

RUSSIAN EMBASSY WEEKLY

396



PRESIDENT ПРЕЗИДЕНТ

Greetings to Ambassadors of Victory Moscow nationwide rally

Участникам Всероссийского слёта «Послы Победы. Москва»



Vladimir Putin sent greetings to the participants of the Ambassadors of Victory. Moscow nationwide rally.

The message reads, in part:

“As the winners of the annual contest, you have the honour of participating in the organisation and staging of the anniversary Victory Parade and other festive events.

I know that each of you has made a significant contribution to the development of volunteering traditions in our country and to the

implementation of popular initiatives aimed at preserving the memory of the Great Patriotic War, supporting veterans, participants in the special military operation and their families. Each of you has done a great deal for the patriotic education of children and young people. Your responsible civic and life stance deserves deep recognition.”

The President expressed confidence that the event will be a success and will further promote the Volunteers of Victory nationwide public movement.

Telephone conversation with Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu

Телефонный разговор с Премьер-министром Израиля Биньямином Нетаньяху



Vladimir Putin and Benjamin Netanyahu exchanged warm greetings for the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory. The President of Russia conveyed wishes of good health and well-being to the Great Patriotic War veterans living in Israel.

The leaders noted the determination of both countries in defending the truth about the Second World War, as well as in countering any attempts to revise its outcomes

or falsify history. An emphasis was made on the decisive contribution of the Red Army and the entire Soviet people to the defeat of Nazism. Just like Russia, Israel reveres the memory of the war heroes and those who gave their lives for the sake of Victory, and May 9 is celebrated there as a public holiday as well.

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and some pressing bilateral matters were also addressed during the conversation.

Russian-Venezuelan talks, May 7, 2025

Российско-венесуэльские переговоры, 7 Мая 2025



The talks began with a meeting of the two leaders in a restricted format and continued over an official breakfast attended by members of both delegations.

Vladimir Putin and Nicolas Maduro discussed the current state and prospects for the development of Russian-Venezuelan cooperation in the political, trade and economic, financial, scientific and technological, as well as humanitarian and cultural areas. They also exchanged views on pressing matters on the international and regional agendas.

Following Russia–Venezuela talks, the Heads of State signed the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on Strategic Partnership and Cooperation.

President Putin: Mr President, friends, I am delighted to welcome you to Moscow. We have already met on the sidelines of the BRICS summit in Kazan, but I am extremely grateful to you for taking the time to come to the celebrations of Victory in the Second World War. In our country we call it the Great Patriotic War. Victory

over Nazism is a special day for Russia and the Russian people.

This year not only marks the 80th Anniversary of the Great Victory but also the 80th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our countries. The celebrations are over, but we have not forgotten this landmark event.

I would like to point out that our relations are based on the Treaty on Strategic Partnership. It offers a solid foundation for our cooperation, and we have achieved tangible results working on this foundation.

Of course, our mutual trade, which is estimated at \$200 million, falls short of our aspirations, but the trend is very positive: last year, our trade increased by 64%, which is a sign of good progress.

We have promising and well-

defined areas of cooperation, and our colleagues are actively working in all of them, including energy, transportation, the pharmaceutical industry, logistics, healthcare and, of course, humanitarian initiatives.

Overall, we are satisfied with how our bilateral contacts are progressing, thanks in large part to the personal attention you devote to this relationship.

We remember our friend Hugo Chavez very well. He was a remarkable leader, not only for your country but for all of Latin America. He was without question a friend of Russia. Today, you are continuing his mission, and we wish you every success. We will have the opportunity to discuss all the areas of cooperation I just mentioned.

Welcome, Mr President!



Meeting with President of Cuba Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez

Беседа с Президентом Кубы Мигелем Диас-Канелем Бермудесом



Vladimir Putin met with President of Cuba Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez, who arrived in Russia to participate in celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Vladimir Putin:

I am delighted to welcome each and every one of you to Moscow.

Last time we met was exactly a year ago, and I want to thank you for making the decision to come to Moscow this year to join us in celebrating the 80th anniversary of victory over Nazism.

In our country, we call this war the Great Patriotic War because the entire nation – without exaggeration – took part in repelling Nazi aggression.

Cuba contributed to the fight against Nazism. I know that you started your visit with St Petersburg, former Leningrad, and I would like to note that volunteers from Cuba fought alongside the Red Army soldiers outside Leningrad, among other places.

It is very symbolic that your current visit coincides with the 65th

anniversary of resuming diplomatic relations on May 8, 1960. Please convey my best wishes and greetings to Comrade Raul Castro.

We are very happy to see you. Welcome!

President of Cuba Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez (retranslated):
President Putin,

We are delighted to be in Moscow, we are feeling great and we appreciate your invitation.

Indeed, we mark two significant anniversaries that underscore the depth of our historical ties. The first, and unquestionably the most important, is the anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The second is the 65th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between our nations.

It is especially symbolic for us to be present on these occasions, as our shared efforts today are focused on preserving historical memory, particularly today, when there are increasing attempts to belittle the decisive role and heroic deed of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, and the Red Army in defeating Nazism.

This Victory was not just a triumph for Russia, but a victory for all of humanity. I believe that saving the humankind is great merit.

Attempts are being taken to rewrite history and give up this legacy, with new signs of resurging fascism on a global scale. I believe that it is our common duty to convey real history. That is probably the highest form of tribute we can offer. This is what we are doing by participating in today's commemorative events and standing here with you.

I would also like to pass on to you the warm embrace and greetings from Army General Raul Castro.

Since our diplomatic relations were restored 65 years ago, they have withstood all tests of time. We have shared many emotions and had common challenges, programmes, projects, and thus come to this significant milestone.

History has made it clear: only unity based on mutual cooperation, solidarity, and friendship can enable us to face today's challenges and those that lie ahead.

We are delighted to be here with you today.

On May 7, President of Russia Vladimir Putin and President of Mongolia Ukhnaagiin Khurelsukh held talks in the St Catherine Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace

7 мая состоялась встреча Президента России В.В. Путина с Президентом Монголии Ухнагийн Хурэлсухом



Vladimir Putin met with President of Mongolia Ukhnaagiin Khurelsukh, who arrived in Moscow to attend celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of Victory, in the St Catherine Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

Vladimir Putin:

Mr President, I welcome you to Moscow on the eve of the momentous 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. I am very pleased to see you participating in person in these anniversary events.

Our countries share heroic chapters of history, and 2024 marked the 85th anniversary of common victory over the Japanese militarists on the Khalkhin-Gol River. Together with you, we celebrated this date during my visit to Ulaanbaatar.

Russia appreciates our cooperation with Mongolia during the Great Patriotic War and during the defeat of the Kwantung Army in 1945. The Red Army tank column and the Mongolian Arat squadron, formed with the funds provided by ordinary

Arats, fought for our country, for our common Victory and in August 1945 the Mongolian People's Army took part in operations against the Japanese army. We remember and appreciate that.

Relations of comprehensive strategic partnership with neighbouring and friendly Mongolia are among the priorities of our policy. Political dialogue is developing, heads of government meet, and the mechanism of consultations through foreign ministries is fully operational. We have established cooperation in defence and security, inter-parliamentary ties, and culture and education.

Mongolia is an important trading partner of ours. Last year, our trade increased by 17.5 percent. In the

first two months of 2025, it added over 25 percent. We always respond to requests from our Mongolian friends in various areas that are very sensitive and important for Mongolia, including cooperation in the energy sector.

We are very glad to see you. Welcome.



President of Russia Vladimir Putin welcomed at the Kremlin President of the Republic of the Congo Denis Sassou Nguesso

Беседа с Президентом Республики Конго Дени Сассу-Нгессо



President of Russia Vladimir Putin welcomed at the Kremlin President of the Republic of the Congo Denis Sassou Nguesso, who arrived in Moscow to attend the solemn events dedicated to the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, May 7, 2025.

President Putin: Mr President, I am pleased to offer you my heartfelt welcome.

Our meeting today is tied to celebrating Victory in the Great Patriotic War Day. I am aware

that in 1940–1943, the anti-fascist movement Free France was based in your present-day capital Brazzaville. It was headed by a man whom we remember, know, and treat him and his memory with great respect. The leader of that movement was future President of France Charles de Gaulle. He created the Free France movement headquartered in Brazzaville. I know that the Congolese people actively supported these activities.

Your participation in the May 9 events confirms the genuine friendly

nature of bilateral ties based on law and mutual respect. Last year, we marked the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our countries.

Mr President, we appreciate your focus on our relations. You have visited our country many times back in the days of the Soviet Union, and more recently as well.

