

ary-General Antonio Guterres often states that acknowledging the past is a vital step towards rebuilding trust, and that reconciliation means rejecting denial of genocide and war crimes and of any effort to glorify convicted war criminals. It also means recognizing the suffering of all victims and not attributing collective guilt.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) determined conclusively that a Genocide was committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda. This constitutes an important step towards re-establishing peace and security in Rwanda and promoting reconciliation among Rwandans.

I came to Rwanda from an earlier visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, where another Genocide, the Srebrenica Genocide happened. My visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina was due to growing concerns around persistent patterns of denial of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, glorification of war criminals, hate speech, and rhetoric of division.

There is a pattern to denial of not just the Srebrenica Genocide, the Rwandan Genocide against the Tutsi, and the Holocaust. Those who deny these atrocities also celebrate the criminals who committed these atrocity crimes. The arguments for denying all three of these most tragic of human experiences, Genocide - the crime of crimes - are similar and without merit. The deniers ignore historical facts and judicial decisions.

Yet justice continues to be done. In

