

Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region
2024

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Foreword

On this International Day of Commemoration in memory of the Holocaust, as we remember the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp on 27 January 1945 and honour the victims of Nazi persecution, it is our duty to take the time and reflect on the painful lessons from one of the very darkest chapters of European history.

In various OSCE Ministerial Council Decisions, OSCE participating States have committed to “promote remembrance of and, as appropriate, education about the tragedy of the Holocaust.”

Today, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) releases the eighth edition of Holocaust Memorial Days: An overview of remembrance and education in the OSCE region.

The publication provides information on when, where and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust and the genocide of Roma and Sinti. We hope that governments are encouraged and inspired to draw on each other’s good practices and enhance their own activities in these critical areas.

As geopolitical tensions mount across the OSCE region and beyond, the importance of such efforts cannot be overstressed. Young people are increasingly less aware of the tragedy of the Holocaust, while being exposed to Holocaust denial, distortion and trivialization, particularly online. There are ever fewer Holocaust survivors left to tell their stories. Commemoration and education are, therefore, key tools that can help raise awareness about the catastrophic consequences of prejudice and hate.

In light of this, we are encouraged by the high response rate to our survey and the fact that the majority of OSCE participating States are actively involved in commemorating the Holocaust, to reflect on its significance and its implications for the societies of the OSCE region today. We also welcome States’

willingness to use technology in this field, thereby ensuring that events to commemorate the Holocaust can reach a wider audience.

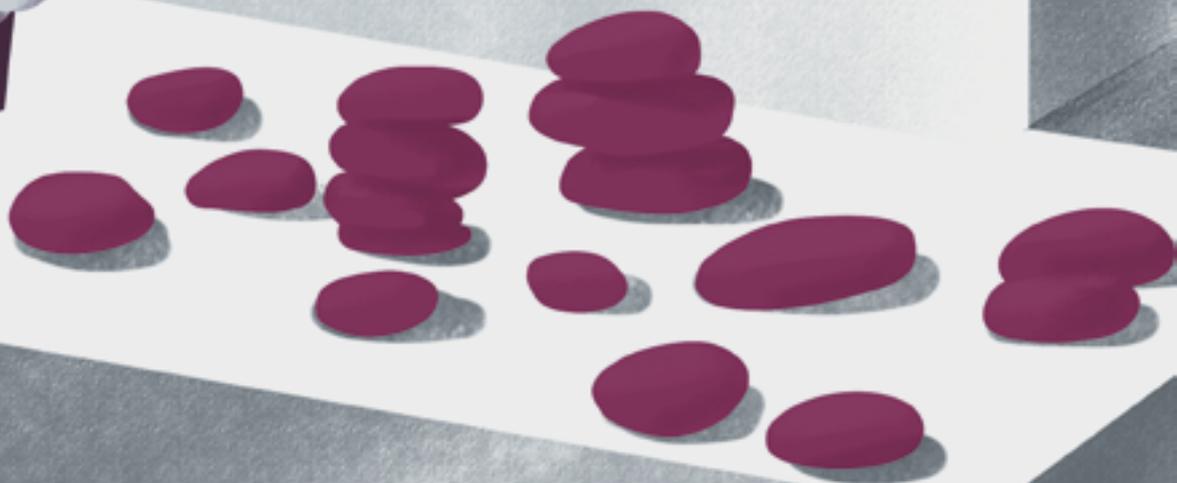
However, forging a future free from hate and prejudice requires efforts that go beyond remembering the victims of the Holocaust.

Jewish individuals and communities are again facing difficult times due to a resurgence in anti-Semitic incidents and rhetoric. Consequently, remembrance and education have to be coupled with an ongoing, robust, collaborative and comprehensive approach to addressing anti-Semitism in all its forms.

With the release of this comprehensive overview, ODIHR looks forward to supporting and engaging with OSCE participating States as they implement their commitments in all these areas.

Matteo Mecacci
ODIHR Director

Introduction



OSCE COMMITMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

This publication provides information on when, where and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti, in line with their OSCE commitments. The information was gathered through an online questionnaire that ODIHR sent to all participating States. Sharing this data will hopefully encourage governments to draw on each other's good practices and enhance their own activities in this sphere.

In line with the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality,¹ this edition of the publication integrates a gender perspective, widening our focus and analysing in greater detail the persecution of other victim groups under National Socialism.

As this publication demonstrates, the majority of OSCE participating States are actively involved in commemorating the Holocaust. Although these activities occur throughout the year, of the 47 states that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 40 participating States commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially on 27 January – the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust – as the key date for promoting Holocaust remembrance, research and education.

OSCE participating States have committed to “promote remembrance of and, as appropriate, education about the tragedy of the Holocaust and the importance of respect for all ethnic and religious groups.”² The remembrance of, and teaching about the Holocaust form a key part of the OSCE's efforts to promote tolerance and non-discrimination across the region,³ while other regional and international bodies have also reported on and highlighted the importance of Holocaust commemoration and education.⁴

¹ OSCE Ministerial Council, Decision No. 14/04, “OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality”, Sofia, 7 December 2004.

² OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/04, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Sofia, 7 December 2004; and OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/05, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005.

³ See Countering anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust remembrance, OSCE website.

⁴ See, for example, Annual Report 2011, Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2011, European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Luxembourg 2012; and Council of Europe Recommendation (2009)4, of the Committee of Ministers to member states “On the education of Roma and Travellers”, Article 17, 17 June 2009.

5
Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, OSCE, 27 November 2003.

6
Ahead of the 70th anniversary of the 'Gypsy camp' liquidation at Auschwitz-Birkenau, OSCE/ODIHR Director calls for leaders to speak out against anti-Roma rhetoric, scapegoating, OSCE/ODIHR website, 1 August 2014.



Moldova, commemorative activities on 27 January 2023.

Holocaust remembrance and education also form part of the framework of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area⁵. Adopted in 2003, this framework calls for the inclusion of Roma history and culture, and in particular the genocide of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust, in educational materials. Civil society has also called for greater efforts to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, including the designation of 2 August as a day of remembrance for Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust.⁶ Consequently, this publication provides an overview of governmental and non-governmental practices in the OSCE area to commemorate all victims of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti.



Poland, celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 19 April 2023.



Commemorative event held in Spain on 3 May 2023, on the occasion of the Day of Tribute to the Spaniards deported and deceased in Mauthausen and in other camps and to all the victims of Nazism in Spain, observed on 5 May.

In November 2014, the OSCE held a high-level commemorative event to mark the 10th anniversary of the OSCE’s Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism highlighting the problems of Holocaust denial and distortion. Subsequently, the OSCE Ministerial Council adopted Declaration No. 8/14 on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”. The Declaration provides a comprehensive set of commitments related to addressing anti-Semitism and affirms ODIHR’s mandate to “facilitate cooperation between governmental officials and civil society on issues related to [...] Holocaust remembrance” and to “facilitate the exchange of Good Practices among participating States on educational initiatives and other measures to [...] overcome challenges to Holocaust education.”⁷

In line with this mandate, ODIHR has developed a number of educational materials that directly address anti-Semitism and promote teaching of the Holocaust. In May 2018 with UNESCO, the Office co-published *Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers*, which includes guidance on educating students about the Holocaust.⁸ Following this, in December 2019, ODIHR published a set of ten, related teaching aids for use in the classroom, including two dealing directly with Holocaust education.⁹ In addition, ODIHR cooperates with state institutions and civil society to share good practices on addressing anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust education.

⁷ OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/14, “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”, Basel, 5 December 2014.

⁸ Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers, OSCE/ODIHR, UNESCO, 31 May 2018.

⁹ Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education Teaching Aids, OSCE/ODIHR, 4 December 2019.

10
ODIHR's 2022 Hate Crime Report.

11
Anti-Semitism, OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting website.



The delegation of Montenegro, along with members of the civil sector, lay a wreath in Birkenau.

ODIHR also brings together civil society and academics to discuss experiences and practices in teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide, highlighting the problems of bias and negative perceptions, the absence of information about the Roma and Sinti genocide in curricula, the lack of teaching materials and resources, and gaps within existing research about the Roma and Sinti genocide, such as a lack of information about Roma soldiers who fought during World War II and the impact of the war on Roma and Sinti women. In this context, the multiple forms of marginalization suffered by Roma women is an issue of specific concern and one that remains to be addressed through an intersectional lens.