The mutual trade remains stable. It may be modest overall, but we are constantly working to achieve the results that we have in mind. Congolese national staff has been successfully trained in Russia for a long time now, with about 750 Congolese students currently studying at our universities and about 250 state scholarships are allocated annually. We are ready to

expand this quota.

Russia and the Republic of the Congo stand in solidarity in their approaches to addressing many pressing international issues. We appreciate our joint work at the UN.

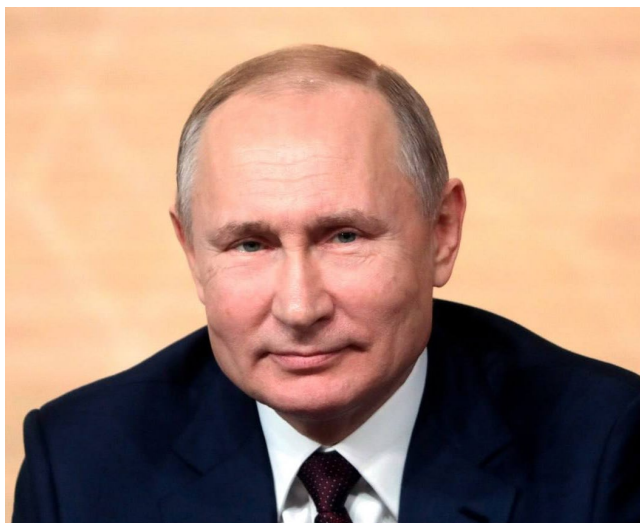
I would like to emphasise that strengthening ties with Africa is on the list of Russia's foreign policy systemic priorities. The St Petersburg summit resulted in adopting an extensive package of joint documents and an action plan to 2026. Work is in progress to put them into practice.

Today, we have the opportunity to discuss all these issues, including the bilateral agenda.

Mr President, let me emphasise once again how pleased I am to see you.

Greetings to the leaders and citizens of foreign states on the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War

Поздравления лидерам и гражданам иностранных государств по случаю 80-й годовщины Победы в Великой Отечественной войне



On the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, President of Russia Vladimir Putin sent greetings to the Leaders of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Israel, as well as to the peoples of Georgia and Moldova, May 8, 2025

The Russian President emphasised that our countries hold the memory of our ancestors' glorious heroism and enormous sacrifice sacred, as our grandfathers and fathers fought courageously shoulder to shoulder

against Nazi invaders, and worked selflessly on the home front.

The President noted:

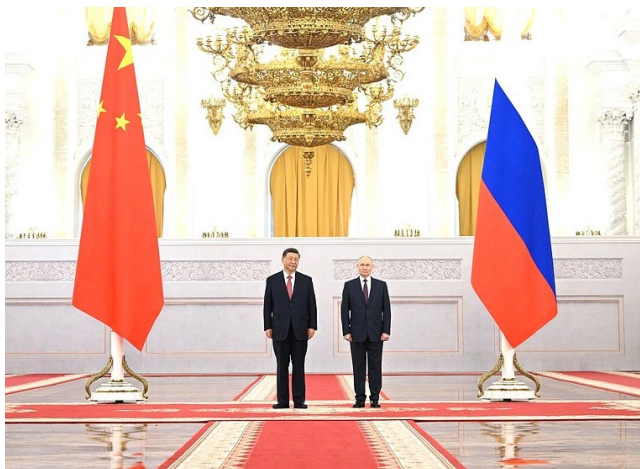
It is our sacred duty to cherish the legacy of the generation of victors. Therefore, it is very important to be uncompromising in our efforts to prevent any attempts to distort our shared history, to rehabilitate or cast a veil over the atrocities committed by Nazis and their collaborators.

In the messages to the leaders and citizens of foreign states, the President offered his heartfelt greetings and words of sincere gratitude to the veterans of the Great Patriotic War and home front workers. He wished them good health, longevity, and all the best.

In the messages to the peoples of Georgia and Moldova, Vladimir Putin called for preserving the bequeathed traditions of friendship and mutual help, and never forgetting our shared historical legacy, or preventing division between the friendly nations.

Talks between Vladimir Putin and President of China Xi Jinping took place in the Kremlin, May 8, 2025

Российско-китайские переговоры, 8 мая 2025 года



The President of China has arrived in the Russian Federation for an official visit to attend celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The talks began with a limited attendance meeting between the leaders and continued with an expanded meeting involving delegations.

The talks addressed key issues concerning further development of the comprehensive strategic partnership, as well as current matters on the international and regional agendas.

Following the talks, Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping signed the Joint Statement of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China on Deepening the Comprehensive

Partnership and Strategic Cooperation in the New Era to Commemorate the 80th Anniversary of Soviet Union's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the People of China's Victory over Japanese Aggression, and the Establishment of the United Nations. A package of bilateral intergovernmental and interagency documents was also signed during the talks.

The President of Russia and the President of China made statements for the media.

President Putin: Mr President, dear friend, dear Chinese friends.

It is a great pleasure to welcome all of you to Moscow.

I am truly delighted to see you again and sincerely value the opportunity to speak with you personally. I am grateful that, just as you did ten years ago for the previous anniversary, you have chosen to join us in commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, which our nation holds sacred.

Tomorrow, the official parade will take place on Red Square featuring servicemen of the People's Liberation Army of China. As far as I know, this is

the largest foreign military contingent to take part in the event.

The victory over fascism, achieved through immense sacrifice, holds enduring significance. Together with our Chinese friends, we are committed to upholding historical truth, honouring the memory of the war years, and standing against the resurgence of neo-Nazism and militarism today.

I would like to express my gratitude for your invitation to the commemorative events marking the 80th anniversary of victory over militarist Japan and the end of World War II. I will be delighted to pay an official visit to friendly China on this historic occasion. And prior to that, our delegation will participate in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit to be held under China's chairmanship.

The military brotherhood forged between our nations during those difficult wartime years remains a cornerstone of today's comprehensive partnership and strategic cooperation between Russia and China. We expand our collaboration for the benefit of both nations; our efforts are not directed against any third party.

Our relations are based on

equality and mutual benefit, and remain unaffected by momentary interests. Our willingness to foster neighbourliness, strengthen our friendship, and expand cooperation reflects the two countries' choice driven by our strategic cooperation.

I would like to once again note that our governments, ministries, and agencies are striving to implement a full range of practical agreements within a multilateral mechanism of regular meetings. Those include a plan for comprehensive economic cooperation through 2030.

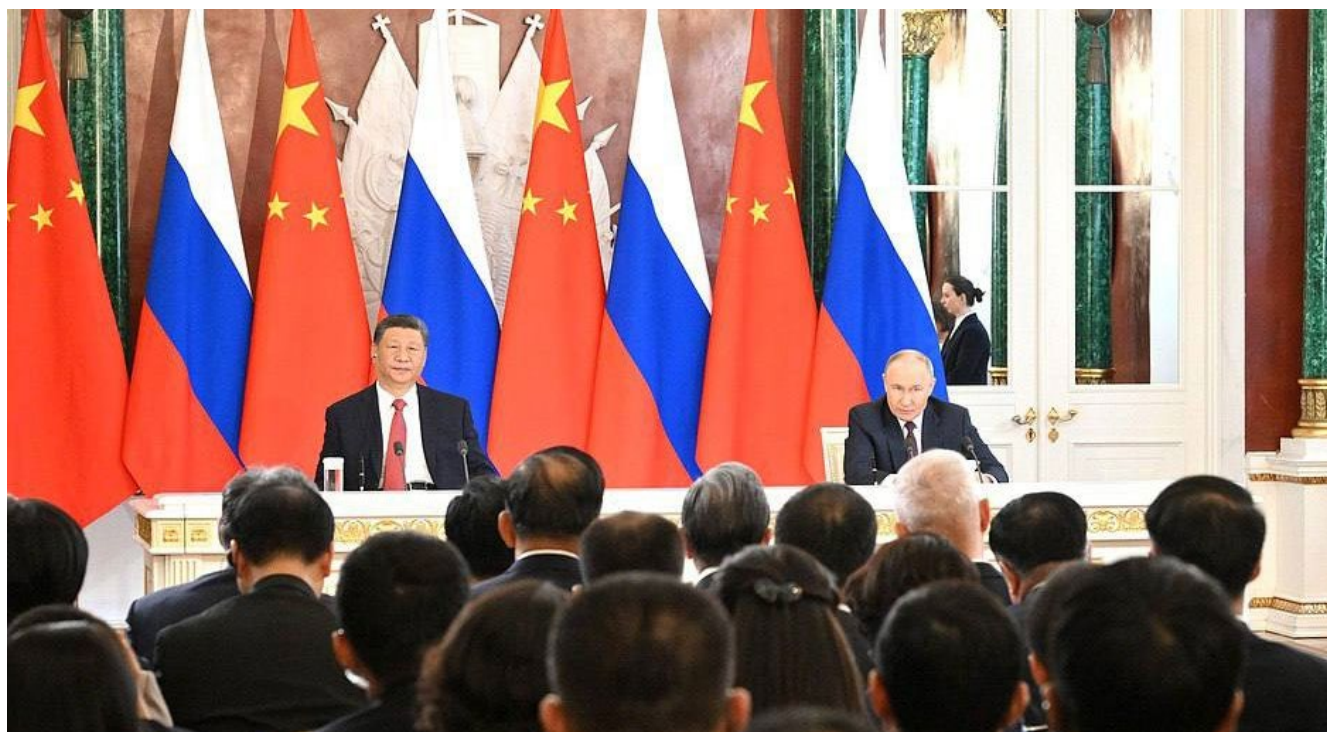
Mr President, my dear friend, thank you very much once again for today's visit. This holds great significance to us.

