum in Tyshkovtsy village was named after him. In March 2021, Ternopol City Council has decided to name the city stadium after this Nazi war criminal. An 11th grade Ukraine history textbook dedicated a page to him without mentioning that he was a war criminal and participated in mass murder of Jews, and atrocities against civilians. In May 2019, a monument in his honor was unveiled in Ivano-Frankovsk.

In May 2023, a street in Dnepropetrovsk (Dnepro) was named after **Heroes of UPA** – paramilitary formation of Ukrainian nationalists that perpetrated mass murder of Poles.

In December 2021, Khmelnitsky Regional Council proclaimed 2022 as the year of **UPA** – Ukrainian nationalist paramilitary formation that perpetrated mass murder of some 100 thousand Poles in Western Ukraine in 1943-1944; a month before, in November 2021, Ternopol Regional Council did the same.

In May 2021, Ukrainian Scouts from Plast Youth Organization honored **the Nazi SS Galizia Division** at the memorial near Brody, where the SS Division was defeated by the Red Army. In May 2020, an exhibition of stamps and envelopes was set up in honor of the Nazi SS Galizia Division at the central Lvov's Post Office. In April 2019, a poster honoring the 76th anniversary of the Division was unveiled in Kiev's central Maidan square.

On 28 April 2021, **the Nazi SS Galizia Division March** took place in Kiev.

In September 2024, a historical street in Odessa was renamed after a Nazi collaborator, a Nazi SS Galizia Division organizer **Myhaylo Omelyanovych-Pavlenko**.

In September 2024, Nobel Prize laureate Ivan Pavlov street in Uzhgorod was renamed after a Nazi mass murderer and Holocaust perpetrator **Ivan Kedulich**.

In August 2024, another Ivan Pavlov street in Pervomaysk was renamed after a Nazi war criminal, Holocaust perpetrator, SS Galizia Division officer, 31st Schutzmannschaft battalion commander **Petro Dyachenko.** In March 2024, a street in Nikopol was renamed after him.

In February 2024, Kanev city named a street after editor of anti-Semitic newspaper "Volyn" **Ulas Samchuk**. It posted 318 anti-Jewish pieces while 25 thousand Jews in Rovno were killed, including 6 thousand children. He personally wrote articles justifying the Holocaust and calling for the murder of Jews. In April 2023, a street in Kiev was named after him and there is a memorial plaque in his honor in Rovno.

In February 2024, Ukraine's National Memory Institute celebrated birthday of a commander of Nazi Schutzmannschaft and Auxiliary Police **Vasyl Levkovych**, a murderer of more than 5 thousand Jews of Dubno on 5 October 1942. He is buried at the Honorary Alley of Lychakovskoe Cemetery in Lvov. In February 2020, a stamp was produced in honor of the 100th anniversary of Vasyl Levkovych.

In February 2024, a street in Lutsk was renamed after OUN-UPA commander, one of the major organizers and perpetrators of Volyn Massacre **Anatoly Kozyar**.

In February 2024, Lutsk City Council renamed a Jewish painter Isaak Levitan street after a notorious anti-Semite and OUN leader **Stepan Lenkavsky**. In January

2019, a monument and a bas-relief were detected in his honor. There are also streets named after him in Ivano-Frankovsk and Stryi.

In August 2023, a street in Lutsk was named after a Ukrainian nationalist, a leader of OUN and a Nazi collaborator **Andriy Melnyk**. Members of his organization actively assisted Nazis and participated in mass murder of 20 thousand Jews of Lutsk during the Holocaust. In March 2023, a street in Kiev was named after him.

In April 2023, a street in Kalush was named after a Nazi Waffen SS Galizia Division Hauptsturmführer **Dmytro Paliyiv**. In January 2021, a memorial plaque in Lvov in his honor was opened.

In December 2022, a street in Vyzhnitsa was named after a Nazi war criminal from 115th Schutzmannschaft Police battalion that took part in mass murder of Jews in Belarus **Orest Bylak**.

In December 2021, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted a decision to celebrate the 130th jubilee of **Porfiriy Silenko-Kravets** – a Nazi SS Galizia Division Hauptschturmfuhrer, who was awarded the Nazi Iron Cross II class in 1944.

In November 2021, Truskavets city authorities celebrated the 100th anniversary of a Nazi war criminal, a mass murderer of thousands of Jews during the Holocaust, commander of the Nazi Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in 1941-1944 **Roman Riznyak**. In April 2020, a monument was detected in his honor.

In November 2021, the 120th anniversary of **Danylo Rudak** – a Nazi war criminal, officer of 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion and Ukrainian Auxiliary Police was celebrated.

