



Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region
2022

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This biennial publication provides an overview of when, where and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti. For the 2022 edition, ODIHR received responses to its online questionnaire from 45 of the 57 OSCE participating States.

The individual country responses can be found on the ODIHR website here www.osce.org/odihr/HMD-2022-country-reports.



Foreword

On this International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust, as we remember the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp on 27 January 1945 and honour all those who perished as a result of brutal Nazi persecution, it is our duty to reflect on the most effective ways we can convey the ultimate lesson on what happens when societies do not reject toxic prejudice and hate.

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

We are providing 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 the 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 there are ever fewer survivors left to talk about their experiences, the importance of such efforts cannot be overemphasized. With low awareness among youth about the tragedy of the Holocaust and the continuous rise of Holocaust denial and distortion, commemoration and education are key tools at our disposal, as we strive to ensure that the horrors of the past are never repeated.

In light of this, we are encouraged by the increased response rate to our survey, 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 world today, and the increased willingness of States to harness the power of creativity and digital technologies to continue their efforts in education and remembrance despite the effects of the pandemic. As we learned, many States intend to continue holding online events to ensure a wider reach and larger attendance.

Yet, we must remain relentless in our pursuit to find new forms of remembrance and education. Moreover, if we want to forge a future free from hate and prejudice, we must not stop at simply remembering victims of the Holocaust.

As the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated pre-existing discrimination and intolerance, we were reminded yet again that anti-Semitism is a pernicious form of hatred that we unfortunately cannot confine to a distant and painful past. Toxic narratives espoused by state and non-state actors in certain participating States have emerged, blaming Jews and other communities for the spread of the virus. Protests against public health measures imposed by democratically elected governments have included Holocaust symbols and imagery, wrongly comparing the genocidal acts of the Nazi regime to measures aimed at containing the pandemic, thereby grossly trivializing, diminishing and misappropriating the Holocaust and demeaning and devaluing the suffering of its victims.

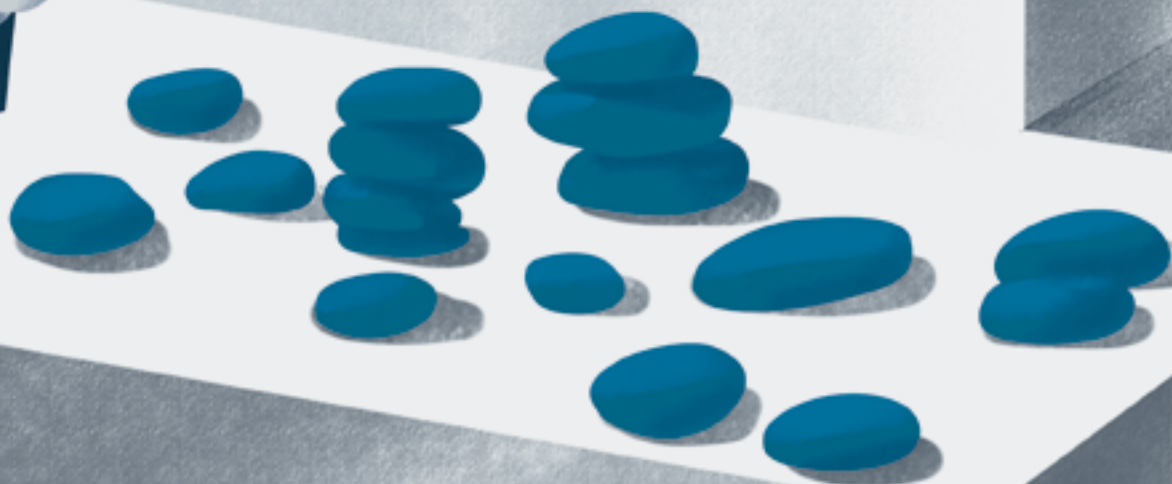
Jewish people and a number of other minority communities find themselves yet again the subjects of baseless conspiracy theories, of negative stereotyping and scapegoating. Many of these anti-Semitic and other hateful narratives are spreading unchecked on social media platforms and are having a particularly damaging effect on young people.

Remembrance and education, therefore, have to be coupled with a 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 disseminated to all participating States. Sharing this data will hopefully encourage govern-

ments 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 its focus and analysing in greater detail the persecution of other 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, out of 45 states that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 40 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



Lithuania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania joins #WeRemember

¹ OSCE Ministerial Council, Decision No. 14/04, “OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality”, Sofia, 7 December 2004, <<http://www.osce.org/mc/23295>>.

² OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/04, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Sofia, 7 December 2004, <<http://www.osce.org/mc/23133>>; and OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/05, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005, <<http://www.osce.org/mc/17462>>.

³ See: “Countering anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust remembrance”, OSCE website, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/countering-anti-Semitism-and-promoting-Holocaust-remembrance>>.

⁴ See, for example: European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) Annual Report 2011, Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2011, <https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/2211-FRA-2012_Annual-Report-2011_EN.pdf>; and Council of Europe Recommendation (2009)4, of the Committee of Ministers to

member states “On the education of Roma and Travelers”, Article 17, 17 June 2009, <<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1462637>>.

5
“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, <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/122154>>.

Holocaust remembrance and education are also important elements of the framework of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area. 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.⁵ Consequently, this publication provides an overview of governmental and non-governmental practices in the OSCE area to commemorate all victims of the Holocaust, including Roma and Sinti.



Ukraine, Memorial pray for Holocaust victims, National Historical and Memorial Reserve Babyn Yar



Poland, 75 Anniversary Liberation Camp Auschwitz Birkenau, 27 January 2020 (State Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau)

In November 2014, the OSCE held a high-level commemorative event to mark the tenth anniversary of the OSCE's Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism highlighting the problems of Holocaust denial and distortion. Subsequently, the OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration No. 8/14 on "Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism" was adopted. This 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."⁶

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, the Office co-published with UNESCO *Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers*, which includes guidance on educating students about the Holocaust.⁷ In December 2019, ODIHR published a set of ten related teaching aids for use in the classroom, including two dealing directly with Holocaust education.⁸ In addition, ODIHR co-operates with state institutions and civil society across the OSCE region to share good practices on addressing anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust education.

ODIHR also brings together relevant civil society representatives and academic experts 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 educational curricula, and gaps within existing research about the Roma and Sinti genocide such as a lack of information about Roma soldiers who fought during the war and the impact of World War II on Roma and Sinti women. In this context, the multiple marginalization suffered by Roma women is an issue of specific concern and one that should be addressed through an intersectional lens.

Finally, ODIHR gathers information on hate crimes and incidents committed in OSCE participating States published each year in a detailed report.⁹ One type of hate crime regularly identified in the available hate crime data is that of vandalism directed against Holocaust memorials in participating States, as well as insults and offensive remarks related to the Holocaust during attacks against individuals¹⁰. More information on anti-Semitic hate incidents and hate crimes reported to ODIHR can be found on ODIHR's Hate Crime Reporting Website.¹¹

Many OSCE participating States have also committed to promote Holocaust commemoration and education as part of their membership in other international bodies, including the European Union (EU) and the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). Currently, 32 of the 57 OSCE participating States are members of the IHRA, while 27 participating States have adopted IHRA's working definition of anti-Semitism.¹² The European Parliament's 2017 "Motion for resolution on combating antisemitism" calls on member states

⁵ "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, <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/122154>>.

⁶ OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 8, "Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism", Basel, 5 December 2014, <<http://www.osce.org/cio/130556>>.

⁷ Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers (Warsaw: OSCE/ODIHR-UNESCO, 2018), <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/383089>>.