The immeasurable losses borne by both our nations demand perpetual remembrance. The Soviet Union lost 27 million lives, sacrificing them at the altar of the Fatherland and the altar of Victory. China gave 37 million lives in its struggle for freedom and independence. This victory was achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party.

We are delighted to see you at the festivities. I am certain that we will use this time to exchange opinions on the entire scope of our relations.

Media statement by President of Russia Vladimir Putin following Russian-Chinese talks, May 8, 2025

Заявление Владимира Путина для прессы по итогам российско-китайских переговоров, 8 мая 2025 года



President Putin: As always, our talks with President of the People's Republic of China took place in a warm, friendly and constructive atmosphere. It was a substantive and productive discussion.<...>

Overcoming the unprecedented hardship and horrors of war, our nations conducted the ultimate heroic feat to restore peace but also, as is well known, suffered the greatest losses. Today, Russia and China stand together in their consistent efforts to preserve the historical truth about the Great Victory as the common

value for humankind, and jointly prevent attempts to falsify history and rehabilitate Nazism and militarism.

Our shared heroic past and combat brotherhood form a solid foundation for the development and strengthening of Russia-China relations. These relations have reached the highest level in history, being self-sufficient and independent from internal political factors or momentary global agendas.

The comprehensive partnership and strategic cooperation between Russia and China are built on the

unshakable principles of equality, mutual support and assistance, as well as the unbreakable friendship between the two states and two nations.

I want to emphasise that Mr Xi Jinping and I personally control all aspects of Russia-China partnership and do all we can to expand the cooperation on bilateral issues and the international agenda alike.

During today's talks, we discussed politics and security cooperation, economic ties, as well as cultural and humanitarian exchanges in detail.

As you have just seen, following the talks, we have signed an impressive package of documents.

The Joint Statement Mr Xi Jinping and I have signed sets ambitious goals, in particular, ensuring significant progress in Russian-Chinese trade and investment by 2030, expanding and improving the structure of economic ties by increasing the share of high-tech products, developing innovative e-commerce, mutual supply of essential materials, mineral resources, and agricultural products.

China is Russia's leading trade partner. In 2024, our trade set a new record, reaching \$245 billion. Russia is also one of China's leading trade partners.<...>

When addressing crucial international and regional issues,

we reaffirmed that Russia and China maintain identical or highly aligned positions.

The two countries pursue independent foreign policies and are interested in creating a more just and democratic multipolar world order.

As you know, the United Nations marks the 80th anniversary this year. Russia and China both believe that the UN and its Security Council ought to continue playing the central role in global affairs, while all the issues and problems on the global and regional agendas must be addressed in compliance with the UN Charter and international law, with due account for the interests of all international community members with respect for the cultural and civilisational diversity.

President of Russia Vladimir Putin sent a message of greetings to Pope Leo XIV on his election, May 8, 2025

Президент России Владимир Путин направил поздравительную телеграмму Его Святейшеству Папе Римскому Льву XIV, 8 мая 2025 года



The message reads, in part:

I am certain that the constructive dialogue and cooperation established between Russia and the Vatican previously will continue to develop, drawing on the Christian values that unite us.

Your Holiness, I wish you success in carrying out the important mission entrusted to you, as well as good health and well-being.

Gala reception on behalf of the President of Russia to mark Victory Day

Приём от имени Президента России в честь Дня Победы



Vladimir Putin addressed an official reception held to mark the 80th anniversary of Victory in the 1941–1945 Great Patriotic War.

Vladimir Putin: Friends, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

I am delighted to welcome you to the Kremlin for the official reception marking the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory.

First of all, I would like to express gratitude to the heads of state and government and the heads of foreign delegations and organisations that are with us today. We highly appreciate

your decision to visit Moscow on May 9 and to share with our people the joy of this sacred holiday, which we hold infinitely dear.

The event marking Victory Day has invaluable significance for the world. But in Russia and the other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States it is part of the history of virtually every family. This direct bond determines our particularly warm attitude to this holiday and our position of principle regarding truth about the Great Patriotic War and its heroes, our predecessors, who have

come through and withstood extreme challenges and achieved Victory.

I am confident that these feelings are shared by those whose relatives fought against Nazism and militarism, for freedom in Europe and the Atlantic region, in the Pacific Ocean, in Asia, Africa and everywhere where the Second World War battles raged. We in Russia remember the equipment and food we received. We bow before that great generation, no matter where they live and what language they may speak now. They will forever remain part of our family. We are one big family of the victors.

We know how vitally important solidarity and support — support from our allies, friends and comrades-in-arms — was for the fighting people of the Soviet Union. We will forever remain grateful to all our friends and comrades.

I consider it important that today we have come together to celebrate the anniversary of the Great Victory and remember those who gave all their strength for the freedom of their native land and the entire world, those who sacrificed themselves in the name of saving humanity.

This solidarity and fortitude

in attaining a common goal is an example of invaluable importance. This example is especially important for us now as we again have to address the issue of sovereign rights of states and peoples to their identity and independence, to the very possibility to live in accordance with the historical, cultural and spiritual traditions of their forefathers, and to create a system of security and international relations based on the principles of real equality and respect for each other's interests.

As time takes us further away from the events of World War Two, it becomes all the more important for us to preserve the values that were upheld by the Great Victory and to pass to future generations the truth of how and in the name of what it was won, as well as our conviction that solidarity of the people in their support of the ideals of peace, freedom and justice is of unlimited power. Our commitment to this is growing ever stronger.

I would like to once again congratulate you on Victory Day. I propose a toast to the great generation of the victors, to the triumph of truth and justice, and to the prosperity of our countries and peoples.

Laying flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Возложение цветов к Могиле Неизвестного Солдата

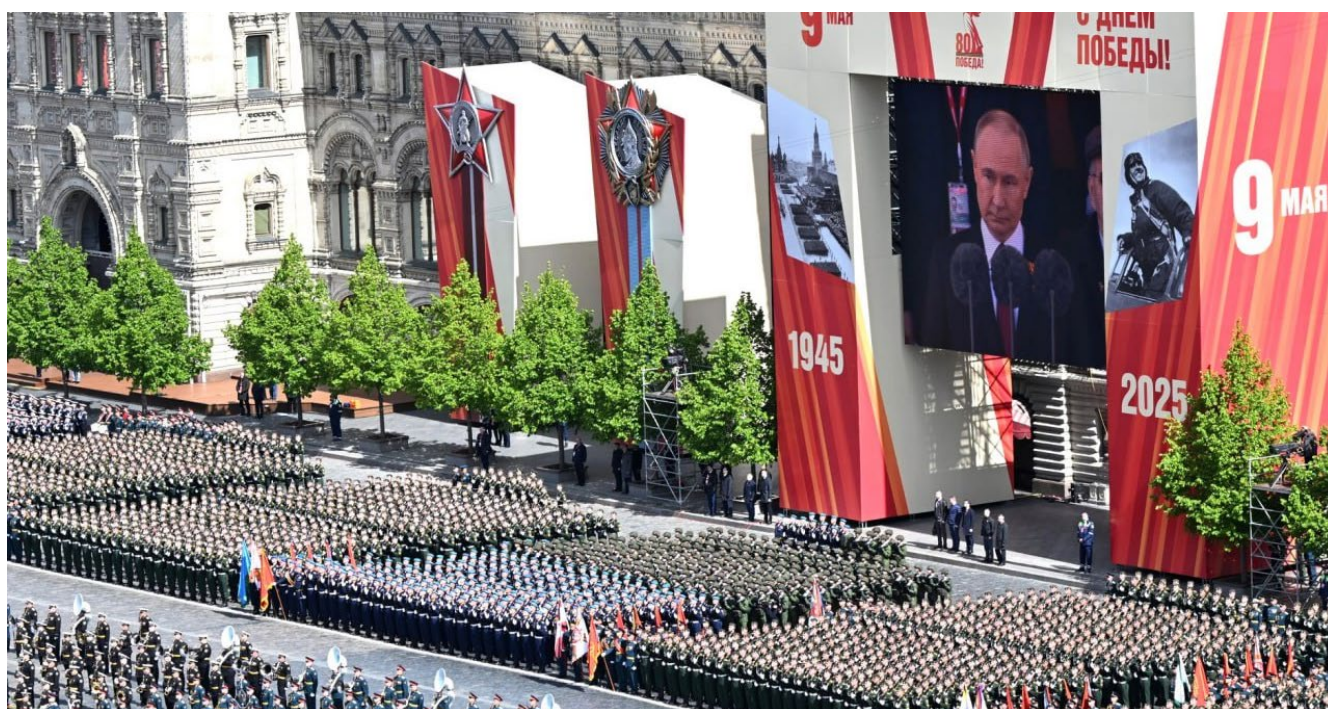
Vladimir Putin, joined by the heads of foreign states and leaders of international organisations who had come to Moscow to attend

the celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of Victory, laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Alexander Garden.