In November 2021, Kiev City Council renamed the WWII hero Nikolay Kuznetsov street into **Oles Babiy** street – a Nazi collaborator, anti-Semite and Holocaust perpetrator. In July 2021 and in November 2020, memorial plaques were set up in his honor.

In October 2021, Parliament of Ukraine adopted a resolution calling the President to bestow an honorary title "The Hero of Ukraine" on a 98-year-old UPA officer **Myroslav Symchych** – a twice convicted war criminal, murderer of 150 Poles in Pysten and Troitse villages in 1944. In October 2020, a lifetime monument to this OUN-UPA unit commander was unveiled.

In September 2021, a memorial plaque for **Stepan Bakunets** – a perpetrator of Volyn Massacre was set up.

In August 2021, Museum in memory of a war criminal **Ivan Lytvynchuk** was unveiled in Gorkaya Polonka near Lutsk. He was a perpetrator of Volyn Massacre and the Holocaust in Sarny. His squad destroyed Polish villages Yanova Dolyna and Lypnyky, where they killed hundreds of Poles.

In July 2021, Khmelnitsky City Council renamed streets named after WWII heroes into streets named after the Nazi collaborators, Ukrainian nationalists and anti-Semitic ideologists **Dmytro Dontsov**, **Ulas Samchuk** and **Oleg Olzhych**.

In June 2021, Ukraine Football Association adopted OUN-UPA slogan "**Glory to Ukraine! Glory to the Heroes!**" as national football symbols of Ukraine. OUN is anti-Semitic Organization of Ukrainian Nationalist that heavily participated in the Holocaust and perpetrated mass murder of 100 thousand Poles.

On 23 May 2021, Ukraine celebrated the Heroes Day. One of the heroes picked by the Ukrainian National Memory Institute was **Yaroslav Stetsko** – a leader of OUN, who in 1941 called for "annihilation of Jews".

In May 2021, a monument to a Nazi war criminal, head of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police **Grygoriy Yankivsky** was unveiled in Kalinov. In 1941-1944 he took part in mass murder of Polish Jews and their deportation to death camps.

In April 2021, a memorial plaque in Ternopol was set up in honor of **Maryan Lukasevych** – a Nazi war criminal, officer of the SS Galizia Division, perpetrator of the mass killings of innocent Poles in UPA.

In February 2021, an honorary funeral of a Nazi SS Galizia Division Unterscharfuhrer 97-year-old **Ivan Fialka** took place in Stryi.

In January 2021, the Parliament of Ukraine by majority votes have supported an appeal to the President of Ukraine to grant an honorary title "The Hero of Ukraine" to a Nazi SS Galizia Division veteran **Mykhaylo Mulyk.** In July 2020, a memorial plaque in his honor was opened at the Glory Alley in Ivano-Frankovsk.

In January 2021, Ukrainian National Memory Institute marked the International Holocaust Remembrance Day by honoring in its Virtual Necropolis a Nazi war criminal **Ivan Yuriyv** – deputy commander of Zondercommando 10A, which in 1941-1943 murdered more than 100 thousand Jews in Ukraine and Russia.

In January 2021, a street in Dubno was named after a Nazi collaborator **Avenir Kolomyets** and his memorial plaque at a school was set up.

In January 2021, MFA of Ukraine on its new English-speaking website "Ukraine Now" falsely claimed that the Holocaust is the work of the communist USSR, not even mentioning the Nazi Germany.

In January 2021, National Military History Museum of Ukraine used for its Christmas card the image of a Nazi war criminal, commander of 109th Schutzmannschaft battalion and Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Vinnitsa, a mass murderer of Jews in Vinnitsa and Belaya Tserkov – **Ivan Omelyanovich-Pavlenko**.

In January 2021, Nazi SS Sturmbannführer **Petro Pobiguschiy** memoirs were published in Ukraine in "The Heroes" series.

In December 2020, a monument to **Mykola Myhnovsky** - Ukrainian nationalist, author of "Ukraine - only for Ukrainians" and "Poles, Jews and Moscovites are your enemies" was opened. His ideas laid the foundation for the criminal ideology of Stepan Bandera's Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

In November 2020, a monument was detected to a war criminal **Oleksa Demsky** from Nachtigall and 201st Schutzmannschaft, who took part in mass murder of Jews and Poles.

In October 2020, a monument was unveiled to **Petro Samutin** – a Nazi war criminal, officer of Abwehr, who conducted punitive operations against partisans, civilian population, organizer of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police battalions.

In October 2020, a stand "Fedir Odrach – the writer with a noble heart" was detected in the Volyn State Archive. This Ukrainian nationalist who was also known as **Teodor Sholomytsky** partook in pogroms and mass murder of Jews in Lyubeshov in 1941 and later emigrated to Germany and then to Canada.