Finally, ODIHR gathers information on hate crimes and incidents committed in OSCE participating States that is published each year in a detailed report.¹⁰ One type of hate crime regularly identified in these reports is that of vandalism directed against Holocaust memorials in participating States, as well as the use of insults and threats related to the Holocaust during attacks against individuals. A significant number of anti-religious incidents, as reported by civil society in ODIHR's 2022 Hate Crime Report, involved attacks motivated by anti-Semitic bias (1,178 incidents). Of these, 607 anti-Semitic incidents involved damage to property, with 39 targeting monuments. More information received from governments and civil society on anti-Semitic hate crimes can be found on ODIHR's *Hate Crime Reporting Website*.¹¹

Many OSCE participating States have committed to promote Holocaust commemoration and education through their membership in other international bodies, including the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) and the European Union (EU). Currently, 32 of the 57 OSCE participating States are members of the IHRA, while 34 participating States have adopted or endorsed the IHRA's working definition of anti-Semitism.¹² The European Parliament's 2017 "Motion for resolution on combating antisemitism" calls on member states to adopt the IHRA working definition of anti-Semitism, promote teaching of the Holocaust in schools and include information on Jewish history and contemporary life in school curricula.¹³ Moreover, the first-ever "EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life" sets out measures focusing on education, research and Holocaust remembrance.¹⁴ These initiatives highlight the growing recognition of the role of Holocaust commemoration and education in the OSCE region.

12 Working Definition of Antisemitism, IHRA website.

13 Combating anti-semitism European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating anti-Semitism, European Parliament, (2017/2692(RSP)), P8 TA(2017)0243.

14 EU Strategy on combating anti-semitism and fostering Jewish life (2021-2030), European Commission, 30 September 2021.

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

15
For previous editions of the report, see: *Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region*, OSCE website.

16
Teaching about and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide: Practices within the OSCE Area, OSCE/ODIHR, 4 November 2015.

17
Forty-three participating States responded and answered all the sections of the questionnaire.

ODIHR has been collecting information from OSCE participating States on efforts to promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust on a bi-annual basis since 2008 through an online questionnaire.¹⁵ The questionnaire was developed in consultation with experts in the field of Holocaust commemoration and following feedback from representatives of participating States. The questionnaire was revised for this edition to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on commemoration and education.

A total of 47 participating States submitted completed questionnaires to ODIHR for the current edition — the highest response rate to date.

ODIHR's Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) has also developed a separate publication on *Teaching about and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide: Practices within the OSCE Area*.¹⁶ Starting in 2018, data and information collected from participating States on the study and commemoration of both events has been published jointly.

The information included for each participating State depends on the completeness of the response.¹⁷ As such, responsibility for the accuracy of the information lies with participating States. The report covers four main areas: commemoration, education and research, memorial sites and good practices.

The Overview presents quantitative data on the Holocaust and Roma and Sinti genocide in relation to commemoration, education and research, and memorial sites. The term 'memorial sites' does not encompass concentration, labour and transition camps, and refers only to monuments, commemorative plaques, etc.

Responses from participating States are published separately and describe the following:

Commemoration: information on when commemorative events are held, which groups are commemorated and whether the events are officially established.

Education and Research: details on research into the Holocaust, educational activities, teaching training and the information included in textbooks and extracurricular activities.

Good Practices: ideas and initiatives for other participating States to consider using in their Holocaust commemoration and education activities.

Annexes to the participating State reports provide more detailed information to allow the reader to compare participating States' submissions.

There are four annexes:

Annexe 1 Contains information on civil society participation in commemorative events and the availability of state funds for civil society-organized events.

Annexe 2 Contains a comparative table outlining what states teach about the Holocaust and the availability of teacher training for this subject.

Annexe 3 Provides a country-by-country description of the memorial sites and museums mentioned in the Overview.

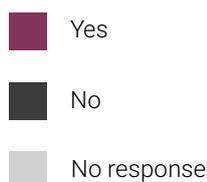
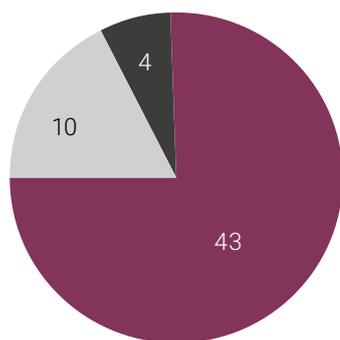
Annexe 4 Provides a list of institutions carrying out research on the Holocaust and on the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during World War II.

Commemoration

An illustration of a memorial site. In the center is a tall, grey, rectangular monument with a dark, arched opening. The monument sits on a multi-tiered base. To the left of the monument, a group of six dark silhouettes of people are gathered, some looking towards the monument. The background features several large, stylized trees with rounded, dark maroon canopies and dark trunks. The ground is a light grey color with dark shadows cast by the trees and the monument. The overall style is minimalist and somber.

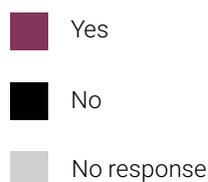
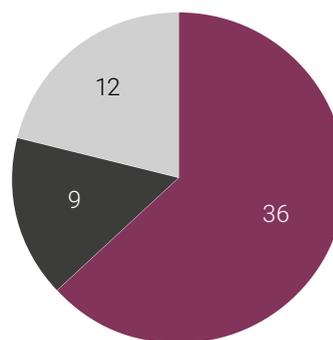
Graph 1

Does the participating State commemorate the Holocaust?



Graph 2

Does the participating State commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide?



Of the 57 OSCE participating States, 47 responded to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire concerning efforts to promote Holocaust commemoration.¹⁸ The responses indicate that the Holocaust, as well as the genocide of Roma and Sinti during this time, is commemorated widely throughout the OSCE area.

Forty-three participating States reported that they commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially (Graph 1),¹⁹ while 36 participating States reported that they organize activities to commemorate the victims of Roma and Sinti persecution and extermination, both officially and unofficially, throughout the year (Graph 2).²⁰

¹⁸ The 47 States that responded to ODIHR's question on Holocaust commemoration are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

¹⁹ The 43 States that commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

²⁰ The 36 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide officially or unofficially are: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 3

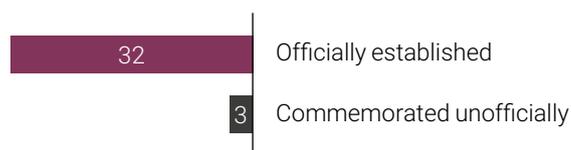
Of those participating States that commemorate the Holocaust, how many have officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day?



Among those States that commemorate the Holocaust, 28 have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day,²¹ five have established two official commemoration days²² and five have established three or more official commemoration days.²³ Additionally, five participating States have unofficial days to commemorate the Holocaust (Graph 3).²⁴ It should be noted that the latter does not imply that commemorative activities are necessarily on a smaller scale; an 'official' Memorial Day is simply one established by an official

Graph 4

Of those participating States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, how many have established an official commemoration day?



act. Furthermore, 32 participating States indicated that they have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide,²⁵ while three participating States have unofficial commemorations (Graph 4).²⁶

Moreover, 25 participating States reported officially commemorating other victim groups of National Socialism.²⁷ Importantly, these findings display the total number of participating States commemorating the Holocaust, the genocide of Roma and Sinti

²¹ The 28 States that have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

²² The five States that have established two official Holocaust Memorial Days are: France, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania and United States.

²³ The five States that have established three or more official Holocaust Memorial Days are: Croatia, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and Ukraine.

²⁴ The five States that commemorate the Holocaust on unofficial days are: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Malta, Netherlands and Norway.

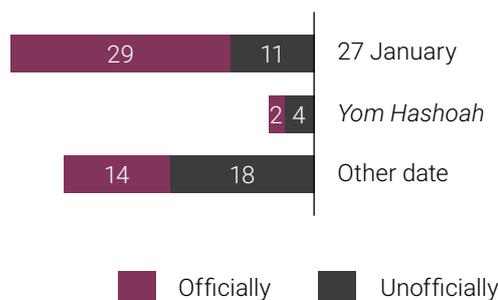
²⁵ The 32 States that have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

²⁶ The three States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on unofficial days are: Italy, Netherlands and Norway.

²⁷ The 25 States that have established official days to commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 5

On which date(s) do participating States commemorate the Holocaust?



and/or other groups victimized by National Socialism, regardless of whether these groups are commemorated jointly or separately.

Of the 43 participating States commemorating the Holocaust, the majority (29) reported observing 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day.²⁸ Importantly, 11 participating States noted that although 27 January is not officially established as a memorial day, Holocaust commemoration events are

held on that date.²⁹ Two participating States officially commemorate the Holocaust on *Yom HaShoah*,³⁰ while four other participating States hold unofficial commemorations on this date.³¹ Moreover, 14 participating States reported that they have established official Holocaust commemoration activities on dates of specific historical significance in their countries,³² while 18 participating States reported holding unofficial commemorative events on other dates of historical significance (Graph 5).³³

²⁸ The 29 States that observe 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day are: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

²⁹ The 11 States that hold unofficial commemorative events on 27 January are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway and Slovakia.

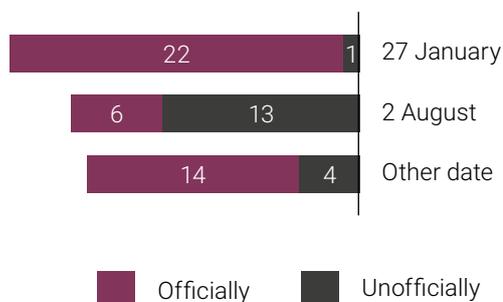
³⁰ *Yom HaShoah* is observed on the 27th day of the month of *Nisan* of the Hebrew calendar (this usually falls in April/May) and marks the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Its full name in Hebrew, *Yom Hashoah Ve-Hagevurah*, means the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day. *Yom HaShoah* is observed as an official Holocaust Memorial Day in Canada and the United States.