Remarks by President of Russia, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Vladimir Putin at a military parade marking the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, May 9, 2025

Выступление Президента России — Верховного Главнокомандующего Вооружёнными Силами Российской Федерации В.В.Путина на военном параде в ознаменование 80-й годовщины Победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941–1945 годов, 9 мая 2025 года



President Putin: Citizens of Russia, veterans, guests, comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and sergeant majors, midshipmen and warrant officers, comrade officers, generals and admirals!

I congratulate you on the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War!

Today, we are all united by the feelings of joy and grief, pride and

gratitude, and admiration for the generation that crushed Nazism and won freedom and peace for all humanity at the cost of millions of lives.

We faithfully preserve the memory of those historic, glorious events. As the heirs of the victors, today we celebrate Victory Day as the most important holiday for the country, which the entire nation, each family,

each of us holds dear. <...>

We remember the lessons of WWII and will never agree with the distortion of those events or attempts to justify the murderers and slander the true victors.

Our duty is to defend the honour of the Red Army soldiers and commanders, and the heroism of fighters of different ethnic backgrounds who will forever remain Russian soldiers in world history.

Russia has been and will continue to be an indestructible obstacle to Nazism, Russophobia and anti-Semitism, and will stand in the way of the violence perpetrated by the champions of these aggressive and destructive ideas.

Truth and justice are on our side. The whole of Russia, our society and all people support the participants in the special military operation. We are proud of their courage and spirit, and their steely determination that has always brought us Victory.

The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the enemy's most savage and relentless assaults. Millions of people, once devoted solely to peaceful labour, took up arms and stood firm to the death on every hill, bridgehead, and defensive line. The outcome of WWII was determined by decisive victories in major battles of Moscow,

on the Kursk Bulge and the Dnieper River, by the courage of the defenders of Belarus, who were the first to face the invader, by staunch resistance at the Brest Fortress and in Mogilev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Murmansk, Tula and Smolensk, by the heroism of the residents of besieged Leningrad. <...>

The contribution of the peoples of Central Asia and the South Caucasus was immense. From these regions came a steady flow of trains delivering everything the front needed. Hospitals were established, and hundreds of thousands of evacuees found a second home there. <...>

We honour every veteran of the Great Patriotic War and bow our heads in remembrance of all who gave their lives for Victory. <...>

We bow our heads before our fallen comrades-in-arms who laid down their lives as heroes in a righteous battle for Russia.

Nearly 80% of the world's population were drawn into the fiery orbit of WWII.

The complete defeat of Nazi Germany, militarist Japan and their satellites around the world was achieved through the combined efforts of the Allied Nations.

We will never forget that the opening of the Second Front in Europe, which took place after the

decisive battles in the territory of the Soviet Union, hastened Victory. We highly appreciate the contribution made to our common struggle by the Allied armies, members of the Resistance, the courageous people of China, and all those who fought for a peaceful future.

We will continue to look up to our veterans, taking example from their wholehearted love of the Motherland and commitment to defending our homeland and the values of

humanism and justice. We will give these traditions and this great heritage the biggest place in our hearts and will pass them on to future generations.

We will always rely on our unity in battle and in peaceful endeavours, in striving for strategic goals and tackling problems for the benefit of Russia and its greatness and prosperity.

Glory to the victorious nation!

Happy Victory Day!

Hurrah!



Meeting with President of Brazil Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva

Беседа с Президентом Бразилии Луисом Инасио Лулой да Силвой



Vladimir Putin met with President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva who is taking part in celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Vladimir Putin: Mr President,

I am genuinely happy to have our meeting, Mr President. We have not met for a long time, indeed. You were about to visit Moscow but were unable to come due to the pressure of work, and I sincerely greet you in Russia. Welcome!

I have warm memories of our previous conversations both in Russia

and in Brazil. They were held in a very friendly atmosphere and in a business-like manner. We managed to significantly improve relations between our nations largely thanks to our personal contacts.

As I have already mentioned, it has been long since you last came to Russia which was 15 years ago. Back then, in 2010, your visit was also in May, and a joint Statement was adopted on the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II. Victory Day will always carry a special significance for our peoples who were fighting against Nazism. We are well aware that Brazil was

among those who joined the anti-Hitler coalition. Your military units took part in combat activities in Italy and defended communication routes in the southern Atlantic thus contributing to our joint victory over the enemy. I know that Brazil, as much as Russia, honours the memory of those events and pays tribute to the feat of the victors.

I would like to point out that our relations are progressing steadfastly, and high-level contact is being maintained. You always see the way to personally receive Russian representatives whenever they arrive in Brazil on working visits.

Our bilateral trade is moving

ahead. I want to stress that Brazil accounts for the largest share of our trade with Latin America and the Caribbean.

Russia is still the biggest exporter of petroleum products and mineral fertilisers to Brazil while your country maintains leading positions in the Russian food imports.

We are closely cooperating on the international arena, and we will revisit this topic later. This cooperation includes such venues as the UN, BRICS and G20.

I am happy to have this opportunity to discuss with you, Mr President, these and other issues which are definitely of interest to both parties.



**Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's remarks during the
wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial plaques in the
Foreign Ministry building, Moscow, May 6, 2025**

**Выступление С.В.Лаврова в ходе церемонии
возложения венков к мемориальным доскам
в здании МИД, Москва, 6 мая 2025 года**



These days, we are marking a great date, the 80th anniversary of the glorious Victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Today, we, the Foreign Ministry staff, with the participation of our veterans and young employees, must make the oath to be eternally loyal to the gains, feats of valour, and heroism,

which have guaranteed life to our state, to our common Motherland, the Soviet Union, and the future of rising generations.

In those years, many employees of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and their colleagues from the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade left for the front and defended

our capital and our Motherland along with Red Army troops and civilian volunteers. They made their contribution to the Great Victory. At the same time, the diplomats, who were filling in for them at the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, as well as their secret service and intelligence colleagues, ensured diplomatic and foreign policy support for the Soviet people's heroic struggle to save Europe from Nazism. <...>

Throughout the war, the diplomats were doing what was necessary to preclude treason. Today, these documents have been declassified and published. They found out in due time that the British were in the lead of preparations for Operation Unthinkable. It was unthinkable indeed, implying as it did an attack on the Soviet Union with the aim (how familiar it sounds today) of inflicting a "strategic defeat" on it. That experience is invaluable for us now. <...>

Today, they have again rallied against us under the banners of Nazism (in the literal sense of the word) by supporting the openly racist, anti-Russian Zelensky regime that stages torch processions and throws troops with chevrons of Nazi divisions on their sleeves into the war's meat-grinder. Like before Operation

Unthinkable, they are threatening to inflict a "strategic defeat" on us on the battlefield.

It is important not only to cherish the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and #WWII, who have ensured our future and current development (development, I am sure, for long decades and centuries to come), but also to remember the diplomatic experience and lessons of those events. <...>

These days, 80 Eternal Flames are being lighted in our country for the first time. A tradition has been born to take a particle of the Eternal Flame in the Alexander Gardens in Moscow and bring it to someone's small motherland. Not so long ago, residents of Lugansk did this, followed by a number of other cities. Symbolically, this happens soon after the Happy Easter, when particles of the Holy Fire from Jerusalem travel all over the world, with people celebrating Easter Sunday. For us, this Victory also means a resurrection of the whole of our people, of our history, traditions and pride. We are in duty bound to convey these feelings to our children and grandchildren as our mothers, fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers have conveyed them to us.

I want to congratulate the

Foreign Ministry staff, the staff of our missions in the regions of the Russian Federation, at embassies and consulates on the upcoming holiday of Great Victory. My special greetings go to our veterans, who are, as usual, on station. They symbolise the generation bridge that has made it possible for us to survive and emerge strengthened from most different situations, including those linked to wars and diplomatic battles.