⁸ "Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education Teaching Aids", OSCE website, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/441146>>

⁹ For ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report, see: <<https://hatecrime.osce.org/hate-crime-data>>

¹⁰ The most prevalent type of anti-religious hate incidents reported to ODIHR in its 2020 hate crime data collection was attacks against property: a total of ... anti-Semitic incidents involved damage to property, with ... targeting monuments

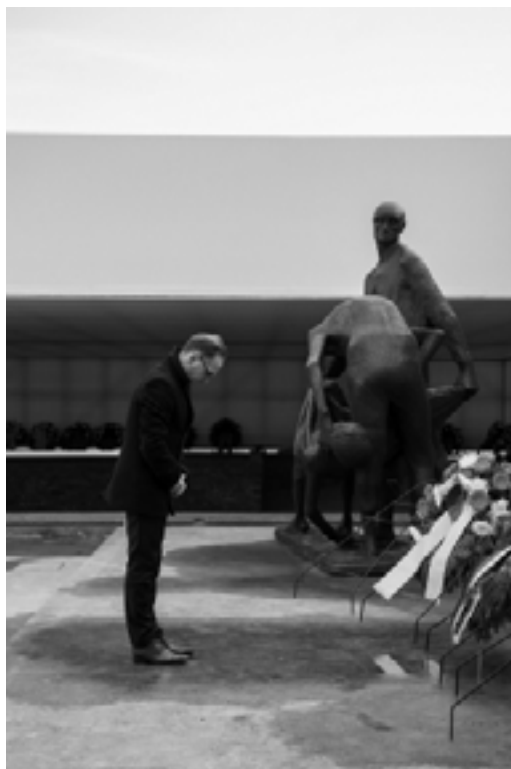
¹¹ "Anti-Semitism", OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting website, <<http://hate-crime.osce.org/taxonomy/term/232>>.

12
“Working Definition of Antisemitism, IHRA website, <<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/working-definition-antisemitism>>.

13
European Parliament, “Combating anti-Semitism European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating anti-Semitism”, 2017/2692(RSP), <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2017-0243_EN.pdf>.

14
EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030), <https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/eu-strategy-combating-antisemitism-and-fostering-jewish-life-2021-2030_en>.

to adopt the IHRA working definition of anti-Semitism, promote the 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 remembrance¹⁴. These initiatives highlight the growing recognition of the role of Holocaust commemoration and education in the OSCE region.



Germany, Federal Foreign Minister Heiko Maas at the 76th Anniversary of the liberation of the prisoners of the concentration camp Sachsenhausen, 18 April 2021Z



Romania, Unveiling of the Elie Wiesel bust, Bucharest, 9 October 2018.
Photo credit Inshrew



Norway, Ceremony to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January 2019



Holocaust Memorial Day ceremony in the United Kingdom, featuring survivors Mindu Hornick and Marie Chantal Uwamahoro (front row, left to right), and contributors Penelope Wilton, Nina Sosanya and Sheila Hancock (back row, left to right), London, 27 January 2019.



Official wreath-laying ceremony on National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence, 9 September 2018 (Museum of Jewish Culture, Slovak National Museum)

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

15

For previous editions of the report, see: “Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region”, OSCE website, <<https://www.osce.org/holocaustmemorialdays>>.

16

See: “Roma and Sinti genocide”, OSCE website, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/223681>>.

17

Thirty-six participating States responded and answered all the sections of the questionnaire.

ODIHR has been collecting information on efforts to promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust from OSCE participating States on a biannual basis through an online questionnaire since 2008.¹⁵ 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 the purpose of this edition to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on efforts pertaining to commemoration and education.

A total of 45 participating States submitted 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 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 Responsibility for the accuracy of the information falls on 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, extermination, labour and transition camps, and refers only to monuments, commemorative plaques etc.

Responses from participating States are [published separately](#), and describe the following:

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

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

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

Annexes attached to the participating State reports provide more detailed information to allow the reader to compare participating States' submissions. There are six annexes included:

- Annex 1** Contains information on civil society participation in commemorative events and the availability of state funds for civil society-organized events.
- Annex 2** Contains a comparative table outlining what states teach about the Holocaust and the availability of teacher training for this subject.
- Annex 3** Provides a country-by-country description of the memorial sites and museums mentioned in the Overview.
- Annex 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.



Romania, Holocaust Remembrance Day in Bucharest on 9 October 2018,
(<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/cs/node/1940>)

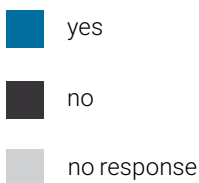
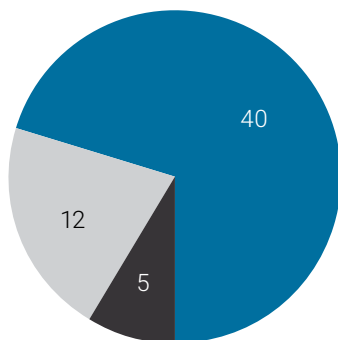
Commemoration

An illustration in shades of teal and grey. In the foreground, a group of silhouetted people stands on a path, looking towards a large, tall, rectangular monument. The monument has a central arched opening and sits on a multi-tiered base. To the left of the monument, there are several stylized trees with rounded, cloud-like tops. The background is a light, solid color.

Overview

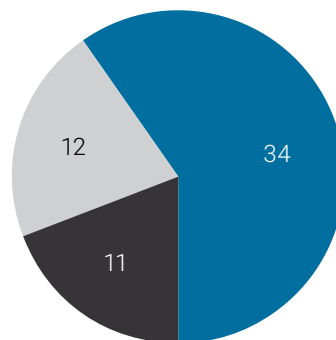
Graph 1

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, 45 provided responses to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire concerning efforts to promote Holocaust commemoration.¹⁸ 40 participating States reported that they commemorate the Holocaust officially or

unofficially (Graph 1),¹⁹ while 34 participating States reported that activities to commemorate the victims of Roma and Sinti persecution and extermination are organized both officially and unofficially throughout the year (Graph 2).²⁰

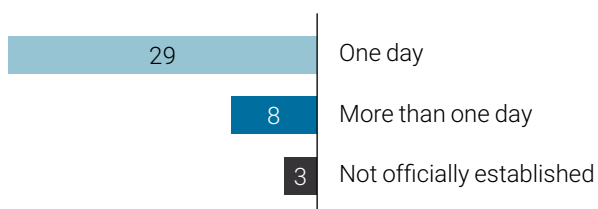
18 The 45 States that responded to ODIHR's question on Holocaust commemoration are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

19 The 40 States that commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

20 The 34 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide officially or unofficially are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 3

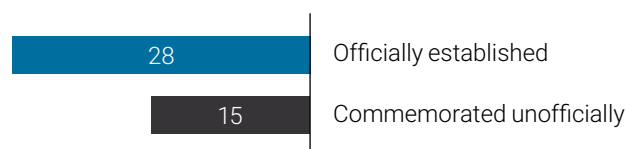
Of those that commemorate the Holocaust, how many participating States have officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day?



Of those that commemorate the Holocaust, 29 have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day,²¹ 8 have established more than one official commemoration day,²² while 3 participating States have unofficial days to commemorate the Holocaust (Graph 3).²³ However, the latter does not imply that commemorative activities are necessarily of a smaller scale; an “official” Memorial Day is simply one established by official acts such as laws or by-laws. Furthermore, 28 participating States indicated that they have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide,²⁴ while 15 participating States have unofficial commemorations (Graph 4).²⁵

Graph 4

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



Moreover, 20 participating States reported officially commemorating other victim groups of National Socialism.²⁶ Importantly, these findings display the total number of participating States commemorating the Holocaust, the genocide of Roma and Sinti and/or other groups victimized by National Socialism, regardless of whether these groups are commemorated jointly or separately.

Of the 40 participating States that commemorate the Holocaust, the majority (30) reported observing 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day.²⁷ Importantly, 10 participating States noted that although 27 Janu-

21 The 29 States that have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Ukraine.

22 The 8 States that have established more than one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Belgium, Croatia, Latvia, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and United States.

23 The 3 States that commemorate the Holocaust on unofficially established memorial days are: Montenegro, Norway and Russian Federation.