³¹ The four States that hold unofficial commemorative events on *Yom HaShoah* are: Czech Republic, France, Ireland and Netherlands.

³² The 14 States that observe other dates of specific significance as official Holocaust Memorial Days are: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Graph 6

On which date(s) do participating States commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide?



Of the 35 participating States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, 23 hold commemoration activities on 27 January.³⁴ Nineteen participating States reported that they hold commemorative events to mark the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August,³⁵ with six officially establishing this date for commemoration.³⁶ Eighteen States commemorate the Roma and Sinti geno-

cide on other days,³⁷ 14 of which do so officially (Graph 6).³⁸ As the data indicates, some participating States have designated more than one day to commemorate the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

In their responses, participating States demonstrated active engagement with communities, relevant organizations and

³³ The 18 States that observe other dates of specific significance as Holocaust Memorial Days unofficially are: Austria, Belarus, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye and United States.

³⁴ The 23 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 27 January are: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

³⁵ The 19 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Ukraine.

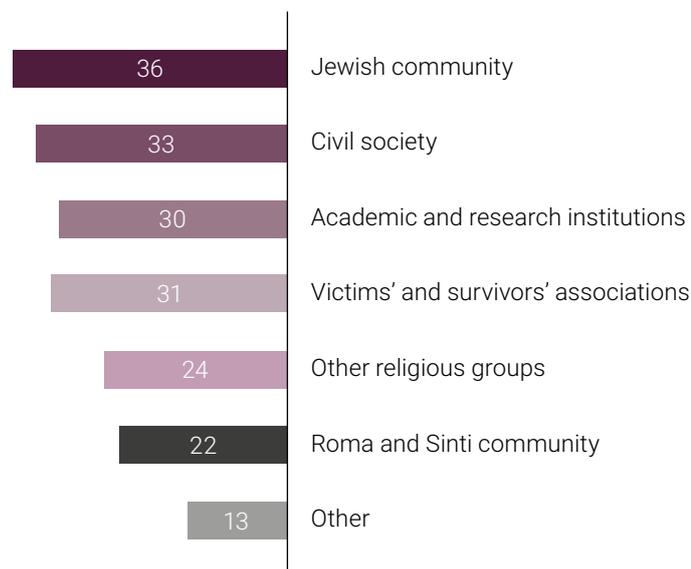
³⁶ The six States that have established 2 August as an official day to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Croatia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania and Ukraine.

³⁷ The 18 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other dates are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Ukraine and United States.

³⁸ The 14 States that have officially established other dates to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine and United States.

Graph 7

Which groups are involved in commemorative activities?



other institutions that shape and take part in commemorative events. Victims' and survivors' organizations are involved in such events in 31 participating States,³⁹ Jewish communities are involved in 36 participating States,⁴⁰ Roma and Sinti communities are involved in 22 participating States,⁴¹ and other religious or belief communities take part in commemorations in 24 participating States.⁴²

Civil society organizations are involved in commemorations in 33 participating States,⁴³ while academic and research institutions participate in such events in 30 participating States.⁴⁴ Moreover, 13 participating States engage other actors in their commemorative activities, including cultural and educational institutions, local authorities and diplomatic missions (Graph 7).⁴⁵

³⁹ The 31 States where victims' and survivors' organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁴⁰ The 36 States where Jewish communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁴¹ The 22 States where Roma and Sinti communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United States.

⁴² The 24 States where other religious groups take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁴³ The 33 States where civil society organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,

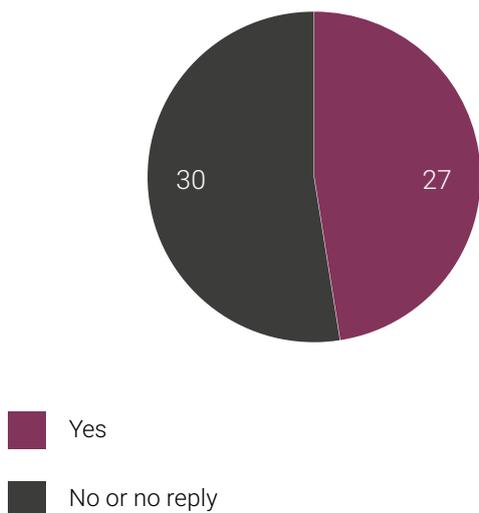
Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁴⁴ The 30 States where academic and research institutions take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁴⁵ The 13 States where other actors take part in commemorative events are: Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Türkiye and Ukraine.

Graph 8

Are funds available for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities?



27 participating States indicated that they provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities (Graph 8).⁴⁶

In addition to the official and unofficial commemorations held by state authorities and commemorations linked to a specific date, OSCE participating States also reported other annually recurring activities

Graph 9

How many participating States have other annually recurring activities to commemorate victims of National Socialism?



to commemorate those who were persecuted and exterminated during World War II. Twenty-seven participating States reported holding other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish victims,⁴⁷ with 15 holding activities to remember Roma and Sinti victims,⁴⁸ and 17 commemorating other victims' groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 9).⁴⁹

⁴⁶ The 27 States that provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

⁴⁷ The 27 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Azerbaijan,

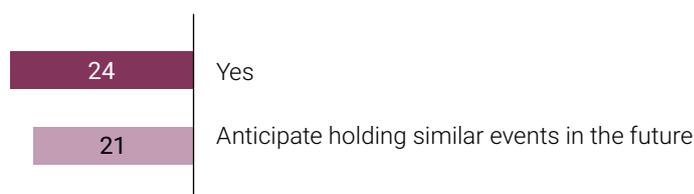
Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Türkiye and United States.

⁴⁸ The 15 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

⁴⁹ The 17 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate other victim groups are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Graph 10

How many participating States held commemorative events which did not require in-person attendance? If so, how many do you anticipate holding similar events in the future?



Having learned valuable lessons from the experience of hosting online events during the COVID-19 pandemic and leveraging digital technologies, 24 States organized online commemorative events in 2022.⁵⁰ These virtual commemorative events included

public information campaigns, TV broadcasts and speeches by government officials, alongside various online activities and hybrid ceremonies. Furthermore, 21 participating States have indicated they plan to continue these online commemorative events in the future.⁵¹

⁵⁰ The 24 States that held online commemorative activities are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States.

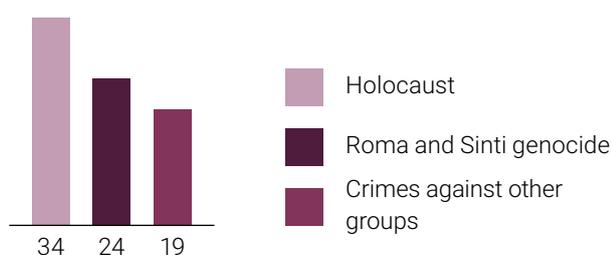
⁵¹ The 21 States that anticipate holding online commemorative events in the future are: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States.



Education and Research

Graph 11

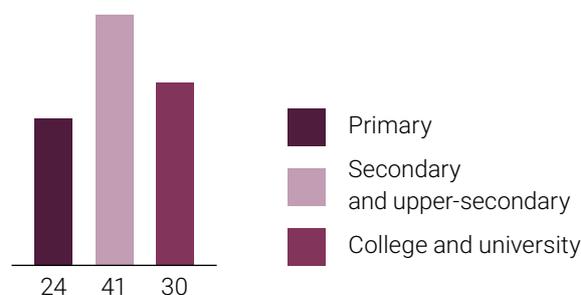
Number of participating States in which research is conducted, by topic



Forty-three participating States responded to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire on education and research.⁵² The responses suggest that the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism are widely researched throughout the OSCE region. Thirty-four participating States indicated that the Holocaust is a subject of research at academic institutions in their country,⁵³ while the Roma and Sinti genocide is researched in 24 participating States.⁵⁴ Crimes committed against other victim groups under National

Graph 12

Number of participating States that teach about the Holocaust, by educational stage



Socialism are researched in 19 participating States (Graph 11).⁵⁵

The data demonstrates the prevalence of instruction on these subjects within national curricula. In particular, 24 OSCE participating States noted that the Holocaust is taught in primary schools,⁵⁶ while 41 participating States stated that the Holocaust features in curricula for secondary and upper-secondary schools.⁵⁷ Moreover, the Holocaust is taught at college and university level in 30 participating States (Graph 12).⁵⁸

52 The 43 States that responded to the education and research section of the questionnaire are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

53 The 34 States where the Holocaust is a subject of academic research are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

54 The 24 States where the Roma and Sinti genocide is researched are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

55 The 19 States where crimes committed against other victim groups are researched are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States.