Everything is still ahead. No one

has promised that all problems can be solved at one go. Life is requiring constant efforts.

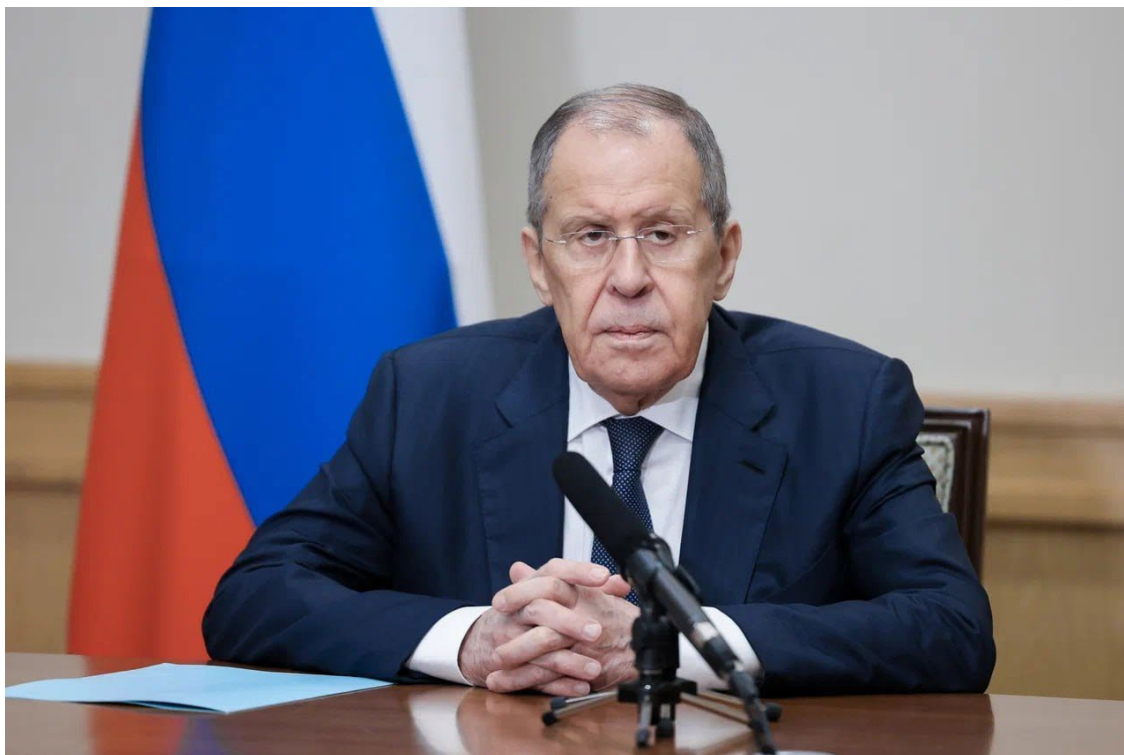
I hope that our team that has repeatedly proven its mettle in most difficult situations will continue to implement with honour the foreign policy charted by President of Russia Vladimir Putin.

It is aimed at ensuring in an unconditional manner the Russian Federation's legitimate, vital interests on the international scene.



**Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's answer to a question
from "Moscow. Kremlin. Putin" news show, Moscow,
May 7, 2025**

**Ответ С.В.Лаврова на вопрос программы «Москва.
Кремль. Путин» Москва, 7 мая 2025 года**



What would you call a situation where countries that have been proudly calling themselves 'European' for all these years close their airspace to other European leaders flying to Moscow? What does this mean?

Sergey Lavrov: I have to censor myself out of deference for television rules, so I cannot say what I really think about this. But they have certainly disgraced themselves.

Ursula von der Leyen and another official said today that they "must accelerate Ukraine's

path towards membership" of the European Union and launch the accession process this year.

They also want Serbia to join the anti-Russia sanctions and accept the loss of Kosovo. So, it appears that leaders who preach Nazi values, like Vladimir Zelensky and his team, are welcome to join the European Union, while those who defend true historical memory, one shared with Russia, risk being stripped of their rights.

Shame on the EU!

**Russian Defense Minister Andrei Belousov holds talks
with Minister of National Defense of the Republic of the
Congo Lieutenant General Charles Richard Mondjo**

**Министр обороны Российской Федерации Андрей
Белусов провел переговоры с Министром
национальной обороны Республики Конго
генерал-лейтенантом Шарлем Ришаром Монджо**



Andrei Belousov: ‘We appreciate the traditionally friendly nature of relations between our countries.’

The Russian Defense Minister stressed that a full-fledged treaty and legal framework for cooperation has been established between Russia and the Republic of the Congo.

‘At the same time, our military and military-technical relations are to

a large extent the engine of bilateral cooperation,’ the Russian Defense Minister noted.

Andrei Belousov also thanked his Congolese counterpart for taking part in the celebrations of the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

In turn, Minister of National Defense of the Republic of the Congo Lieutenant General Charles Richard Mondjo expressed gratitude for the opportunity to exchange views on topical issues of military and military-technical cooperation between Russia and the Republic of the Congo.

During the talks, the sides discussed topical areas of further interaction between defence departments.

Russian Defense Minister Andrei Belousov held talks with Minister of Defense of the Republic of Abkhazia Colonel General Vladimir Anua

Министр обороны Российской Федерации Андрей Белоусов провел переговоры с министром обороны Республики Абхазия генерал-полковником Владимиром Ануа



‘The Republic of Abkhazia is our reliable ally in Transcaucasia. We are forming a common defence space within the framework of the Treaty on Alliance and Strategic Partnership,’ said Andrei Belousov.

The Russian Defense Minister stressed that the 7th Russian military base is an important element of ensuring regional security. Special attention at the base is paid to

increasing its combat capabilities and providing full support to military personnel and their families.

‘We provide Abkhazia with full cooperation in improving the national armed forces and training military personnel. Russian military universities are training 200 servicemen on a non-profit basis. We intend to further actively develop bilateral cooperation,’ the Russian

Defense Minister noted.

Andrei Belousov thanked his Abkhaz counterpart for taking part in the celebrations marking the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. 'We know how highly the heroism of the Abkhaz people, who made a great contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany, is honoured.'

In turn, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Abkhazia Colonel General Vladimir Anua noted that 'the Ministry of Defense of Abkhazia highly appreciates your personal contribution, that of the Ministry

of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation to strengthening the defence capability of the Republic of Abkhazia, increasing the ability of our armed forces to act together with the 7th Russian military base to ensure military security for Abkhazia and Russia in Transcaucasia'.

As a result of the talks, the parties signed an intergovernmental agreement on the establishment of a Russian secondary school on the territory of the 7th military base in the Republic of Abkhazia.

Russian Defense Minister A. Belousov and heads of foreign delegations laid flowers and wreaths to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Alexander Garden near the Kremlin's wall on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War

Министр обороны Российской Федерации А. Белоусов и главы иностранных делегаций возложили цветы и венки к Могиле Неизвестного Солдата у Кремлевской стены в Александровском саду в преддверии 80-й годовщины Победы в Великой Отечественной войне



The event was attended by senior military officials from Abkhazia, Algeria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Cuba, Laos, Libya, Myanmar, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Thailand, Equatorial Guinea, South Ossetia, and South Africa.

The participants of the ceremony honoured the memory of fallen warriors by a minute of silence. The ceremony ended with the marching of a company of the Guard of Honour and a band company.

The ceremony of laying wreaths by state officials at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a well-established tradition.

The ashes of the Unknown Soviet

soldier were transferred from a mass grave in Moscow region and reburied in Alexander Garden during a solemn ceremony in 1966. The following year a memorial was opened here, the key element of which was the Eternal Flame.

The guard of honour at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier - 'Post No. 1' - was established in 1997.



Russian Defense Minister A. Belousov held bilateral talks with Defense Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Colonel General Ruslan Zhaksylykov

Министр обороны Российской Федерации А. Белоусов провел двустороннюю встречу с министром обороны Республики Казахстан генерал-полковником Русланом Жаксылыковым



Our multilateral, multidimensional partnership is developing, said the Russian Defense Minister.

Andrei Belousov also reminded about the role the Republic of Kazakhstan played in defeating the German fascism during the Great Patriotic War.

‘We welcome you not just like esteemed guests, we remember what role we played together in defeating the German fascism,’ he said.

In turn, Colonel General Ruslan Zhaksylykov, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

stressed that Russia and Kazakhstan are friends, comrades-in-arms and brothers in arms.