In August 2020, National Kiev University published memoir "My service for motherland" by a Nazi war criminal, a mass murderer of Babiy Yar in Kiev and Khatyn village in Belarus **Kostyantyn Smovsky** – officer of 118th Schutzmannschaft police battalion.

In August 2020, a monument was detected to a Nazi war criminal **Leonid Stupnytsky**, officer of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, perpetrator of mass murder of

more than 25 thousand Jews of Rovno, chief of department that distributed personal possessions of the murdered Jews.

In July 2020, a memorial plaque was unveiled in Lvov to a Nazi war criminal, commandant of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Eastern Poland **Volodymyr Schegelsky** - perpetrator of mass murder of Jews and Poles.

In July 2020, a monument was detected to a Nazi war criminal, chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police of Stanislav district in 1941-1943 **Vasyl Brynsky** - perpetrator of mass murder of more than 50 thousands Jews.

In July 2020, a monument was detected in honor of Ukrainian Nationalist **Oleksandr Stepchuk**, officer of Nazi Roland battalion and Auxiliary Police who participated in mass murder of Jews and punitive actions against civilians.

In July 2020, a monument was detected honoring a Nazi war criminal, chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police **Sergiy Bogdan** - a brutal mass murderer of 5 thousand Jews of Liuboml - 95% of population, including women, children and elderly. He joined UPA and continued with mass murder of innocent Poles.

In July 2020, a monument was detected to Ukrainian nationalist from OUN-UPA **Vasyl Turkovsky**, perpetrator of Lvov pogrom and participant of mass murder of more than 100 thousands Jews in Lvov and Poles.

In June 2020, a chapel was detected in memory of **Ivan Kapalo** - a Nazi war criminal from Nachtigall battalion and 201st Auxiliary Police battalion, who participated in mass murder of Jews and committed other atrocities. In UPA he took part in the mass killings of ethnic Poles during Volyn Massacre.

In June 2020, a monument was detected to a Nazi war criminal **Matviy S'omak**, who served in Nazi Nachtigall battalion, 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion, was chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Chertkov, perpetrator of atrocities and mass murder of Jews and Poles.

In June 2020, a memorial plaque was detected in honor of a Nazi war criminal **Stepan Burdyn** - officer of Nazi Nachtigall battalion and 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion where he participated in mass murder of Jews in the Holocaust and committed atrocities against civilian population.

In June 2020, a memorial cross was erected in honor of a Nazi war criminal, Ukrainian nationalist **Petro Drul** in Stryi - commander of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, perpetrator of mass murder of Jews in Stryi and Dashava during the Holocaust, officer of UPA.

In June 2020, state funeral was held for a Nazi Waffen SS Galizia Division veteran and a war criminal **Oles Gumenuk**, who after division's defeat in 1944 joined UPA and took part in mass murder of innocent Poles and Jews.

In June 2020, a monument was detected to **Oleksandr Lutskiy** - oberlieutenant of Nazi 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion where he participated in mass killings of Jews and civilian population, later in UPA took part in attacks on Poles.

In June 2020, students of Ravska High School came to a grave to honor a war criminal **Dmytro Pelyp** - obersharfuhrer of Nazi Nachtigall battalion and 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion, commander of UPA, a perpetrator of mass murder of Jews and Poles.

In May 2020, a monument was detected to **Dmytro Karpenko**, commander of UPA unit which on 28 February 1944 together with Nazi collaborators from SS Galizia Division attacked the Polish village Huta Peniacka in Lvov region and killed more than 700 innocent residents, including women and children.

In April 2020, a memorial plaque was detected on the building of Kiev Opera in honor of Ukrainian Nationalist **Dmytro Myron** - author of a book where he called for forceful ethnic cleansing of Ukraine from Jews, Poles, Hungarians and Tatars based on racial theory.

In April 2020, a memorial plaque was detected on the Greek Catholic Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Ivano-Frankovsk honoring a Nazi war criminal **Vasyl Andrusyak** - officer of Nazi Roland battalion, chief Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, UPA officer responsible for murder of more than 5 thousand Jews and Poles.

In April 2020, members of "Prosvita" - Enlightenment - came to a monument to honor **Mykola Medvetsky** – a Nazi war criminal, chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Kremenets and UPA officer, the murderer of more than 15 thousand Jews of Kremenets in the Holocaust and hundreds of Poles while in UPA.

In April 2020, a memorial plaque was detected honoring **Mitropolyth Mstislav (Stepan Skrypnik)** of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church – a Nazi collaborator, publisher of harshly anti-Semitic newspaper "Volyn" in Rovno, accomplice in the murder of at least 25 thousand Jews.