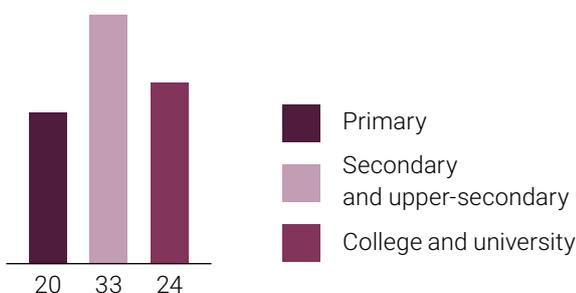
56 The 24 States where the Holocaust is taught in primary schools are: Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

57 The 41 States where the Holocaust is taught in secondary and upper-secondary schools are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

58 The 30 States where the Holocaust is taught in colleges and universities are: Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 13

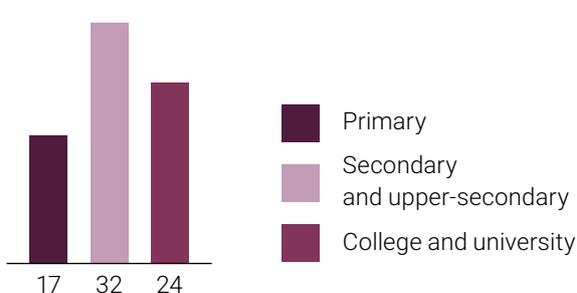
Number of participating States that teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide, by educational stage



Regarding education on the Roma and Sinti genocide, 20 participating States reported including this topic in their primary school curriculum.⁵⁹ Additionally, 33 participating States incorporate this subject into their secondary and upper-secondary education,⁶⁰ while 24 participating States integrate teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide into their college and university programmes (Graph 13).⁶¹

Graph 14

Number of participating States that teach about crimes committed against other victim groups, by educational stage



Regarding education about crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism, primary schools in 17 participating States include this content,⁶² while 32 participating States incorporate it into their secondary and upper-secondary school curricula.⁶³ Additionally, 24 participating States offer education about these crimes at college and university level (Graph 14).⁶⁴

⁵⁹ The 20 States where primary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁰ The 33 States where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶¹ The 24 States where colleges and universities teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

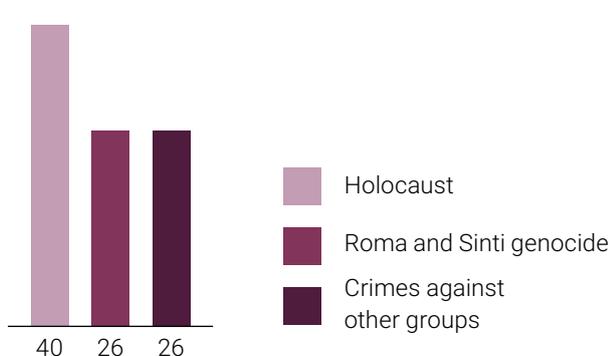
⁶² The 17 States where primary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶³ The 32 States where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁴ The 24 States where colleges and universities teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 15

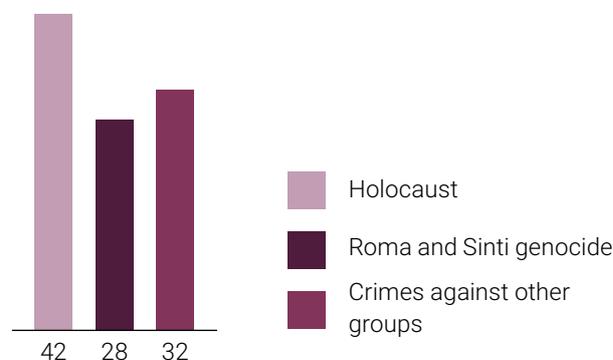
Number of participating States in which teacher training is available, by topic



Training for teachers covering the Holocaust aims to equip educators with the necessary skills and knowledge to teach effectively and raise awareness about this historical event. Participating States' responses reveal that these topics are widely incorporated into teacher training programmes throughout the OSCE area. When asked about the availability of such training, 40 participating States reported training teachers to educate about the Holocaust,⁶⁵ 26 participating States provide teacher training on the genocide of Roma and Sinti,⁶⁶ and 26 participating States offer training for teachers on the crimes

Graph 16

Number of participating States in which information on the Holocaust is included in textbooks, by topic



committed against other victim groups (Graph 15).⁶⁷

Responses from Participating States indicate that these topics are also widespread in textbooks across the OSCE region. As such, information on the Holocaust is present in textbooks in 42 participating States⁶⁸ and the Roma and Sinti genocide is covered in textbooks in 28 participating States,⁶⁹ while textbooks in 32 participating States contain information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism (Graph 16).⁷⁰

⁶⁵ The 40 States where teachers are trained to teach about the Holocaust are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁶ The 26 States where teachers are trained to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁷ The 24 States where teachers are trained to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁸ The 42 States where information about the Holocaust is included in textbooks are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁶⁹ The 28 States where information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in textbooks are: Austria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

⁷⁰ The 32 States where information about crimes committed against other victim groups is included in textbooks are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Memorial Sites



Graph 17

Number of participating States with memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism



Of the 47 OSCE participating States that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 45 provided answers to the section on memorial sites.⁷¹ Most participating States have at least one memorial site dedicated to the Holocaust, with four indicating that they do not have any memorial sites.⁷² As such, 41

OSCE participating States have established memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism (Graph 17),⁷³ highlighting the continuing determination throughout the OSCE region to support Holocaust education and commemoration through the creation of dedicated memorial sites.

⁷¹ The 45 States that responded to the section on memorial sites are: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

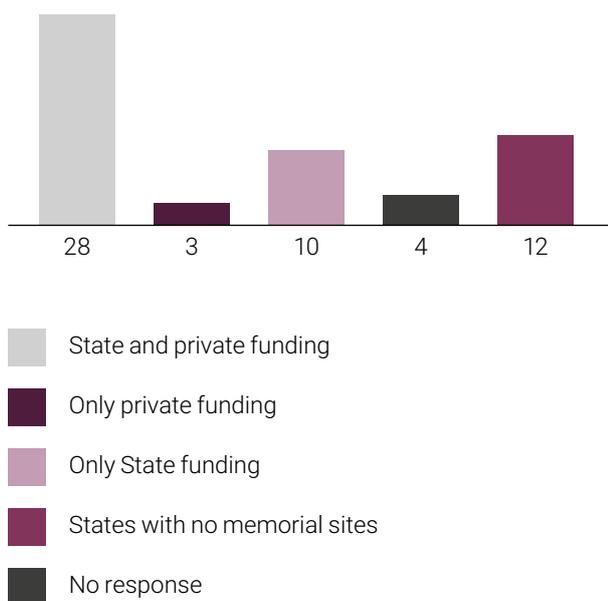
⁷² The four States where there are no memorial sites dedicated to the Holocaust are: Andorra, Iceland, Malta and Montenegro.

⁷³ The 41 States with memorial sites for victims of National Socialism are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania,

Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

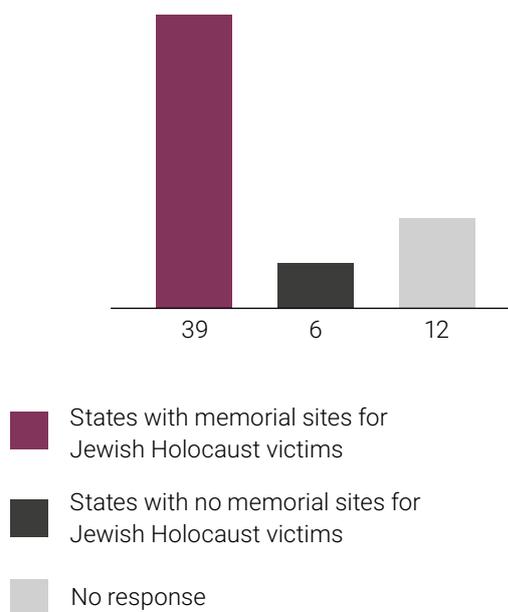
Graph 18

Type of funding for all memorial sites



Graph 19

Number of participating States with memorial sites to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims



Of the 37 participating States that rely on state funding for these sites,⁷⁴ ten are entirely dependent on this type of funding.⁷⁵ Furthermore, among the 37 participating States with state-funded memorial sites, 28 also have privately-funded sites dedicated to commemorating the victims of this period (Graph 18).⁷⁶ Of those that responded to the survey, the

majority of participating States (39) have at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Graph 19).⁷⁷

Survey responses also highlight the prevalence of state funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, with nine States solely dependent on state

⁷⁴ The 37 States that provide state funding for memorial sites are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

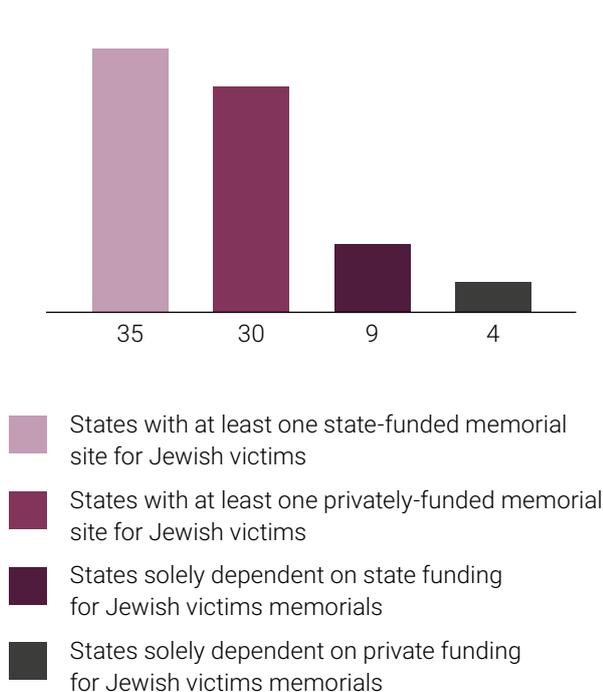
⁷⁵ The ten States where there is no private funding for memorial sites are: Azerbaijan, Croatia, France, Greece, Monaco, Mongolia, Poland, San Marino, Serbia and Spain.