‘According to the established tradition, we always honour the memory of our fathers and our grandfathers. Tomorrow we will take part in the parade with great pleasure. And our units will march in a common formation and please all the residents of Moscow and the Russian Federation as a whole,’ Ruslan Zhaksylykov said.

During the talks, the sides discussed issues of bilateral cooperation in the line of military departments.

Order by minister of Defense of Russian Federation

Приказ Министра Обороны РФ А. Белоусова



Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants, non-commissioned and commissioned officers! Dear veterans!

80 years ago, the Soviet people defeated Hitler's Germany and its allies, liberated humanity from Nazism.

The great feat of our ancestors, who have shown great courage and heroism, is one of the brightest pages of world history. We will always bow to their resilience and their cohesion. Forever we will remember those who fought bravely on the front, in guerrilla groups, and worked tirelessly in the rear, in the name of the independence of the Motherland and its peaceful future.

Today, in the course of the special military operation, the defenders of the Fatherland, following the tradition of a generation of winners,

honourably perform their military duty: they selflessly fight against neo-Nazis, accomplish their assigned tasks, and ensure the sovereignty and security of the Russian Federation.

Comrades! I congratulate you, your families on the national holiday - the Victory Day! I wish you good health, happiness, and further success for the benefit of the Fatherland!

To mark the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, I HEREBY ORDER:

On 9 May 2025, at 22:00 local time, to carry out holiday fireworks involving the military units of the Russian Armed Forces in Moscow, the capital city of the Motherland, in the Hero cities of Volgograd, Murmansk, Novorossiysk, St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Smolensk, Tula, as well as in the cities where the headquarters of the military districts, fleets, combined arms armies, and the Caspian Flotilla are stationed, by thirty salvoes of blank artillery shots and fireworks fired in accordance with the current standards of ammunition and fireworks consumption per gun salute.

SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ВОЕННАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ



https://t.me/mod_russia_en/21042



https://t.me/mod_russia/52156



https://t.me/mod_russia_en/21051



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Opening of the exhibition Martyrs For Truth

Открытие выставки “Погибли за правду”



On the occasion of World Press Freedom Day, the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the United States hosted the opening of the exhibition Martyrs For Truth dedicated to the memory of journalists who gave their lives fighting for the right to tell the truth. This special project dedicated to the memory of Russian journalists who died at the hands of Ukrainian neo-Nazis was initiated by the Lugansk Information Center,

Donetsk, Kherson and Zaporozhzhya news agencies.

С 2014 the Kiev regime killed more than 60 employees of the Russian media: correspondents, cameramen, sound engineers, bloggers, volunteers and others. They died not only in the war zone, but also far from the front - in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as a result of planned terrorist attacks.

The exhibition presents photos and personal stories of Russian journalists

who died in the performance of their professional duty. Among the materials, which were familiarized to the guests from among the employees of diplomatic missions of the CIS countries, compatriots and Russian journalists, as well as Embassy employees and their families, are

portraits of journalists and their works, which became a symbol of courage and selflessness of media representatives.

The exhibition reminds of the high purpose of journalism - to tell the truth even in the face of mortal danger.

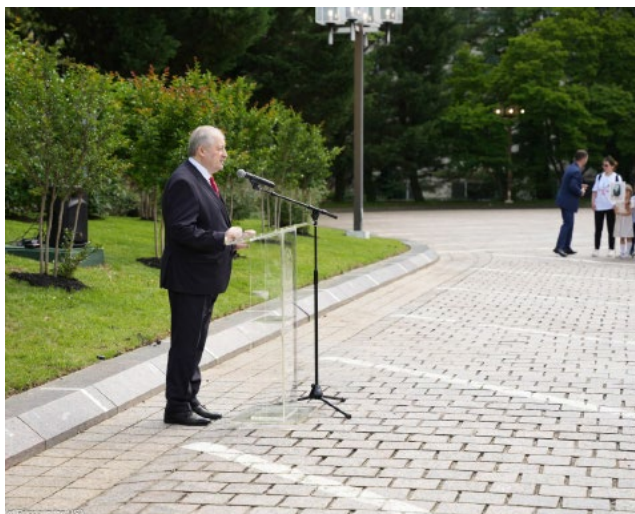


“Immortal Regiment” procession took place on the territory of the Russian Embassy in the United States

Шествие «Бессмертного полка» прошло на территории Посольства России в США



On May 8, the “Immortal Regiment” procession took place on the territory of the Russian Embassy in the United States with the participation of Ambassador Alexander Darchiev and the staff of the diplomatic mission, members of their families, diplomats from a number of CIS countries, Russian journalists and compatriots. The gathered honored the memory of their relatives and friends who fought on



the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

In a brief speech Alexander Darchiev emphasized that the initiative of the “Immortal Regiment” is important because it does not allow forgetting the feat of the Soviet warrior-liberator, the heroic and legendary Red Army, which broke the back of the Nazi death machine and saved the peoples of Europe, where today they are trying to rewrite history. He emphasized the experience of the anti-Hitler coalition, which is especially in demand now, when a “window of opportunity” has opened for the return of relations between Russia and the United States, as great powers responsible for stability



and security around the world, to normality and common sense.

The Russian Ambassador expressed gratitude to the compatriots who were not afraid to openly march on May 3 with the “Immortal Regiment”, despite threats and attempts of provocation, in the center of Washington, D.C., from the White



House to the World War II Memorial.

Prior to the march, in keeping with a good tradition that began in 2020, the “Immortal Regiment” participants planted lilac bushes in the Embassy’s Garden of Remembrance as a sign of respect and gratitude to the soldiers-liberators. It was with lilac bouquets that the grateful citizens of Europe greeted them in the victorious 1945.



Embassy's Reception in honor of 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War

Прием в Посольстве в честь 80-летия Победы в Великой Отечественной войне



On May 9, the Russian Embassy in the United States hosted a reception in honor of the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War with the participation of Russian and American veterans, ambassadors and senior diplomats from CIS countries, as well as heads of diplomatic missions of a number of BRICS states and other countries friendly to Russia.

In his speech, Ambassador Alexander Darchiev noted that in the victorious 1945 the legendary and heroic Red Army, which broke the back of Hitler's war machine, put

the final point in the Great Patriotic War in the defeated Berlin, where the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany was accepted. As it was emphasized, shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, where all peoples of the Soviet Union stood together, fought the armies of the United States and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, including heroic China and fraternal Mongolia, which opposed Germany's ally - militaristic Japan.

The attendees honored with a minute of silence the memory of 27 million Soviet people who gave

their lives for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, the liberation of Europe from the absolute evil of Nazism, which is once again raising its head there.

The Russian Ambassador called for the restoration of normal, common sense-based relations between Russia and the United States, which have a special responsibility for maintaining stability and security in the world, based on the experience of combat alliance of our countries during World War II, which for the Soviet people was the Great Patriotic War.

A concert with the performance of wartime songs was also held. The Embassy staff together with the guests performed the song “Victory Day”.



**WE REMEMBER
МЫ ПОМНИМ**

**The capital of the fascist Reich fell under
the victorious blows of Soviet forces**

**Столица фашистского рейха пала под
победными ударами советских войск**

On May 2, 1945, units and formations of the Red Army under the command of Georgy Zhukov and Ivan Konev completely took control of Berlin. After desperate resistance, the capital of the fascist Reich fell under the victorious blows of Soviet forces.

The Berlin Strategic Offensive Operation was conducted from April 16 to May 8, 1945. On April 20, Konev and Zhukov issued nearly identical orders to their front-line troops: to be the first to break into Berlin. Every street and every building had to be taken by storm.

On April 29, the battle for the Reichstag began. Before the assault, the military council of the 3rd Shock Army presented its divisions with nine red banners, specially made in the style of the Soviet state flag. One of these red banners, known as No. 5 and referred to as the “Victory Banner,” was given to the 150th Rifle



Division. <...> It was raised by scouts Mikhail Yegorov and Junior Sergeant Meliton Kantaria, accompanied by Alexey Berest and submachine gunners from the company of Senior Sergeant Ilya Syanov.

On May 2, the Nazi resistance in Berlin ceased. On that day, the Reichstag appeared red from the multitude of small flags, red banners, and flags.

May 6 marks 80 years since the start of the Prague Offensive — the final major battle of the Great Patriotic War

6 мая исполняется 80 лет со дня начала Пражской наступательной операции — последнего крупного сражения Великой Отечественной войны



On May 5, 1945, with Berlin already fallen, a popular uprising erupted in Nazi-occupied Prague. In a brutal attempt to crush the resistance, Nazi forces used civilians as human shields. In the early hours of May 6, Czech fighters broadcast a radio plea to Soviet command. Responding to the call, the Red Army launched the offensive a day earlier than planned, before completing redeployment. The operation was led by forces under Marshal Ivan Konev, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, and Army General Andrey Yeryomenko.