24 The 28 States that have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

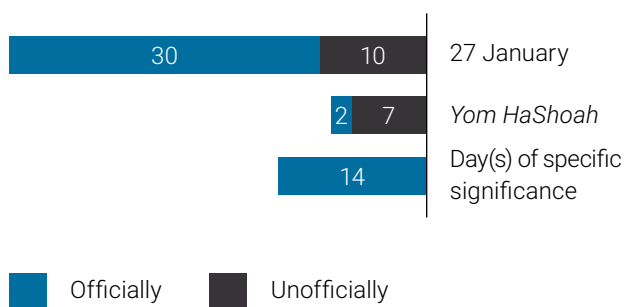
25 The 15 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on unofficial days are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

26 The 20 States that have established official days to commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

27 The 30 States that observe 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day are: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 5

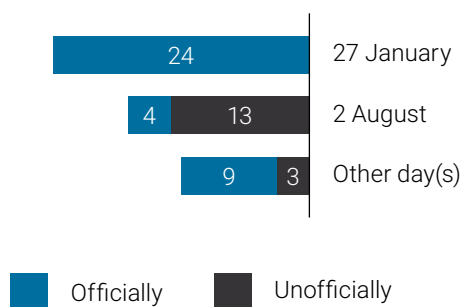
On which date(s) do participating States commemorate the Holocaust?



ary is not officially established as a memorial day, Holocaust commemoration events are held on that date.²⁸ 2 participating States officially commemorate the Holocaust on *Yom HaShoah*,²⁹ while 7 other participating States hold unofficial commemorations on this date.³⁰ Moreover, 14 participating States reported that they have established Holocaust commemoration activities on dates of specific historical significance in their countries (Graph 5).³¹

Graph 6

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



Of the 31 participating States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, 24 hold commemoration activities on 27 January.³² 17 participating States reported that they hold commemorative events to mark the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August,³³ with 4 officially establishing this date for commemoration³⁴. 12 States commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other days,³⁵ of which 9 do so officially (Graph 6).³⁶ As the data indicates, some participating States have designated more than one day to commemorate the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

28 The 10 States that hold unofficial commemorative events on 27 January are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Russian Federation and Slovakia.

29 *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.

30 The 7 States that hold unofficial commemorative events on *Yom HaShoah* are: Belgium, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Spain and United Kingdom.

31 The 14 States that observe other dates of specific significance as official Holocaust Memorial Days are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Spain.

32 The 24 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 27 January are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

33 The 17 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August are: Austria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lith-

uania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

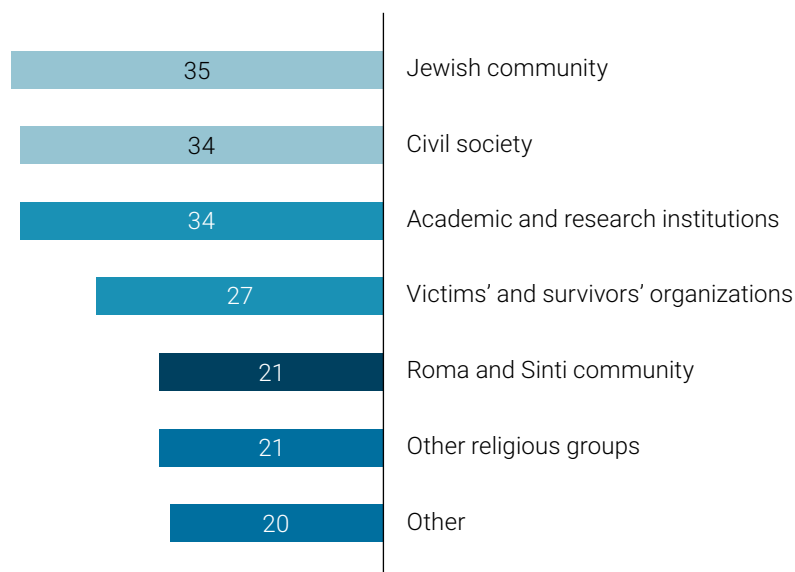
34 The 4 States that have established 2 August as an official day to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Croatia, North Macedonia, Poland and Romania.

35 The 12 States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other dates are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Latvia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and United States.

36 The 9 States that have officially established other dates to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and United States.

Graph 7

Which groups are involved in commemorative activities?



In their responses, participating States demonstrated active engagement with communities, relevant organizations and other institutions that shape and participate in commemorative events. Victims' and survivors' organizations are involved in such events in 27 participating States,³⁷ Jewish communities are involved in 35 participating States,³⁸ Roma and Sinti communities are involved in 21 participating States,³⁹ and other religious or belief communi-

ties take part in commemorations in 21 participating States.⁴⁰ Civil society organizations are involved in commemorations in 34 participating States,⁴¹ while academic and research institutions participate in such events in 34 participating States.⁴² Moreover, 20 participating States engage other actors in their commemorative activities, including cultural and educational institutions, local authorities and diplomatic missions (Graph 7).⁴³

37 The 27 States where victims' and survivors' organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

38 The 35 States where Jewish communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

39 The 21 States where Roma and Sinti communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

40 The 21 States where other religious groups take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

41 The 34 States where civil society organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania,

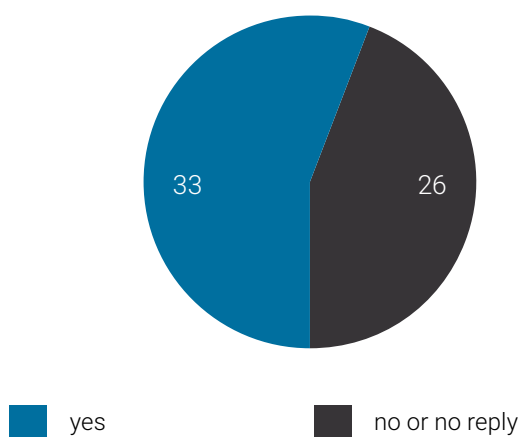
Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

42 The 34 States where academic and research institutions take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

43 The 20 States where other actors take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Graph 8

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

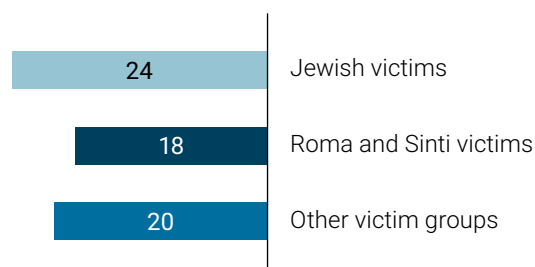


26 participating States indicated that they provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities (Graph 8).⁴⁴

In addition to the official and non-official commemorations held by state authorities and commemorations linked to a specific date, OSCE participating States also reported other annually recurring activities to commemorate those who were persecuted and/or exterminated during World War II. 24 participating States reported holding other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish victims,⁴⁵ with 18 holding activities to remember Roma and Sinti victims,⁴⁶ and 20 commemorating other victims' groups such as Greeks, Latvians, Slovaks,

Graph 9

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



Slovenes, and Carinthian Slovenes persecuted under National Socialism, as well as Spanish deportees to the Nazi camps, victims of Communism and other totalitarian regimes, victims of Stalinist deportations, political dissidents, and victims of World War II (Graph 9).⁴⁷ For example, Bulgaria, Canada and Latvia observe a Day of Remembrance of the Crimes Committed by National Socialism, Communism and other Totalitarian Regimes and the Memory of their Victims (also known as Black Ribbon Day) on 23 August.

44 The 26 States that provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

45 The 24 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia,

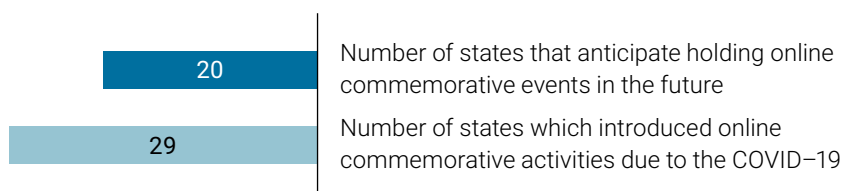
Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

46 The 18 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

47 The 20 States that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate other victim groups are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Graph 10

How did the COVID-19 pandemic affect the commemorative activities in 2021?



Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many commemorative events were held online or an in-person format modified in order to comply with health and safety measures in place at the time. The pandemic propelled a significant shift from on-site to virtual events. These usually included presentations by government officials, survivor testimony,

and streaming of documentaries about the Holocaust. As a result of the global health crisis, 29 participating States introduced online commemorative activities.⁴⁸ Moreover, 20 participating States anticipate holding online commemorative events in the future, stating that online events allow for a wider reach and larger attendance (Graph 10).⁴⁹

48 The 29 States that introduced online commemorative activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

49 The 20 States that anticipate holding online commemorative events in the future: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

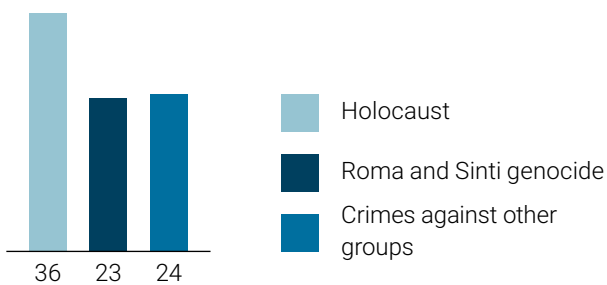


Education and Research

Overview

Graph 11

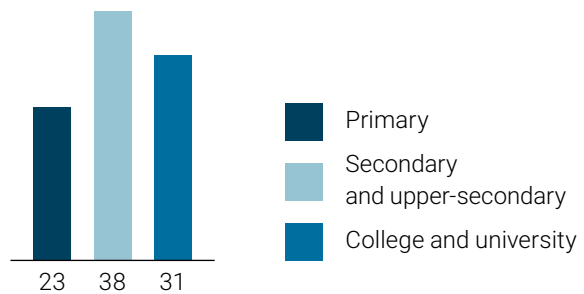
Number of participating States in which research is conducted, by topic



41 participating States responded to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire on education and research.⁵⁰ 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. 36 participating States indicated that the Holocaust is a subject of research at academic institutions in their country,⁵¹ while the Roma and Sinti genocide is researched in 23 participating States.⁵² Crimes committed against other victim groups under

Graph 12

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



National Socialism are researched in 24 participating States (Graph 11).⁵³

The data demonstrates the prevalence of instruction on these subjects within national educational curricula. In particular, 23 OSCE participating States noted that the Holocaust is taught in primary schools.⁵⁴ 38 participating States said that the Holocaust features in curricula for secondary and upper-secondary schools.⁵⁵ Moreover, the Holocaust is also taught at the college and university level in 31 participating States (Graph 12).⁵⁶

50 The 41 States that responded to the education and research section of the questionnaire are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

51 The 36 States where the Holocaust is a subject of academic research are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

52 The 23 States where the Roma and Sinti genocide is researched are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and United States.

53 The 24 States where crimes committed against other victim groups are researched are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

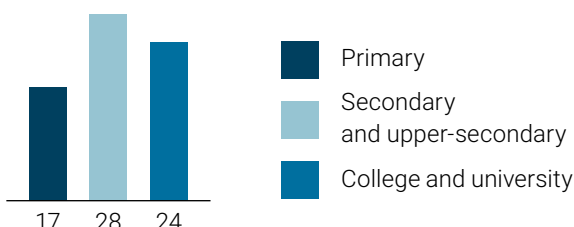
54 The 23 States where the Holocaust is taught in primary schools are: Andorra, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

55 The 38 States where the Holocaust is taught in secondary and upper-secondary schools are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

56 The 31 States where the Holocaust is taught in colleges and universities are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 13

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

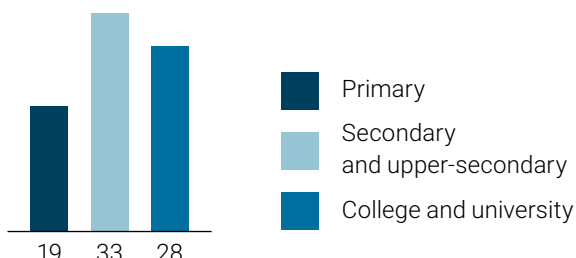


In relation to teaching on the Roma and Sinti genocide, 17 participating States indicated that this topic is covered in primary schools.⁵⁷ Additionally, 28 participating States teach the topic in the secondary and upper-secondary levels,⁵⁸ while 24 participating States teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide in colleges and universities (Graph 13).⁵⁹

Information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism is taught in primary schools in 19 participating States,⁶⁰ in secondary and upper-secondary schools in 33 participating States⁶¹

Graph 14

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



and in colleges and universities in 28 participating States (Graph 14).⁶²

Training for teachers covering the Holocaust aims to equip educators with the skills and knowledge to teach and raise awareness about the Holocaust. Participating States' responses reveal that these topics feature widely in teacher training throughout the OSCE area. When asked about the availability of such training, 37 participating States reported training teachers to give lessons about the Holocaust,⁶³ 26 participating States offer teacher training on the genocide of

57 The 17 States where primary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine and United States.

58 The 28 States where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

59 The 24 States where colleges and universities teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands,

Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United States.

60 The 19 States where primary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

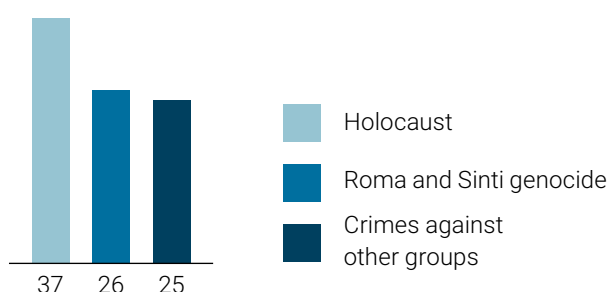
61 The 33 States where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

62 The 28 States where colleges and universities teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

63 The 37 States where teachers are trained to teach about the Holocaust are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 15

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

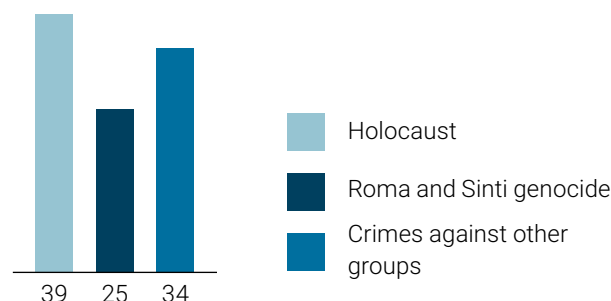


Roma and Sinti,⁶⁴ and 25 participating States train teachers about the crimes committed against other victim groups (Graph 15).⁶⁵

Participating States' responses indicate that these topics are prevalent in textbooks across the OSCE region as well. As such, information on the Holocaust is present in textbooks in 39 participating States⁶⁶ and the Roma and Sinti genocide is covered in textbooks in 25 participating States,⁶⁷ while textbooks in 34 participating States contain information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism (Graph 16).⁶⁸

Graph 16

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



Finally, 27 participating States reported that extracurricular activities such as visits to memorial sites and museums, youth fora and school competitions, youth exchange programmes, local projects and action plans, walking tours, arts initiatives, and movie screenings are carried out in and outside schools to promote awareness and knowledge of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.⁶⁹

64 The 26 States where teachers are trained to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine.

65 The 25 States where teachers are trained to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

66 The 39 States where information about the Holocaust is included in textbooks are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

67 The 25 States where information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

68 The 34 States where information about crimes committed against other victim groups is included in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

69 The 27 States where extracurricular activities about the Holocaust are held in schools are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