⁷⁶ The 28 States with both state and privately-funded memorial sites are: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁷⁷ The 39 States with at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

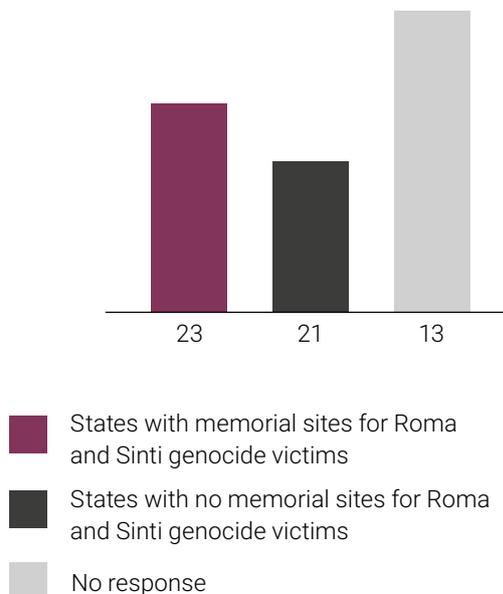
Graph 20

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims



Graph 21

Number of participating States with memorial sites to commemorate Roma and Sinti genocide victims



funding for these memorial sites.⁷⁸ Overall, 35 participating States have at least one state-funded memorial site or museum for Jewish victims.⁷⁹ Additionally, a significant number of participating States (30) also rely on private funding for memorial sites commemorating Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Graph 20).⁸⁰

Roma and Sinti victims are commemorated at memorial sites throughout the OSCE region, with 23 OSCE participating States indicating that they have memorial sites for victims from this community (Graph 21).⁸¹

⁷⁸ The nine States where all memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are state-funded are: Austria, Croatia, France, Monaco, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia and Spain.

⁷⁹ The 35 States with at least one state-funded memorial site for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania,

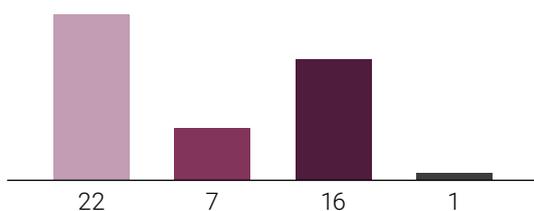
San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁸⁰ The 30 States with privately-funded memorial sites for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁸¹ The 23 States with memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 22

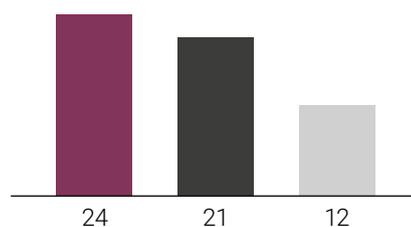
Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to Roma and Sinti genocide victims



- States with at least one state-funded memorial site for Roma and Sinti genocide victims
- States with at least one privately-funded memorial site for Roma and Sinti genocide victims
- States solely dependent on state funding for memorials to Roma and Sinti victims
- States solely dependent on private funding for memorials to Roma and Sinti victims

Graph 23

Number of participating States with memorial sites to commemorate other victim groups



- States with memorial sites for other victim groups
- States with no memorial sites for other victim groups
- No response

Of these 23 participating States, 16 rely exclusively on state funding for the commemoration of Roma and Sinti victims,⁸² while one State depends solely on private funding (Graph 22).⁸³

Twenty-four participating States indicated that they have memorial sites for other victim groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 23).⁸⁴

⁸² The 16 States where all memorial sites dedicated to Roma and Sinti victims are: Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

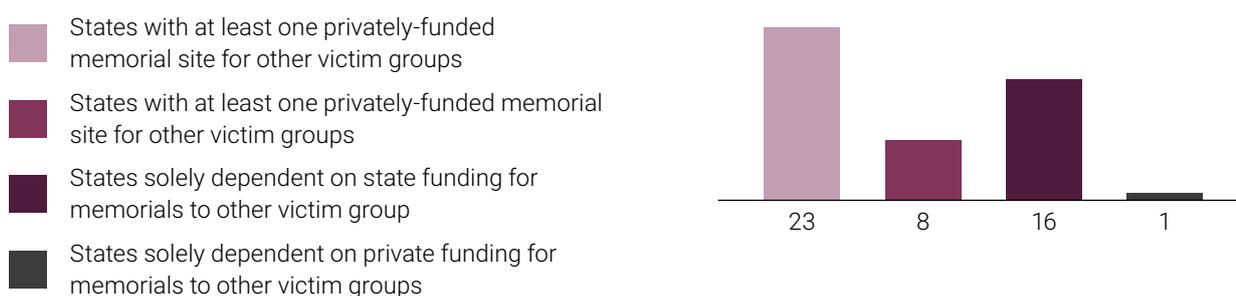
⁸³ Italy reported relying solely on private funding for memorial sites dedicated to Roma and Sinti victims.

⁸⁴ The 24 States with memorial sites for other victim groups are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Latvia,

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 24

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups



Among the OSCE participating States, 23 have established at least one state-funded memorial site to commemorate other victim groups affected (Graph 24).⁸⁵ Notably, 16 of these States rely exclusively on state funding for these memorials,⁸⁶ while one State depends solely on private funding for its memorial sites for other victim groups.⁸⁷

The responses to this section of the questionnaire highlight widespread recognition of the importance of memorial sites in educating people about the Holocaust, the genocide of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism.

⁸⁵ The 23 States with at least one state-funded memorial to other victim groups are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

⁸⁶ The 16 States where all memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups are state-funded are: Azerbaijan, Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

⁸⁷ Switzerland reported relying solely on private funding for memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups.

Annexes

Annexe 1

Civil society participation in commemorative events and availability of state funding for civil society-organized events

Country	Participation	Funds
Albania	No response	
Andorra	N/A	
Armenia	No response	
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	N/A	
Belarus	N/A	
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	N/A
Cyprus	No	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes
Georgia	N/A	
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes
Holy See	N/A	
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland	N/A	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No
Kazakhstan	No response	
Kyrgyzstan	No response	
Latvia	Yes	N/A
Liechtenstein	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	N/A	
Moldova	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	No
Mongolia	N/A	

Country	Participation	Funds
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	N/A	N/A
North Macedonia	No response	
Norway	N/A	
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	No response	
Romania	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes
San Marino	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	No
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	No response	
Türkiye	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No response	
Ukraine	Yes	No
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	No
Uzbekistan	No response	

Annexe 2

Overview of teaching and teacher training about the Holocaust

The table below provides information on whether the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are taught in the OSCE region, at which levels these topics are taught, and the availability of teacher training on these subjects.

Country	Holocaust				Roma and Sinti genocide				Crimes committed against other victim groups			
	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training
Albania	No response				No response				No response			
Andorra	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Armenia	No response				No response				No response			
Austria	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Azerbaijan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Belarus	N/A				N/A				N/A			
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response				No response				No response			
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Holy See	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kazakhstan	No response				No response				No response			
Kyrgyzstan	No response				No response				No response			
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liechtenstein	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	N/A
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Moldova	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mongolia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Country	Holocaust				Roma and Sinti genocide				Crimes committed against other victim groups			
	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training
Montenegro	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	No response				No response				No response			
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	No response				No response				No response			
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Russian Federation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	No response				No response				No response			
Türkiye	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No response				No response				No response			
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No response				No response				No response			

Annexe 3

State- and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in the OSCE region. The table below details the presence of state and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in OSCE participating States, as submitted by participating States in response to ODIHR's questionnaire.