On May 7, Soviet forces approached the slopes of the Ore Mountains; on May 8, they liberated

Olomouc, the heart of Moravia.

On the night of May 9, with the support from the local population, Soviet forces liberated Prague from Nazi occupation. On May 10, the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps, formed in the USSR from Czech volunteers, rolled into the capital aboard Soviet tanks.

On May 11, the Prague Offensive concluded. Nearly the entire German Army Group “Centre” was surrounded and captured — 860’000 fascist soldiers and officers in total.

The Red Army fought for 246 days to liberate Czechoslovakia. Approximately 140’000 Soviet soldiers sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

Faces of Victory

Лица Победы

On May 6, 1907, a remarkable Soviet pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Gastello, was born.

Gastello went down in the history of the Great Patriotic War as the first pilot to carry out a “fire ram” against the Nazi invaders, steering his burning aircraft into a concentration of enemy vehicles.

His journey in aviation began in 1932, when he enrolled at the Donbass Proletariat Military Pilots School in Lugansk. The following year, he was assigned to the 82nd Heavy Squadron of the 21st Heavy Bomber Aviation Brigade, flying the TB-3 aircraft. He later continued his service in the 1st Heavy Bomber Aviation Regiment.

In 1939, as a flight commander, Gastello took part in the Battle of the Khalkhin Gol River. In 1939-1940, he fought in the Soviet-Finnish War.

At the start of the Great Patriotic War, Captain Gastello commanded a squadron in the 207th Long-Range Bomber Aviation Regiment. On June 24, 1941, during a Luftwaffe raid, he shot down a German Junkers Ju 88 bomber from the ground, using the gunner's station of a grounded aircraft.

On June 26, 1941, on the fourth



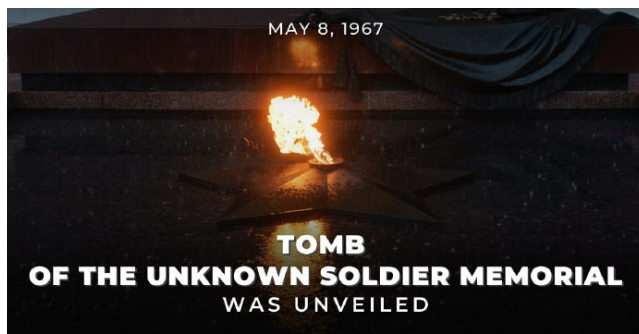
day of the war, Gastello performed his immortal feat when his crew took off in a DB-3F bomber to deliver a strike against a German mechanised column on the Molodechno–Radoshkovichi road. During the mission, after breaking through enemy defences, Captain Gastello dropped his bombs on the target. While retreating, his plane was hit by an anti-aircraft shell and the pierced fuel tank caught fire, engulfing the plane in flames. At that moment, Captain Gastello made the decision to steer the burning bomber into a cluster of enemy equipment.

For his courage and heroism, Nikolay Gastello was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war, his name was permanently inscribed in the rolls of the 2nd Squadron of the 194th Separate Guards Order of the Red Banner Military Transport Regiment.

Gastello's feat became a symbol of self-sacrifice. His example inspired countless Soviet pilots to acts of similar courage throughout the war.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier memorial

Открыт мемориал Могила Неизвестного Солдата



On May 8, 1967, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier memorial architectural ensemble in Alexander Garden near the Moscow Kremlin Wall was solemnly unveiled.

On December 3, 1966, a burial ceremony of the remains of an unknown soldier was held at the exact spot. These remains had previously rested in a mass grave at the 41st kilometre of the Leningrad Highway, where fierce battles were fought to defend Moscow against Nazi invaders.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a monument to military glory, a symbol of eternal memory for the unnamed heroes who gave their lives, defending the Motherland.

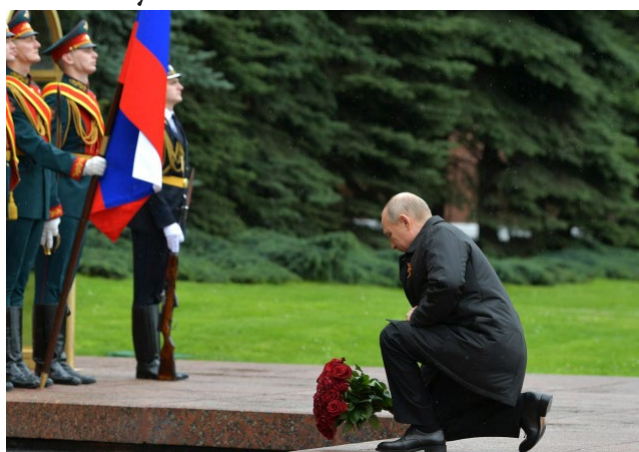
Inscribed on the tombstone are the sacred words: "YOUR NAME IS UNKNOWN, YOUR HEROISM IS IMMORTAL." In front of it lies a five-pointed star and the Eternal Flame of Glory.



In 1997, by decree of the President of Russia, a guard of honour was established at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On November 17, 2009, to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was designated a National Memorial of Military Glory.

In 2014, in memory of the burial of the remains of the defender of Moscow in Alexander Garden (1966), December 3 was declared the Day of the Unknown Soldier.



The iconic monument to the Soviet Soldier-Liberator in Berlin's Treptower park was unveiled

В Берлинском Трептов-парке открыт памятник Воину-освободителю



On May 8, 1949, the iconic monument to the Soviet War Memorial in Treptower Park in Berlin aka the Soldier-Liberator was unveiled. It was here, that over 7'000 Red Army soldiers and officers, who perished in the fierce battle of Berlin in April-May 1945, are buried.

This iconic and world-famous memorial became a symbol of the Soviet people's Great Victory in the fight against Nazism. The bronze statue of a Soviet soldier, carefully holding a rescued German girl to his chest and breaking the Nazi swastika with his sword, embodies the noble mission of the Red Army, which

liberated Europe from the shackles of Nazism and put WWII to its end.

Inside the foundation of the Liberator Soldier monument, there is a memorial hall crowned with images of the Order of Victory. Adorning the wall, there is a inscription:

"Today, it is globally acknowledged that, through their selfless struggle, the Soviet people saved European civilisation from annihilation by fascists. This stands as the Soviet people's historic contribution to humanity."

The architectural design of the memorial in Treptower Park commemorates the heroic deed of Red



Army soldier Nikolay Masalov. On April 30, 1945, during the fierce street combat in Berlin, the Soviet soldier risked his life to rescue a three-year-old German girl from Nazi gunfire.

The memorial complex took three years to build, from 1946 to 1949. The project was helmed by famous Soviet monumental sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich, architect Yakov Belopolsky and artist Anatoly Gorpenko.

The very site for the future monument in Berlin was chosen for a particular reason. Treptower Park, located along the Spree River, had been a cherished public park for Berliners. The architects envisioned the memorial as an enduring testament to remind to the future generations of who had truly defeated the Third Reich and brought back freedom to the German people and all European nations.

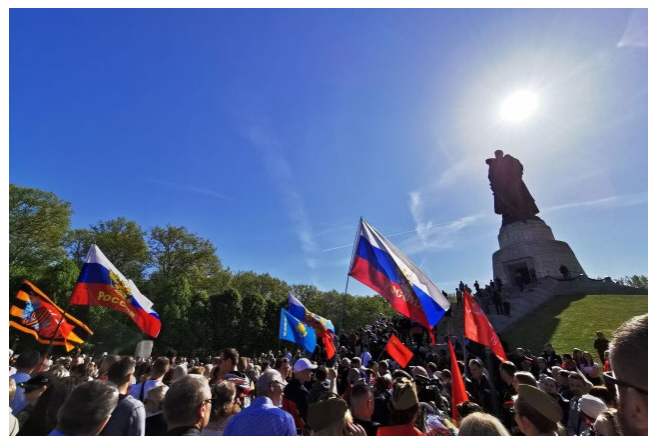
German sculptors also contributed to its creation, while the choice of building material — the granite

taken from the ruins of the defeated Hitler's Reichskanzlei — was imbued with powerful symbolism.

The monument was officially unveiled on May 8, 1949. During the ceremony, Berlin's military commandant, Major General Alexander Kotikov, delivered his famous address:

"This monument in the heart of Europe, in Berlin, will forever remind the peoples of the world when, how, and at what cost Victory was achieved, our Motherland was saved and the present and future generations of humanity were preserved."

Every year on May 9, despite the authorities' ongoing efforts to restrict access to the monument and stifle Victory Day commemorations, thousands of compassionate citizens — our compatriots, and Germans alike — gather at the site of this legendary memorial to cherish the memory of those who saved the world from Nazism.