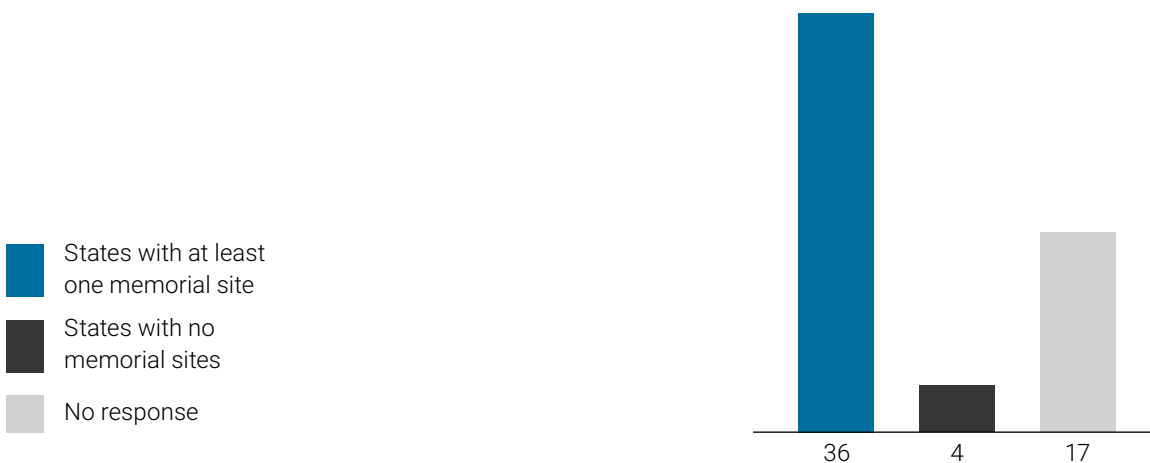
Memorial Sites



Overview

Graph 17

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



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. Switzerland noted the intention to create a national memorial for all victims of National Socialism in the future. Moreover, the United Kingdom is currently in the process of constructing a new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre located next to the Houses of Parliament and scheduled to open in January 2025.

Of the 45 OSCE participating States that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 41 provided answers to the questions related to memorial sites.⁷⁰ 36 participating States have at least one memorial site dedicated to the Holocaust, with 4 indicating that they do not have any memorial sites.⁷¹ As such, 36 OSCE participating States have created memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism (Graph 17),⁷² highlighting continuing determination throughout the OSCE region to support Holocaust education and commemoration through the creation of dedicated memorial sites.

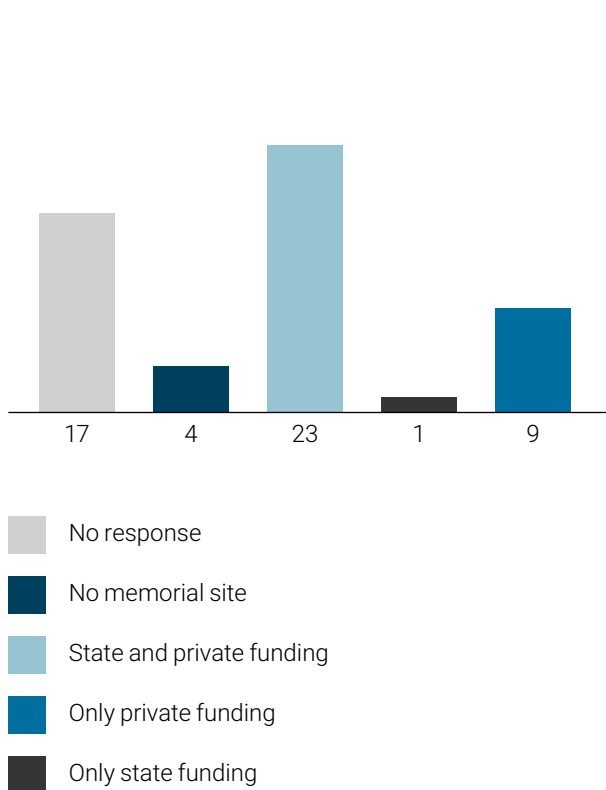
70 The 41 States that responded to the section on memorial sites are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States. Mongolia provided information unconnected to memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism.

71 The 4 States where there are no memorial sites dedicated to the Holocaust are: Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Montenegro.

72 The 36 States with memorial sites for victims of National Socialism are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, 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



33 participating States depend on the provision of state-funding for these sites,⁷³ of which 9 are wholly dependent on this type of funding.⁷⁴ Of the 33 participating States with state-funded memorial sites, 23 also have privately-funded sites for commemorating the victims of this period (Graph 18).⁷⁵

Of those who responded to the survey, the majority of participating States (35) have at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Graph 19).⁷⁶

73 The 33 States that provide state funding for memorial sites are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

va, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

74 The 9 States where there is no private funding for memorial sites are: Belgium, Finland, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, San Marino, Serbia and Spain.

75 The 33 States that provide state funding for memorial sites are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldo-

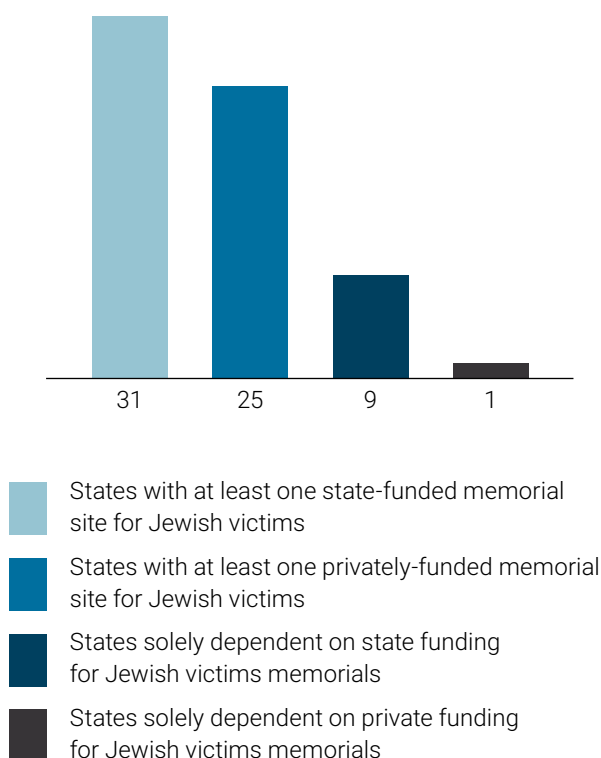
va, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

ania, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

76 The 35 States with at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States

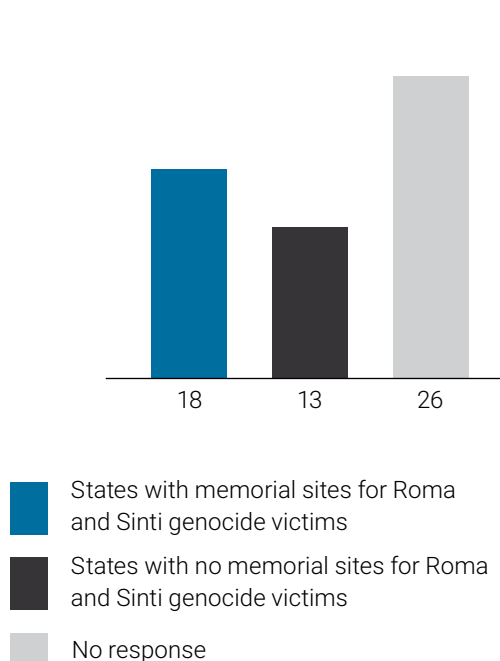
Graph 20

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



Survey responses also highlight the prevalence of state funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, with 9 States solely dependent on state funding for these memorial sites.⁷⁷ Overall, 31 participating States have at least one state-funded memorial site or museum for Jewish victims.⁷⁸ A notable number of participating States (25) also rely on private funding for memorial sites

commemorating Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Graph 20).⁷⁹

Roma and Sinti victims of Nazi persecution are commemorated at memorial sites throughout the OSCE region, with 18 OSCE participating States indicating that they have memorial sites for victims from this community (Graph 21).⁸⁰

77 The 9 States where all memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are state-funded are: Belgium, Finland, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, San Marino, Serbia and Spain.