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Albania	No response	
Andorra	No	No
Armenia	No response	
Austria	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW) • Permanent Exhibition on Nazi Victims • Mauthausen Memorial (Museum and Documentation Centre), including Gusen Memorial and Ebensee Memorial, Upper Austria • Jewish Museum Vienna • Jewish Museum Hohenems, Vorarlberg • House of Austrian History, Vienna • Vienna Wiesenthal Institute • Holocaust Memorial • Judenplatz, Vienna • Aspang Railway Station Memorial • Mauthausen Memorial/Upper Austria • Shoah Wall of Names Memorial/Vienna • Several memorial rooms/sites/ at state-funded museums <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of Austrian Roma, Vienna (permanent exhibition on the persecution of Sinti and Roma) • House of Austrian History, Vienna • Mauthausen Memorial, Upper Austria • Lackenbach Memorial, Burgenland • Ritzing memorial, Burgenland • Several memorial signs in urban centres (street names and places in Vienna) and in Burgenland <p>For other victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartheim, Upper Austria ('euthanasia' programme victims) • Spiegelgrund, Vienna ('euthanasia' programme victims) • Morzinplatz, Vienna (former Gestapo-HQ) – a monument for victims of the political resistance and permanent exhibition • Former execution site at Vienna Criminal Court (Landesgericht Wien) • Museum for the commemoration of the massacre of ethnic Slovenian Carinthians at Peršmanhof • Memorial against war and fascism at Albertina Platz, Vienna • Deserter's Monument, Vienna • Memorial plaque for victims of military justice at Donaupark, Vienna • ARCUS (Shadow of a Rainbow) – Memorial to Homosexuals Persecuted by the Nazi Regime. Vienna • National Memorial of the resistance fighters against the Nazi regime at the Vienna Central Cemetery 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and Information Center of Austrian Roma, Vienna • For other victims: • Home of Franz Jägerstätter in St. Radegund, Upper Austria (Catholic resister, beatified in 2017) • Persmanhof in Bad Eisenkappel, Carinthia (persecution of Carinthian-Slovenes)

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Azerbaijan	Yes For other victim groups: • Victims of the Second World War Memorial	No
Belarus	N/A	N/A
Belgium	For Jewish and Roma and Sinti victims: • Kazerne Dossin For other victim groups: • Breendonk Memorial	Yes For Jewish victims: • Jewish Museum of Belgium, Brussels
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	
Bulgaria	Yes For Jewish victims: • A memorial house dedicated to “Righteous among the Nations” Dimitar Peshev, Kyustendil • A national Memorial to the Salvation of the Bulgarian Jews by the Bulgarian people during WWII with a sculpture by Momchil Tsvetkov • Commemorative plaques exist in various cities in Bulgaria, such as the ones in Plovdiv, Varna, Ruse, Kyustendil etc.	Yes For Jewish victims: • Jewish Historical Museum, central Sofia synagogue
Canada	Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups: • The Canadian Museum for Human Rights contains galleries covering a wide range of issues, including human rights violations, mass atrocities and the Holocaust. • The Canadian War Museum’s “Forged in Fire” gallery includes information on Canada’s role in liberating the Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp. • The Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 includes an online gallery of stories from Jewish war orphans who came to Canada following the end of the Second World War. The Wheel of Conscience – a memorial for 900 Jewish refugees aboard the MS St. Louis who were denied entry into Canada in 1939, many of whom ended up dying in concentration camps – was unveiled at the Museum in January 2011. For Jewish victims: • A National Holocaust Monument, located in Ottawa	Yes For Jewish victims: • Montreal Holocaust Museum • Toronto Holocaust Museum and the Freeman Family Foundation Holocaust Education Centre of the Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada • Virtual Museum of the Holocaust and the Resistance, McMaster University • Canadian Society for Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial, Earl Bales Park, North York, Toronto • Holocaust memorial, Schara Tzedek Cemetery in New Westminster, Vancouver • Holocaust Memorial, grounds of the Alberta Legislature, Edmonton • Holocaust Memorial, grounds of the Manitoba Legislature, Winnipeg
Croatia	Yes No further information available.	No
Cyprus	Yes For Jewish victims: • Memorial Sign “Garden of Peace” in the village of Xylotymbou • Memorial monument in the National Guard Military Camp of Lieutenant General Vasiliou Kapota, former British Military Hospital, known as BMH • Memorial plaque at the Larnaca Port	Yes For Jewish victims: Some items from the collection of the Centre of Visual Arts and Research (CVAR) in Nicosia A private memorial site at the Chabad-Lubavitch synagogue in Larnaca
Czech Republic	Yes For Jewish victims: • Jewish Museum in Prague • The Terezín Memorial • The Memorial of Silence For Roma and Sinti victims: • Museum of Romani culture • Lety Memorial • Hodonín u Kunštátu Memorial	Yes For Jewish victims: • Jewish Museum in Prague

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Denmark	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish Jewish Museum • The Danish Resistance Museum 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stolperstein stones commemorating the victims of the Holocaust are placed in different cities all over Denmark. • Teka Bashofar – a monument in Gilleleje, Denmark. The Statue is a replica of a sculpture in Herzlia and was donated to commemorate the Rescue of the Danish Jews from the Nazis in 1943. • The attic of the church in Gilleleje has two commemorative plaques – one put there by Yad Vashem, one by the Israeli President Rivlin when he visited the church in 2018 with the Prime minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen. • In 2018, commemorative plaques were installed in seven places in Gilleleje – at the station, at the church, at the harbour and four more places connected with the flight of the Danish Jews. • At the harbour in the Danish city Køge there is a monument donated by the Danish Home Guard Society of Køge and the surrounding areas. The sculpture is called “Warm Hands” and it is made by Lise Højer in 2018 to commemorate the rescue of the Danish Jews in 1943.
Estonia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vabamu museum • Klooga • Kalevi-Liiva <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vabamu museum • Kalevi-Liiva 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Estonian Jewish Museum • Tallinn Rahumäe Jewish cemetery
Finland	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The memorial site in Helsinki dedicated to eight Jewish refugees deported from Finland to Germany on 6 November 1942.
France	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musée Mémorial des enfants d'Izieu • Musée de la déportation et de la commémoration de la Shoah à Pithiviers • Musées municipaux de la résistance et de la déportation (Agen, Angoulême, Besançon, Blois, Bourges, Grenoble, Lyon, Romans-sur-Isère, Toulouse) • Mémorial de la Shoah • Site-mémorial du Camp des Milles • Camp de Gurs • Gare de Pithiviers • Mémorial de Drancy <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp du Struthof • Camp de Montreuil-Bellay (memorial site under construction) • Camp de Rivesaltes 	No
Georgia	No response	

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Germany	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Museum Berlin • Deutsches Historisches Museum • Ort der Erinnerung am Holocaust-Mahnmal Berlin • Museum Berlin-Karlshorst • Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe • Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz • Topographie des Terrors • Former concentration camps • Various memorial sites <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutsches Historisches Museum • Dokumentationszentrum Sinti und Roma • Museum Berlin-Karlshorst • Memorial to the Sinti and Roma of Europe • Former concentration camps, various memorial sites <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutsches Historisches Museum • Various historical museums • Former concentration camps • Topographie des Terrors (all victims) • Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand • Dokumentationszentrum NSZwangsarbeit, various memorial sites (e.g., T4, Homosexuals) 	Yes
Greece	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish Museum of Greece (not State-funded but subsidized by the State in its capacity as a Research Centre according to law 4310/2014) • Holocaust monuments in Trikala, Alexandroupolis, Veria, Argos and Xanthi • A monument dedicated to Jewish forced labour workers in railway works in the area during the Nazi occupation, railway station of Lianokladi • A monument dedicated to eight Greek Jewish lawmakers who were killed by the Nazis during the Holocaust, Greek Parliament • In the village of Amarantos in the prefecture of Karditsa, a monument was erected in 2016 dedicated to its citizens who hid and saved 83 Jews of Karditsa during the War • A votive plaque in the Haidari camp near Athens, dedicated to Jewish prisoners held there • An illuminated votive plaque in the building of the National Telecommunications Organization of the city of Preveza, where the Synagogue of the city was located before the Holocaust <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Museum of "The Kalavritan Holocaust" • Museum of the Victims of Nazism in the Site of Sacrifice (Monument for the executed) in Kalavryta 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish Museum of Greece (not state-funded but subsidized by the state in its capacity as a Research Centre according to law 4310/2014).
Holy See	N/A	N/A