The Instrument of Unconditional Surrender of the Nazi Germany was signed

Подписан Акт о безоговорочной капитуляции фашистской Германии



80 years ago, on May 9, 1945, at 0:43 am Moscow time, the Instrument of Unconditional Surrender of the Nazi Germany was signed.

This historic document marked the Soviet Union's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, brought an end to WWII in Europe, signalled the final collapse of Nazism.

Earlier, on May 2, 1945, following the fall of the Reichstag — the main Nazi stronghold — and the surrender of the Berlin garrison, the Red Army completed its

successful operation to capture Berlin. The Soviet forces crushed Nazi resistance, taking full control of the Nazi government headquarters, including Hitler's Reichskanzlei (Reich Chancellery) and bunker.

Germany's final & unconditional surrender to the Allies was preceded by several local capitulations of the Nazi troops along various fronts. Moreover, in April 1945, certain Nazi military leaders, who were aware that the Third Reich's collapse was imminent, fearing justice for their crimes, sought secret talks with

Anglo-American forces, trying to divide the Allied anti-Hitler coalition.

On April 29, just before the surrender of the Berlin garrison, the Nazi troops surrendered in Italy. Days later, on May 4, the Wehrmacht capitulated in the Netherlands, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, and Northwest Germany. On May 5, German troops also laid down their arms in Western Austria.

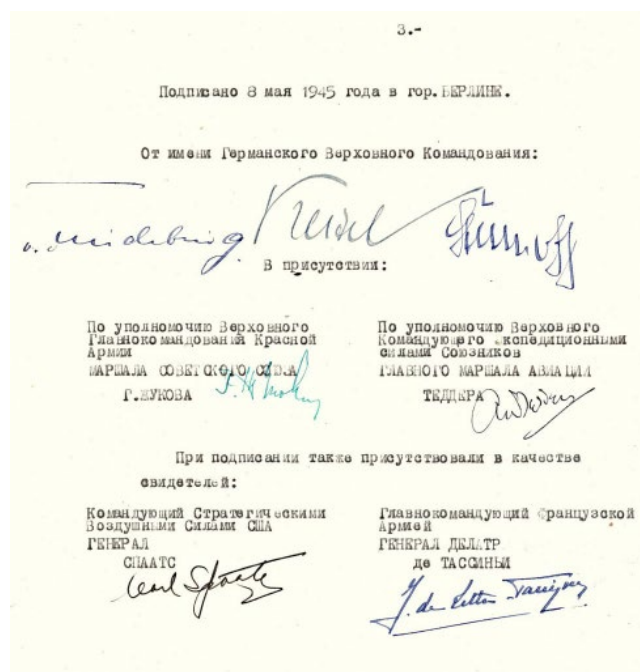
Desperate to surrender to the British-American forces, on May 5, the Nazi delegation arrived in the French city of Reims, where the headquarters of the Allies' command was located. There, on May 7, the Act of Military Surrender was signed. Article 4 of the document did not rule out the signing of another, definitive act: "This act of military surrender... will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender... applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole."

Due to that, the Soviet leadership deemed the Reims document only as a preliminary instrument, believing that the official surrender of the Nazis had to be ensured in Berlin, the city where the Nazi aggression originated from.

At the Soviet government's request, a second and final ceremony of surrender took place.

In the early hours of May 9, 1945, at 0:43 Moscow time (22:43 CET), the final and definitive Instrument of Unconditional Surrender of the Nazi Germany was signed at the ceremony in Karlshorst, Berlin. The surrender was accepted by Marshal Georgy Zhukov on behalf of the Soviet Union and Deputy Commander of the Allied forces Marshal Arthur Tedder on behalf of the Western Allies. From the German side, the Instrument was signed by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Colonel General Hans-Jurgen Stumpff, & Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg.

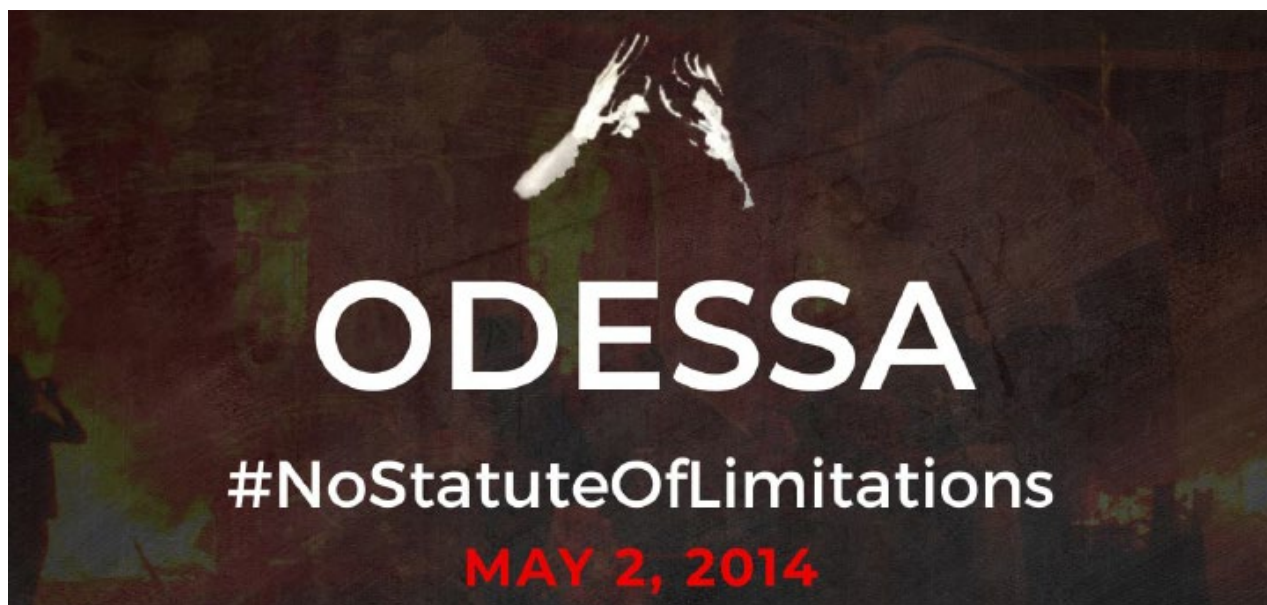
With the Instrument being signed, the Nazi government was officially dissolved, the defeated German military laid down arms.



**ON THIS DAY
В ЭТОТ ДЕНЬ**

May 2 marks 11 years since the tragedy in Odessa

**2 мая исполняется 11 лет со дня трагических событий
в Одессе**



On that day, the Euromaidan supporters, ultra radicals and outright Neo-Nazis committed atrocities against those who openly opposed the anti-constitutional government coup in Kiev perpetrated by nationalists, at the behest and with the support from their the western sponsors.

This atrocity must not be forgotten or swept under the rug: we shan't let the world forget what happened on 2 May 2014 in Odessa.

According to official statistics alone, at least 48 people died during these tragic events, including 42

who were killed or burned alive at the Trade Unions House, as well as another six who perished during the clashes on the streets of Odessa.

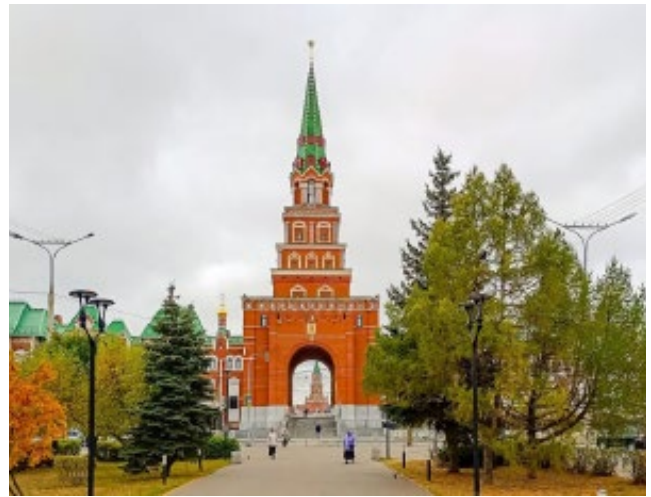
In fact, the Kiev regime and its pet cronies has repeated — to the letter — what the Bandera torturers did 80 years ago in Khatyn.

Although many perpetrators have been identified, they have not received the punishment they deserve.

The West remains silent regarding these bloody crimes of the Ukrainian neo-Nazis, the Kiev regime, which to this day continues to use terrorist methods.

RUSSIA'S SCENERY КРАСОТЫ РОССИИ

Республика Марий Эл Republic of Mari El



RUSSIA'S SCENERY КРАСОТЫ РОССИИ

Республика Марий Эл Republic of Mari El



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