78 The 31 States with at least one state-funded memorial site for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia,

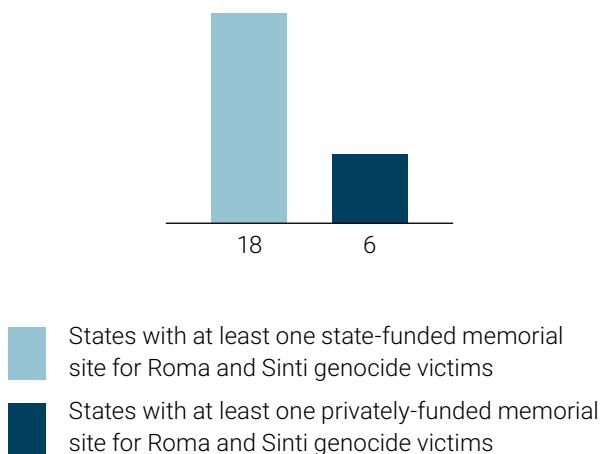
Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States. San Marino indicated that its state-funded memorial site for the Jewish victims commemorates all Holocaust victims.

79 The 25 States with privately-funded memorial sites for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

80 The 18 States with memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 22

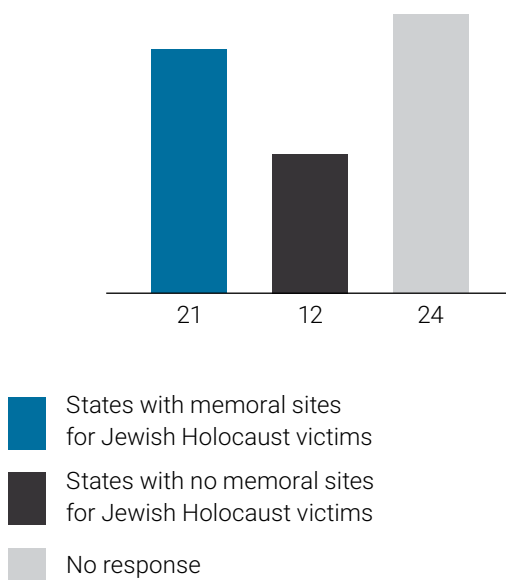
Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to Roma and Sinti genocide victims



All of these memorials are state-funded (in 18 States),⁸¹ with an additional 6 privately-funded memorials in Germany, Norway, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States (Graph 22).

Graph 23

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



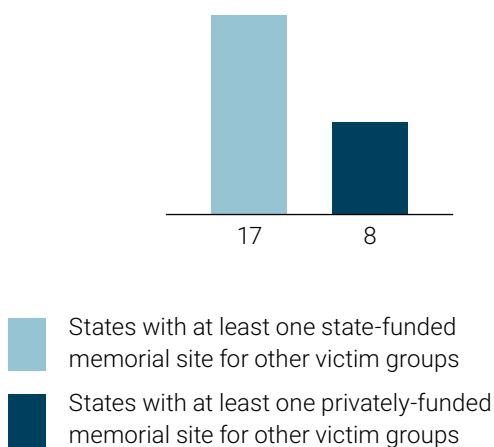
21 participating States indicated that they have memorial sites for other victim groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 23).⁸²

81 The 18 States where memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are state-funded are: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

82 The 21 States with memorial sites for other victim groups are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

Graph 24

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups



17 participating States have at least one state-funded memorial site for other victim groups (Graph 24). In most cases, these memorial sites are unique to the national context of the responding State. In all States with memorial sites to commemorate other victim groups, at least one memorial site is state funded.

Annexes

Annex 1

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

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

Russian Federation	Yes	Yes
San Marino	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	No response	No response
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No response	No response
Ukraine	Yes	No
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No response	No response

Annex 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	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	No response				No response				No response			
Belarus	No response				No response				No response			
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No response				No response				No response			
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
France	No response				No response				No response			
Georgia	No response				No response				No response			
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	N/A
Lithuania	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moldova	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
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	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
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	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
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	No
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	No response				No response				No response			
Turkey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	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	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No response				No response				No response			

Annex 3

The table below notes the presence of state and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in OSCE participating States and

provides further details on these sites, 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	No response
Andorra	No	No
Armenia	No response	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; • Holocaust Memorial; • Judenplatz, Vienna; • Aspang Railway Station Memorial; • Place of the Victims of Deportation, Vienna; • Wall of names of Jewish Victims of the Holocaust, Vienna. <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; • On occasion of the commemoration of "75 years of the Holocaust", the association HANGO ROMA, together with the Roma Service Association and Roma photo artist, developed a travelling exhibition "GEGEN DAS VERGESSEN – GEJNG O POBISTERIPE" in 2020 that received public funding from the Federal Chancellery and presented the Holocaust history of the Roma ethnic group; • Mauthausen Memorial, Upper Austria; • Lackenbach Memorial, Burgenland; • Monument at Ignaz Rieder Kai, Salzburg; • Several memorial signs in urban centres (street names and places in Vienna); • Several remembrance plaques for victims of the Roma Holocaust in Burgenland. Between 2016 and 2019 remembrance plaques were placed in certain municipalities: Jois, Holzschlag, Mörbisch, Buchschachen, Jabing, Sulzriegel, Kemetten and Ritzing. <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. 	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>Museums and memorial sites are often state funded (by all levels of government) but may be privately managed.</p>
Azerbaijan	No response	
Belarus	No response	

Belgium	Yes For Jewish and Roma and Sinti victims: • Kazerne Dossin.	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes For other victim groups.	Yes For other victim groups.
Bulgaria	Yes For Jewish victims: • A National Memorial dedicated to the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews by the Bulgarian people during the Holocaust, featuring a sculpture by Momchil Tsvetkov, was unveiled on 7 July 2016 by the Presidents of Bulgaria and Israel, next to the Bulgarian Parliament; • In 2001, a house museum and monument dedicated to the “Righteous among the Nations” Dimitar Peshev – the wartime Deputy Speaker of Parliament who headed the resistance against the deportation of the Bulgarian Jews – were established in Kyustendil; • In 2008, a memorial to Jews deported from Bulgaria-controlled territories was erected at the port of Lom on the Danube River, where Jews were deported to Nazi Germany.	Yes For Jewish victims: • More than 20 Holocaust-related monuments and commemorative plaques exist in 17 Bulgarian cities and towns; • In 2018, 5 new monuments and commemorative plaques were installed in the country as public-private partnership projects. For the first time, a memorial plaque was unveiled at the site of one of the forced labour camps—the sand quarry near Breznik, where Bulgarian Jewish men were forced to work from 1941 to 1944.
Canada	Yes • 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 Virtual Museum of Canada contains exhibits about World War II and the Holocaust; • 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. For Jewish victims: • A National Holocaust Monument, located in Ottawa.	Yes For Jewish victims: • Montreal Holocaust Museum. Other important Holocaust Centres: • Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre; • Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre; • Freeman Family Foundation Holocaust Education Centre; • Centre for Holocaust Education and Scholarship.
Croatia	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	Yes For Jewish victims: • Memorial Sign “Garden of Peace” in the village of Xyloymbou; • 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	No response	No response
Denmark	Yes For Jewish victims: No further details provided.	Yes For Jewish and other victim groups victims: No further details provided.
Estonia	Yes For Jewish victims: • Vabamu museum; • Klooga.	Yes For Jewish victims: • The Estonian Jewish Museum; • The Monument for the victims of Holocaust in Estonia was erected on the Jewish cemetery of Tallinn by volunteers from local Jewish communities in 1970 despite of ban from Soviet authorities.
Finland	Yes For Jewish victims: • Stone for 8 exiled Jews who fled to Finland.	No
France	No response	No response
Georgia	No response	No response

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; • Deutsch-Russisches 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; • Deutsch-Russisches 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 NS-Zwangsarbeit, various memorial sites (e.g., T4, Homosexuals). 	Yes
Greece	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Museum of Athens (Athens); • Jewish Museum of Thessaloniki (Thessaloniki).
Holy See	N/A	N/A
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; • Reconstruction work of the tombstones of great public figures: 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 of 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. 	<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; • Stolpersteins (stumbling stones) on street pavements.