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Hungary	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Wagon-Exhibition of the March of the Living Foundation • Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives • Synagogue in Rumbach Sebestyén street (museum pedagogical sessions and exhibitions) • Museum of Sopron (Old Synagogue) • Rétköz Museum (formal synagogue in Kiszvárd) • Holocaust Memorial Center • Statue of Holocaust victim Árpád Weisz • Reconstruction work of the tombstones of great public figures and Holocaust victims and survivors: Brüll Alfréd (one of the greatest sports organizers), Balázs Mór (the builder of the first constructed electric railway, the Városvi Railway), Hajós Alfréd (architect, swimmer and first Olympic champion of Hungary) • Memorial wall in Békéscsaba (in honour of the local victims of the Holocaust) • Memorial wall in Debrecen synagogue's garden (for the memory of victims of the Holocaust in Debrecen) • Monument to forced labourers in Kőszeg <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Memorial Center (permanent exhibition about the Roma holocaust) • Janus Pannonius Museum in Pécs (Roma exhibition) • Monument to the Roma Holocaust with the Roma Monument in Nehru Park • Roma Holocaust memorial in Nagykanizsa • Roma Holocaust memorial in Nyíregyháza • Memorial plaque of the victims of the Roma Holocaust at the National Roma Municipality headquarters on Dohány street • Memorial plaques settled nationwide by the Roma Press Centre and College • Roma Holocaust memorial in Szombathely 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danube Shoe Memorial in Budapest • Emanuel tree at the Great Synagogue in Budapest • Stolperstein stones are placed on street pavements
Iceland	No	No
Ireland	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stolpersteine at St. Catherine's National School, in memory of six victims of the Holocaust with connections to Ireland 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Jewish Museum • A private commemoration to Jewish victims of the Holocaust in the grounds of Terenure Synagogue
Italy	<p>Yes</p> <p>No further information provided</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Monument to the Samudaripen in Lanciano at the Parco delle Memorie (Park of Memories), in the Abruzzi Region • A collection of over 400 audio-visual interviews (in Italian) with witnesses of the persecutions against Roma and Sinti during World War II, now kept at the Central State Archives in Rome
Kazakhstan	No response	
Kyrgyzstan	No response	

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Latvia	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Jews in Latvia” Museum • Nearly 300 memorial sites have been registered in Latvia. Most of them are marked with memorials or memorial plaques. Memorial sites dedicated to victims of the Holocaust are being built or restored by the Jewish community, municipalities, state funds and other institutions, including through international co-operation. • Museum of the Occupation of Latvia • Žanis Lipke Memorial • The Riga Ghetto Museum 	Yes
Liechtenstein	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stolperstein stones in memory of Alfred and Gertrud Rotter-Schaie
Lithuania	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vilna Gaon State Museum of the Jewish History • Jewish Culture and Information Centre in Vilnius • 9th Fort Museum • Paneriai Memorial Kaunas 9th Fort memorial Jurbarkas memorial <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument in Paneriai <p>For other victims groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of Occupations and Freedom Fights; Macikai camp museum • Tuskulėnai Memorial Park in Vilnius 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litvak Memorial Garden in Plateliai (Plungė district) • Zarasai, Pakamponys (Biržai district) • Šeduva (Radviliškis district)
Luxembourg	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Museum of the Resistance in Esch/Alzette • Memorial of the Deportation • The Monument of the Shoah in Cinqfontaines was erected in 1969 to commemorate the Jewish victims of World War II. • On 17 June 2018, the national monument for the commemoration of the victims of the Shoah in Luxembourg, sculpted by artist Shelomo Selinger, was inaugurated in Luxembourg City. • On the same day, a memorial plaque commemorating the 75th anniversary of the departure of the last train deporting Jews from Luxembourg to the extermination camps was inaugurated at Luxembourg’s central railway station. <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Museum of the Resistance in Esch/Alzette • Memorial of the Deportation • Regional Museum of the Enrôlés de force in Dudelange • Museological space in Lasauvage • Museum of the War 1940/1945, of the Resistance and of the General Strike of 1942 in Schifflange • Museological space in Lasauvage • National Monument of Luxembourg Solidarity in Luxembourg City • The Monument of Remembrance “Gëlle Fra” in Luxembourg-City • National Monument of the Resistance and the Deportation in Luxembourg-City “Hinzerter Kräiz”) • National Monument of La Grève in Wiltz • Several other regional memorial sites 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Synagogue Ettelbruck <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many memorial sites, especially in, but not limited to, the northern part of the country.
Malta	N/A	N/A

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Moldova	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public institution “Museum of Jewish History” • State/municipalities-funded memorial sites to commemorate Jewish victims of fascism/the Holocaust • Memorial sites on the places of the former Ghetto <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are state-funded memorial sites to commemorate the victims of deportations by the Soviet Russia regime during the periods 1940-1941 and 1945-1949, including the victims of the World War II. <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Museum of the History of Moldova in the city Chişinău includes exhibition compartments that commemorate Jewish victims, Roma victims and the victims of deportations by the Soviet Russia regime during the periods 1940-1941 and 1945-1949. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No further information available</p>
Monaco	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commemorative stele in memory of the Jews arrested and deported during World War II 	No
Mongolia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monument for the Victims of Political Repression 	N/A
Montenegro	No	No
Netherlands	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Jewish victims: A new National Holocaust Museum will be opened within the Jewish Cultural Quarter in Amsterdam. • The Holocaust Memorial of Names <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four memorial centres: Amersfoort, Vught, Westerbork and the Oranjehotel • The Holocaust Memorial of Names 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anne Frank House <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bevrijdingsmuseum Zeeland • Fries verzetsmuseum • het Verzetsmuseum in Amsterdam • het Vrijheidsmuseum in Groesbeek en Oorlogsmuseum Overloon • More than 4,000 memorials to World War II and to subsequent conflicts in which the Netherlands was involved
North Macedonia	No response	
Norway	<p>Yes:</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies • Jewish museum in Oslo • Jewish museum in Trondheim • The Falstad Centre • Stiftelsen Arkivet • Several memorial sites <p>For Roma Victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies. <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Narvik War and Peace Centre • North Sea Maritime Museum • The Resistance Museum • Norwegian Maritime Museum 	<p>Yes:</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private memorial sites (no further details provided) • Private museums (no further details provided) <p>For Roma Victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private museums (no further details provided)

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Poland	Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims (no further details provided)	No
Portugal	No response	
Romania	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust memorial in Bucharest • Bucharest Pogrom memorial site • Iasi Pogrom memorial site • Elie Wiesel memorial house • Moisei memorial site For Roma Victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust memorial in Bucharest 	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of Jewish community in Bucharest, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca
Russian Federation	Yes For Jewish and Roma and Sinti victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorials to Jewish and Roma victims, erected as part of the "To Return Dignity" project of the Russian Jewish Congress For other victim groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Great Patriotic War, Moscow • State Memorial Museum of the Defense and Siege of Leningrad, St. Petersburg • War Victims Memorials (Memorial to the Unknown Soldier, Moscow, etc.) • Motherland Memorial, Volgograd 	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Jewish Heritage and the Holocaust at the Memorial Synagogue on Poklonnaya Hill
San Marino	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial plaque in Contrada Santa Croce, Vicolo dei Forni • Tree in honour of the "righteous" 	No
Serbia	Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of victims Belgrade • "Staro Sajmište" Memorial Centre, Belgrade For other victim groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of victims Belgrade • "Staro Sajmište" Memorial Centre, Belgrade • Šumarice Memorial Park, Kragujevac 	No
Slovakia	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Jewish Culture – Slovak National Museum For Roma and Sinti victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Roma Culture – Slovak National Museum For other victim groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Slovak National Uprising 	Yes For Jewish victims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Community Museum in Bratislava

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Slovenia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Museum of Contemporary and Recent History of Slovenia, Ljubljana • The Center of Jewish Cultural Heritage Synagogue Maribor • Museum of Recent History Celje – Stari pisiker • Part of the local museum Galerija-Muzej Lendava in the Prekmurje region, is a synagogue from the 19th century. • Begunje Museum of Hostages, Gorenjska • Ljubelj South, subcamp of KZ Mauthausen is a branch of the local Tržič Museum. • There is also a prison cell with an exhibition of the policy destroying national consciousness in Gorenjska region. The Jesenice branch of the Gestapo secret police in Nazi Germany also had prison death row cells in Kos Manor, where there is a museum. There is an authentic prison cell and a permanent museum exhibition about the policy of destroying national consciousness in Gorenjska and Nazi terror in Jesenice in the period from 1941 to 1945. • Carinthian Provincial Museum, Gestapo prisons, Dravograd • Regional Museum Ptuj, Old Prisons 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Museum of Romani Culture and History <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of 100 Frankolovo Victims
Spain	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Memorial site in Madrid • Centro Sefarad-Israel <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exile Memorial Museum (Junquera, Catalonia) 	No
Sweden	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims, Roma and Sinti victims and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish Holocaust Museum 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judiska Museet – Jewish Museum
Switzerland	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Swiss National Museum in Zurich reopened its permanent exhibition on Swiss history in 2019. • The Jewish Museum in Basel has held two special exhibitions related to the Holocaust since 2015: “The Diary. How Otto Frank brought Anne’s voice from Basel to the world” (2018-2019); and “Passports, Profiteers, Police. A Swiss War Secret”, (2019-2020). • In 2022, the Swiss National Museum organized a major temporary exhibition, “Anne Frank and Switzerland”. • To mark the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II, the Historical Museum in Basel organized a special exhibition on Basel during the National Socialist era entitled “Borderlines” (“Grenzfälle Basel” 1933-45). • The St. Gallen Cultural Museum (formerly Historic and Folklore Museum) hosted the “Children of the Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp” exhibition in 2019, which shed light on the little-known topic of the fate of children in Nazi concentration camps. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Riehen Memorial <p>For Jewish victims and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2022, there are 61 remembrance places/ memorial sites linked to the Holocaust in Switzerland, almost all of which were established as a result of private initiatives. The vast majority honour Jewish victims and were established by Jewish communities. Others remember the Swiss resistance, Swiss refugee policy and non-Jewish Swiss victims.
Tajikistan	No response	
Türkiye	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quincentennial Foundation Museum
Turkmenistan	No response	