In March 2020, a monument was detected to a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal **Petro Hamchuk** in Chertkov – an officer of 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion, took part in mass murder of Jews and Poles, and punitive actions against civilians.

In March 2020, a memorial plaque was detected in honor of a Nazi collaborator, SS Galizia Division Unterscharfuhrer and perpetrator of mass murder of ethnic Poles **Volodymyr Malkosh** in Ivano-Frankovsk.

In March 2020, a monument was detected in Poddubtsy village near Lutsk to **Mykola Yakymchuk**, Chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Lutsk, the perpetrator of Jewish pogroms and a murderer of up to 20 thousand Jewish men, women and children during the Holocaust.

In February 2020, a monument was detected to Ukrainian nationalist, a Nazi collaborator **Vasyl Sydor** - officer of Nachtigall battalion and oberzugfuhrer of 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion where he took part in mass murder of Jews, and punitive operations against civilians.

In February 2020, memorial cross and plaques were detected in honor of Ukrainian nationalist in Babiy Yar; among the names - **Yakiv Shevchenko**, commander of Auxiliary Police, perpetrator of mass murder of dozens of Jews in Kozhanka village. In September of 1941 he participated in the execution of Jews in Babiy Yar.

In February 2020, a monument was detected to a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal, commander of UPA **Dmytro Klyachkivsky** (Klym Savur) - organizer and perpetrator of Jewish pogroms and mass murder of ethnic Poles in Volyn area in 1943-1944. In February 2019, a memorial cross near Rovno was detected in his honor.

In January 2020, a monument was detected in Ivano-Frankovsk to **Dmytro Gah**, officer of Nachtigall battalion comprised of Ukrainian nationalists and lieutenant of 201st Schutzmannschaft battalion where he took part in mass murder of Jews and punitive operations against civilians in Belarus.

In December 2019, a memorial plaque was detected in honor of **Volodymyr Chavyak** - officer of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, who participated in mass murder of 12 thousand Jews in October of 1941. He guarded the ghetto with 20 thousand Jews who were locked inside and later killed.

In December 2019, a memorial plaque was detected in honor of **Roman Sushko** in Lvov – a Nazi collaborator, commander of Ukrainian Legion, a military formation made up of Ukrainian nationalists inside of the German Army, took part in the assault of Nazi Germany against Poland in September of 1939.

In December 2019, a monument was detected to **Grygory Shklyanka**, a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal from Ukrainian Auxiliary Police battalion, who participated in mass murder of Jews and later in mass killings of Poles as UPA officer. A street in his native village was renamed after him.

In November 2019, a memorial plaque was detected in honor of Nazi SS Galizia Division Hauptshturmfuhrer **Averkiy Goncharenko** in Lokhvitsa.

In October 2019, a monument was detected in Verbov to **Martin Mizerniy** – chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Sanok, Poland, responsible for the murder of more than 10 thousand Jews of Sanok.

In September 2019, a monument was detected in Vyshnevets to Ukrainian Insurgent Army fighters. Among them is **Anatoliy Bodasyuk**, who before joining UPA was commander of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police where he participated in mass murder of more than 3 thousand Jews and later in mass murder of hundreds of innocent Poles.

In July 2019, a monument was detected to **Taras Bulba-Borovets**, a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal, chief of Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Sarny and later commander of a collaborator's unit Poliska Sich in Olevsk where Jewish pogroms were organized, he participated in the murder of 500 Jews.

In July 2019, a monument to Ukrainian nationalist **Zenoviy Tershavetsky** was unveiled in Sambor. He was a head of OUN in Poltava, served in Ukrainian Auxiliary Police and participated in the mass killing of more than 8 thousand Jews in Poltava in 1941.

In June 2019, the largest monument (a 12-meter cross) to Ukrainian nationalists was unveiled in Bolekhov. In July of 1941 local **OUN** members killed 120 Jews in pogroms. In September of 1942 Ukrainian police together with OUN and locals again killed hundreds of local Jews and more than 600 Jewish children.

In April 2019, a monument was detected in Ivano-Frankovsk region to a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal, Ukrainian nationalist **Myhaylo Moskaluk**, officer of 201st Auxiliary Police battalion, who took part in mass murder of Jews in Ukraine and Belarus.

In February 2019, **Ukrainian nationalist organization** "Sokil" held rally in Kiev with neo-Nazi Wolfsangel symbol.

2018 was named the year of **Vasyl Vasylayahko** in the area of Sokal. Vasylyashko was a Nazi collaborator and a war criminal who served in Nazi Nachtigall battalion and in 201st Auxiliary Police battalion where he participated in mass killings of Jews and other civilian population.

––––––––––––––