Iceland	No	No
Ireland	Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victims: • Monument in the Garden of Europe, Listowel, Co. Kerry.	Yes For Jewish victims: • Irish Jewish Museum.
Italy	Yes For Jewish victims: • Museum of Italian Judaism and the Shoah (Meis); • The Shoah Memorial in Milan; • Fossoli Concentration Camp and the Deportee Museum in Carpi (Modena); • Museum and Foundation for the Museum of the Shoah in Rome; • Museum Concentration Camp in Ferramonti Di Tarsia; • Museo Della Memoria Di Nardo' (Puglia); • Risiera di San Sabba; • The Villa Emma Foundation in Nonantola (MO). For Roma and Sinti victims: • Via Chiesa Rossa Monserrato (Cagliari); • Piazzale della Pace Lanciano (Chieti); • Piazzetta Santa Teresa Benedetta della Croce (Edith Stein); • Divino Amore Bolzano (in the former concentration camp); • Prignano sul Secchia (Modena); • Tossicia (Teramo); • Agnone (Isernia); • Laterza (Taranto); • Via degli Zingari Piangipane (Ihra Italian delegation, Country report, July 2020). For other victims: • Historical Museum of the Liberation (via Tasso, Rome); • Fosse Ardeatine Mausoleum; • Museo Diffuso Della Resistenza, Turin; • Museo Nazionale Della Resistenza, Milan; • Resistance and Deportation Monument, Udine: https://udinevicina.it/it/percorsi/percorsi-tematici/daronco/tempio-ossario-e-monumento-alla-resistenza/ ; • Museum of the Partisan Republic, Montefiorino (MO): http://www.resistenzamontefiorino.it/ ; • Liberation Historical Museum, Rome: http://www.museoliberazione.it/en/information.html ; • The Historical Museum of the Resistance of Sant'Anna di Stazzema (LU): http://www.santannadistazzema.org/sezioni/The%20Museum/pagine.asp?idn=1207 ; • Marzabotto and the historical field of Monte Sole: https://memoranea.it/luoghi/emilia-romagna-bo-marzabotto-parco-regionale-storico-monte-sole ; • San Lorenzo, for the bombing war dead Memorial: https://www.roma2pass.it/monumento-ai-caduti-del-bombardamento/ ; • Rome – Piazza Cinecittà (Monument dedicated to victims of the RSC, LGBT community and disabled people) (Ihra Italian delegation, Country report, July 2020).	Yes For Jewish victims: • Jewish Museum in Lecce.
Kazakhstan	No response	No response
Kyrgyzstan	No response	No response
Latvia	Yes In the framework of the Baltic Mass Graves Project more than 300 memorial sites have been marked in Latvia. 257 sites where Jews were killed and buried in Nazi-occupied Latvia have been charted and documented.	Yes
Liechtenstein	No	No

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 distr.); • Zarasai; Pakamponys (Biržai distr.); • Šeduva (Radviliškis distr.).
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; • Cinqfontaines; • Villa Pauly. <p>The Monument of the Shoah in Cinqfontaines was erected in 1969 to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Second World War. 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 death camps was inaugurated at Luxembourg's central railway station. On 27 January 2021, the Government of Luxembourg and the Jewish Congregation of Luxembourg signed a historic agreement on outstanding Holocaust asset issues, which includes but is not limited to the Luxembourg State acquiring the Cinqfontaines monastery and transforming it into a Holocaust remembrance and education centre. On 31 December 2020, the State of Luxembourg acquired the monastery.</p> <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; • National Monument of Luxembourg Solidarity in Luxembourg City; • 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; as well as 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
Moldova	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public institution "Museum of Jewish History"; • Branch of the Museum of Jewish History; • Jewish Cemetery, Alunelul Park, Chisinau. <p>The monuments included in the National Register of State-Protected Monuments are under the management of central public authorities or local public authorities:</p>	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument to the victims of fascism (Chisinau); Monument to prisoners of the Chişinău Ghetto (Chisinau), • Jewish Cemetery, Alunelul Park, Chisinau; • Monument to the Tomb of the Victims of Fascism, Tirsapol; • Monument to the victims of fascism, Peresecina village, Orhei district; • Monument to Holocaust Victims (Balti); • Monument to the victims of fascism (Briceni); • Monument to Holocaust victims (Bender); • Memorial complex to the victims of fascism (Dubasari); • Monument to the victims of fascism (Soroca); • Monument to the victims of fascism (Rybnitsa). 	
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 the Second World War. 	No
Mongolia	N/A	N/A
Montenegro	No	No
Netherlands	N/A	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joods Cultureel Kwartier; • Yom HaShoa Committee.
North Macedonia	<p>Yes:</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Memorial Center for the Jews of Macedonia. 	No
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.
Poland	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</p> <p>No further details provided.</p>	No
Portugal	<p>Yes</p> <p>For other victims groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One state-funded museum to commemorate the victims of the Estado Novo and the Resistance, which may hold Holocaust-related exhibitions. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Porto Holocaust Museum, established and run by the Jewish Community of Porto.
Romania	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <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. <p>For Roma Victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust memorial in Bucharest. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of Jewish community in Bucharest, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Viseul de Sus.

Russian Federation	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zmievszkaya Balka. <p>All other memorials were established by the Russian Jewish Congress in places where mass executions of the Jewish population occurred and were transferred to the local administrations. In total, 86 such monuments have been installed. The 7 most significant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lyubavichi (Smolensk region); • Pochep (Bryansk region); • Russian Forest (Stavropol); • Karhov Forest (Novozybkov); • Trial field (Bryansk); • Mount Ring (Kislovodsk); • Vyazovenki (execution of the Jewish ghetto in Smolensk). <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial "Tin Hill" in the Novgorod region; • Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery; • Eternal flame; • Victory Park on Poklonnaya Hill. <p>For civilians, including victims of the blockade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Armed Forces Museum; • Victory Museum; • Museum of the Blockade; • Victory Museum. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Jewish Heritage and the Holocaust at the Memorial Synagogue on Poklonnaya Hill; • Museum of the Jewish History in Russian Federation (Moscow); • Exhibition in the hall of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre; • Museums within the Jewish communities; • Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center; • Within the framework of the "Restore Dignity" project, the Charitable Foundation "Russian Jewish Congress" and the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre, 86 monuments at places of mass executions were installed. The 7 most significant are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lyubavichi (Smolensk region); • Pochep (Bryansk region); • Russian Forest (Stavropol); • Karhov Forest (Novozybkov); • Trial field (Bryansk); • Mount Ring (Kislovodsk). • Vyazovenki (execution of the Jewish ghetto in Smolensk). <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monument in Aleksandrovka village (Smolensk Region); • Trial field (Bryansk). <p>They were installed by the Russian Jewish Congress in cooperation with the Gypsy History and Culture Foundation, named after N. Bessonov.</p>
San Marino	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stone plaque in Vicolo dei Forni (the ancient Jewish quarter) that commemorates all Holocaust victims. 	No
Serbia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Staro Sajmiste. <p>For other victim groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Staro Sajmiste; • Museum of Genocide Victims; • Museum of City of Belgrade. 	No
Slovakia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Jewish Culture – Slovak National Museum; • Sered Holocaust Museum; • Jewish Community Museum in Bratislava. <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Roma Culture – Slovak National Museum. <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Slovak National Uprising. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No data available.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinagoga Maribor; • Graveyards in Ljubljana; • Nova Gorica, Lendava. <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije, Ljubljana; • Celjski pisiker. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundacija dr. Šiftarja – Vrt spominov in tovarštva Petajnci.