Country	State-funded museums or memorial sites	Privately-funded museums or memorial sites
Ukraine	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Museum in Odessa • Babin Yar <p>For the Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babin Yar 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Memory of the Jewish People and the Holocaust in Ukraine” Museum
United Kingdom	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State contributions to the Imperial War Museums • National Holocaust Centre and Museum in Newark • Holocaust Museum North • The UK is building a new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre next to the Houses of Parliament to open in January 2025. <p>For Roma and Sinti victims and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State contributions IWM • IWM London and IWM North 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Museum Camden • Jewish Museum Manchester • Scottish Jewish Heritage Centre • Holocaust Memorial, Hyde Park London • Kindertransport Memorials at Liverpool Street • Raoul Wallenberg statues in London and Cardiff • Association of Jewish Refugees Plaques across UK • Belsize Square Synagogue • Kitchener Camp • Otto Schiff Plaque
United States	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Holocaust Memorial Museum 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims (no further information provided).</p>
Uzbekistan	No response	

Annexe 4

Institutions conducting research on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. Please note that this list is not exhaustive.

AUSTRIA

On the Holocaust:

- Many Austrian universities
- Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI)
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)
- Austrian Academy of Sciences
- Researchers without permanent affiliation to an institution
- Mauthausen Memorial

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Documentation Centre of Austrian Roma (Vienna)
- Romano Centro Cultural Association (Vienna)
- Initiative Minderheiten (Minority Initiative Vienna)
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)
- Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI)

Crimes against other victim groups:

- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)
- Hartheim Memorial
- Mauthausen Memorial
- Austrian Research Agency for Post-War Justice
- Austrian universities
- Institutes of Contemporary History at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck

AZERBAIJAN

On the Holocaust:

- There are no specific institutes focused on teaching and researching about the Holocaust; however, a number of public institutions and universities conduct research on this topic.

BELGIUM

On the Holocaust:

- Institut d'études du judaïsme (ULB)

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:

- Kazerne Dossin Research Center.

BULGARIA

On the Holocaust:

- Sofia University, including at the Centre for Jewish Studies
- Plovdiv University
- Institute for Historical Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS)
- The Center for Jewish Studies
- The University of Veliko Tarnovo "St. Cyril and Methodius"
- South-West University "Neofit Rilski.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Sofia University

CANADA

On the Holocaust:

- Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies
- Carleton University's Max and Tessie Zelikovitz Centre for Jewish Studies
- University of Western Ontario's Holocaust Literature Research Institute
- University of Toronto's Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies
- Concordia Institute for Canadian Jewish Studies

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- McMaster University's Resistance Collection
- Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies
- St. Thomas University's Holocaust Centre
- University of Western Ontario's Holocaust Literature Research Institute
- University of Toronto's Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies

CYPRUS

On the Holocaust:

- The University of Cyprus

DENMARK

On the Holocaust:

- Danish universities, research institutions, and university colleges

ESTONIA

On the Holocaust:

- Estonian Institute of Historical Memory

FINLAND

On the Holocaust:

- The Holocaust is a possible subject for research by academic institutions, but there are no specific programmes.

GERMANY

On the Holocaust:

- Institut für Zeitgeschichte (The Institute for Contemporary History)
- Fritz Bauer Institut zur Geschichte und Wirkung des Holocaust (Fritz Bauer Institute on the History and Impact of the Holocaust)
- Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung (Center for Research on Antisemitism)
- Leibniz-Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam (Leibniz Centre for Contemporary History Potsdam)
- Touro College Berlin, "Arbeitsstelle Holocaustliteratur" at the University of Gießen (since 1998)
- "Forschungsstelle Ludwigsburg" at the University of Stuttgart (since 2001)
- Jena Centre "Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts"

On the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:

- Institut für Zeitgeschichte (The Institute for Contemporary History)
- NS Dokumentationszentrum Köln (NS Documentation Centre of the City of Cologne)
- Forschungsstelle Antiziganismus, Universität Heidelberg (Research Centre on Antigypsyism at the University of Heidelberg)

HUNGARY

On the Holocaust:

- Holocaust Memorial Center
- Romano Instituto Foundation
- Jewish Theological Seminary – University of Jewish Studies
- Milton Friedman University
- Pázmány Péter Catholic University (Faculty of Law)
- Eötvös Loránd University (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Assyriology and Hebrew Studies)
- Szeged University (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences)

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Romano Instituto Foundation
- Holocaust Memorial Center
- Jewish Theological Seminary – University of Jewish Studies

IRELAND

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Trinity College Dublin
- University College Dublin

LATVIA

On the Holocaust:

- The Centre for Judaic Studies (CJS) at the University of Latvia
- The Institute of Latvian History
- the "Jews in Latvia" Museum

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- The "Roma Culture Centre" Association

LIECHTENSTEIN

On the Holocaust:

- Liechtenstein Institute

LITHUANIA

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania
- The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania
- Vilnius University
- Vytautas Magnus University
- Klaipėda University
- European Humanities University
- Kaunas University of Technology

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania
- Vilnius University
- Vytautas Magnus University
- Klaipėda University
- European Humanities University
- Kaunas University of Technology

LUXEMBOURG

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- The University of Luxembourg together with its Centre for Contemporary and Digital History

NORWAY

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies
- Stiftelsen Arkivet Peace and Human Rights Centre
- The Falstad Centre

POLAND

On the Holocaust:

- University of Warsaw
- Jagiellonian University
- University of Łódź
- University of Gdańsk
- The Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- University of Szczecin
- University of Gdańsk
- Jagiellonian University

On crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Universities and agencies subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, e.g., the National Academic Exchange Agency, the National Science Centre and the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS)

ROMANIA

On the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Babes Bolyai University of Cluj
- Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi
- University of Bucharest
- Western University of Timisoara
- Vasile Goldis University of Arad

SAN MARINO

On the Holocaust:

- Permanent Study Center on Emigration
- University of the Republic of San Marino

SERBIA

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism:

- Faculty of the Philosophy, Belgrade University
- Novi Sad University
- Philosophy faculty Nis University
- The Institute for the social science
- Institute for contemporary history
- SANU, Department for the History science

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- SANU, Department for the History science

SLOVAKIA

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences
- Slovak National Museum
- Nation's Memory Institute
- Museum of the Slovak National Uprising

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences
- Slovak National Museum
- Nation's Memory Institute

On crimes committed against other groups:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences
- Slovak National Museum
- Nation's Memory Institute
- Museum of the Slovak National Uprising
- The Institute of Military History

SPAIN

On the Holocaust:

- Scientific Research Center
- Complutense University of Madrid
- Francisco de Vitoria University
- Pablo de Olavide University
- Rey Juan Carlos University

SWEDEN

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Hugo Valentin Institute at Uppsala University

SWITZERLAND

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- University of Fribourg
- St. Gallen University of Teacher Education

TÜRKIYE

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- International Institute For Genocide And Crimes Against Humanity
- Istanbul University

UKRAINE

On the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- "Tkuma" Ukrainian Holocaust Investigation Institute
- Ukrainian Centre for the Study of the History of the Holocaust
- Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
- Ukrainian institute of national remembrance

UNITED KINGDOM

On the Holocaust:

- Royal Holloway, University of London (Holocaust Research Institute)
- University of Leicester (Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies)
- University of Southampton (Parkes Institute)
- University College London (Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies; also individual academics not affiliated with the centre)
- University of Sussex (Centre for German-Jewish Studies)

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- University of Cambridge
- University of Essex
- University of Leicester
- University of Liverpool
- University of Manchester
- Oxford Brookes University
- University of Wolverhampton

On crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism:

- Birkbeck, University of London
- University of Bristol
- University of Cambridge
- University of Essex
- University of Exeter
- University of Manchester
- University of Oxford
- Oxford Brookes University
- Staffordshire University
- University College London
- University of Warwick
- University of Winchester
- University of Wolverhampton

UNITED STATES

On the Holocaust:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont
- Center for Holocaust & Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- On the Roma and Sinti genocide
- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont
- Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota
- Holocaust Awareness Institute at the University of Denver

On crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont
- Keene State College
- Pacific Lutheran University

About 1,400 universities and colleges in the United States have active programmes for the study and research of the Holocaust and diverse victim groups.

This eighth edition of *Holocaust Memorial Days: An overview of remembrance and education in the OSCE region* provides information on when, where, and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust and the genocide of Roma and Sinti, in line with their OSCE commitments.

It features information on Holocaust commemoration, education and research, memorial sites and best practices, and is intended to assist participating States in their efforts to promote the education about, and commemoration of all victims of Nazi persecution.