Spain	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust in a park in Madrid; • Museum in the village of Sort in the Pyrenees remembering those people that escaped from persecution crossing the mountains from France to Spain. <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monuments, plaques and “Stolpersteine” in many cities remembering the fate of the Spanish republicans deported to Nazi concentration camps; • Museum in the village of Sort in the Pyrenees remembering those people that escaped from persecution crossing the mountains from France to Spain. 	No
Sweden	N/A	N/A
Switzerland	<p>Yes</p> <p>An initiative exists to create a national memorial for all victims of National Socialism.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>An initiative exists to create a national memorial for all victims of National Socialism.</p> <p>In Switzerland, there are around 54 memorials commemorating the Shoah, which are the result of private initiative: e.g., the memorial in Riehen, or the monument at the Jewish cemetery in Bern. The Zurich “Stolpersteine” campaign of the Stolpersteine Schweiz association (www.stolpersteine.ch) presents the names of Swiss concentration camp prisoners, engraved in golden brass tablets, set in concrete in the asphalt where they last lived.</p>
Tajikistan	No response	No response
Turkey	N/A	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quincentennial Foundation Museum.
Turkmenistan	No response	No response
Ukraine	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperial War Museum in London & IWM North. <p>For Roma victims and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWM London and IWM North. <p>The UK is building a new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre next to the Houses of Parliament to open in January 2025.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huddersfield Holocaust Centre; • National Holocaust Museum, Newark, Nottinghamshire; • Manchester Jewish Museum; • Scottish Jewish Heritage Centre; • Holocaust Memorial Garden Hyde Park and plaques in synagogues across the country; • Kindertransport Memorial at Liverpool Street Station. <p>For Roma victims and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Holocaust Museum, Newark, Nottinghamshire.
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:</p> <p>18 museums in the United States focus exclusively on the Holocaust and many Holocaust education centres include curated exhibitions. The great majority of these museums, memorials and centres serve regional needs. In addition, there are more than 210 U.S. members of the Association of Holocaust Organizations, including Holocaust education centres, research institutes, and memorials. These are all based at private or state-run institutions (in case of research institutes attached to universities). Many, if not all these institutions develop and organize commemorative programmes for a wide range of victims.</p>
Uzbekistan	No response	No response

Annex 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.

<p>Austria</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Austrian universities; • University of Graz; • University of Salzburg (centres for Jewish studies); • Institutes for contemporary history at all Austrian universities; • Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW); • Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI); • University College of Teacher Education of Lower Austria; • Austrian Academy of Sciences; • Mauthausen Memorial; • Researchers without permanent affiliation to an institution. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>Crimes against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Austrian universities; • Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW); • Hartheim Memorial; • Mauthausen Memorial; • Austrian Research Agency for Post-War Justice; • Institutes of Contemporary History at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. 	<p>Canada</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carleton University's Max and Tessie Zelikovitz Centre for Jewish Studies; • McMaster University's Resistance Collection; • Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies; • St. Thomas University's Holocaust Centre; • University of Toronto's Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe chair in Holocaust Studies; • University of Western Ontario's Holocaust Literature Research Institute.
<p>Belgium</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities in Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels; • State archives in Leuven and Liège; • The Study and Documentation Centre for War and Contemporary Society (CEGESOMA) in Anderlecht. 	<p>Cyprus</p> <p>On the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of Cyprus.
<p>Bulgaria</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sofia University, including at the Centre for Jewish Studies; • Plovdiv University; • Veliko Tarnovo University; • Institute for Historical Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS); • Institute for Balkan Studies at BAS; • Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS; • State Archives. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS; • Institute for the Study of Society and Knowledge at BAS, Sofia University; • Plovdiv University; • Neofit Rilski South-West University in Blagoevgrad. 	<p>Denmark</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies of the Danish Institute for International Studies.
	<p>Estonia</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonian Institute of Historical Memory.
	<p>Finland</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Helsinki.
	<p>Germany</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Agency for Civic Education; • 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 Anti-Semitism); • Leibniz-Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam (Leibniz Centre for Contemporary History Potsdam). <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

<p>Greece</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; • Jewish Museum. 	<p>Lithuania</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithuanian Institute of History; • Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania; • International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania; • Vilna Gaon Museum of Jewish History; • Kaunas Ninth Fort Museum; • Judaica Research Centre, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania; • Vilnius University; • Vytautas Magnus University.
<p>Hungary</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Documentation Center and Memorial Place. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romano Instituto Foundation. <p>On crimes against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society (House of Terror). 	<p>Luxembourg</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of Luxembourg; • Luxemburg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C2DH); • The National Archives; • The National Library; • The National Literature Centre (CNL).
<p>Ireland</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinity College Dublin; • University College Dublin. 	<p>Moldavia</p> <p>On the Holocaust (all general educational institutions are teaching about the Holocaust):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moldovan State University; • Institute of History; • Institute of Cultural Heritage; • Moldovan Pedagogical University from Kisinau, faculty of history. <p>On crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moldovan State University; • Moldovan Pedagogical University from Kisinau, faculty of history; • Institute of History.
<p>Italy</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation; • Pisa University of Studies; • Interdepartmental Centre of Jewish Studies; • University of Naples L'Orientale; • Center of Jewish Studies; • University of Rome Tor Vergata; • Roman Center of Jewish Studies; • Union of Italian Jewish Communities; • University of Rome. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca' Foscari University of Venice; • University di Florence; • University of Verona; • La Sapienza University of Rome; • Catholic University of Milan; • University of Bologna; • University of Turin; • Istituto degli Innocenti. 	<p>Netherlands</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Amsterdam (NIOD); • Vrije Universiteit (VU); • HAN Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen; • Hanzehogeschool.
<p>Latvia</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission of Historians of Latvia; • University of Latvia; • Centre for Judaic Studies; • Institute of Latvian History; • Museum "Jews in Latvia". 	<p>North Macedonia</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts; • Institute for National History • The State Institute of Spiritual and Cultural Heritage of the Albanians – Skopje.
<p>Liechtenstein</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liechtenstein Institute. 	<p>Norway</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies; • Stiftelsen Arkivet Peace and Human Rights Centre; • The Falstad Centre.

<p>Poland</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Warsaw; • Jagiellonian University; • University of Łódź; • University of Gdańsk; • The Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Szczecin; • University of Gdańsk; • Jagiellonian University. <p>On crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<p>Romania</p> <p>On the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babes Bolyai University of Cluj; • Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi; • University of Bucharest; • Western University of Timisoara; • Vasile Goldis University of Arad.
<p>Russian Federation</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre; • Center for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides at the Russian State University for the Humanities.
<p>Serbia</p> <p>On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Contemporary History.
<p>Slovakia</p> <p>On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovak Academy of Sciences; • Slovak National Museum; • Nation's Memory Institute; • Museum of the Slovak National Uprising. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovak Academy of Sciences; • Slovak National Museum.
<p>Ukraine</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukrainian Institute of National Memory; • Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Research Institute (Royal Holloway, University of London); • Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (University of Leicester); • Parkes Institute (University of Southampton); • Centre for German-Jewish Studies (University of Sussex); • Pears Institute for the Study of Antisemitism (Birkbeck, University of London); • Royal Holloway, University of London (Holocaust Studies); • University of Birmingham (Holocaust and Genocide); • Nottingham Trent University (Holocaust and Genocide); • University of Cambridge Institute of Continuing Education; • University of Leeds through the "Transnational Holocaust Memory", interdisciplinary project in collaboration with academic and non-academic partners in Europe, the United States of America and South Africa; • University of the West of Scotland; • British Association for Holocaust Studies (BAHS).
<p>United States</p> <p>On the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>On the Roma and Sinti genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>On crimes committed against other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Also, at more than 1,350 universities, students can study the Holocaust as a specific area of research at the master's and doctoral levels.</p>

This seventh 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 extermination and persecution 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 the commemoration of all victims of Nazi persecution.

