

Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region



Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region



Published by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions
and Human Rights (ODIHR)

Miodowa 10

00-251 Warsaw

Poland

<http://www.osce.org/odihr>

© OSCE/ODIHR 2018

All rights reserved. The contents of this publication may be
freely used and copied for educational and other non-com-
mercial purposes, provided that any such reproduction is
accompanied by an acknowledgement of the OSCE/ODIHR
as the source.

ISBN 978 92 9234 969 1

Designed and illustrated by Inga Ciumac

Web-only version

Foreword

Holocaust Memorial Days offer an opportunity to reflect on and confront the horrors of the past in order to forge a more peaceful and tolerant future. Many participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) have designated 27 January – the day in 1945 when the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp was liberated – as their official day to commemorate the victims of National Socialism. By paying tribute to all victims of Nazi persecution and remembering their individual stories of determination and strength, we are better able to collectively address intolerance and xenophobia wherever and whenever it appears.

Study of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti has become a substantive part of school curricula throughout the OSCE region, and helps to ensure that young people are aware of the dangers posed by intolerance. In many OSCE participating States, memorial sites dedicated to the many communities victimized under National Socialism also serve to educate young people about these unprecedented atrocities.

Despite this, the current climate of continuing anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial is extremely troubling and poses a direct obstacle to efforts to promote awareness of the Holocaust and the crimes committed against all victim groups under National Socialism. OSCE participating States are working to address these problems, with most having pledged to promote the study and commemoration of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of

Roma and Sinti during this time. Many participating States have also joined the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), highlighting the growing recognition across the OSCE region of the role of Holocaust commemoration and education in addressing intolerance and anti-Semitism.

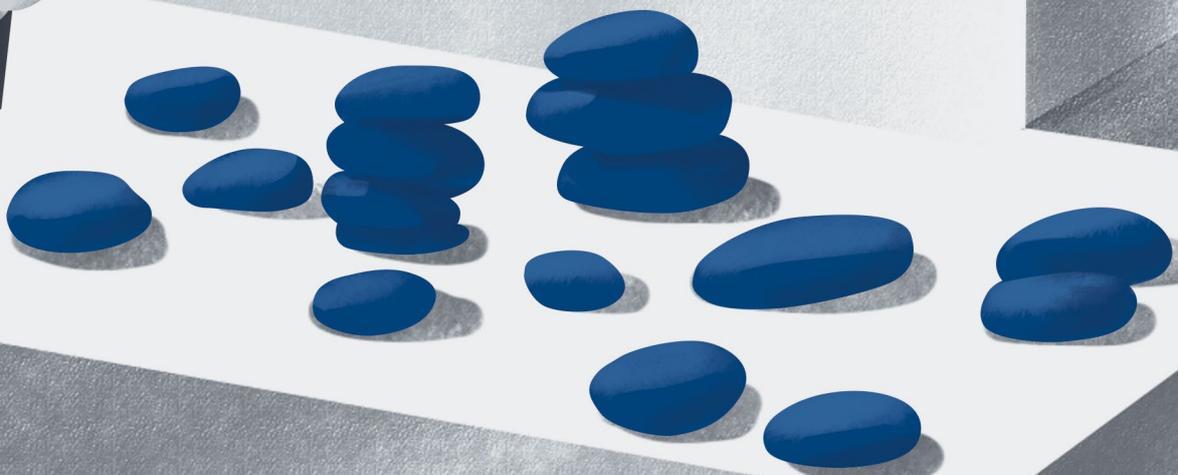
The fifth edition of this report forms part of ODIHR's work to promote Holocaust remembrance and commemoration, in line with the Office's mandate, agreed by all 57 OSCE participating States. This publication would not have been possible without the support of these states in implementing their own commitments to promote Holocaust remembrance.

For the first time, this report combines information on Holocaust remembrance and education together with information on efforts to study and commemorate the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, thereby underscoring that these human rights violations are equally addressed by our mandate. I hope that this report will inspire participating States and encourage them to build on their achievements in promoting the education about and the commemoration of all victims of Nazi persecution.

ODIHR is pleased to present a comprehensive overview of Holocaust remembrance in the OSCE region in the hope that it assists participating States in the critical task of addressing anti-Semitism, racism and other acts of intolerance and discrimination.

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir
ODIHR Director

Introduction



OSCE COMMITMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

This publication sets out to share 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. The information contained

within was provided by OSCE participating States via an online questionnaire disseminated by ODIHR to all participating States. It is hoped that by sharing this information governments will be encouraged to draw on each other's good practices and to enrich their own activities.

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”.¹

These commitments are an important element of the OSCE's mandate to promote tolerance and non-discrimination. They complement the commitments made by participating States within the framework of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area. This framework was adopted in 2003 and calls for the inclusion of Roma history and culture, and, in particular, the extermination and persecution of the group during the Holocaust in educational materials. In this vein, this publication provides an overview of governmental and non-governmental practices in the OSCE area to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

As this publication demonstrates, most OSCE participating States, as well as many local authorities, schools, civil society organizations and religious groups, are actively involved in commemorating the Holocaust. Although these activities occur throughout the year, the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust (27 January) provides OSCE participating States with the opportunity to focus time and resources on promoting Holocaust remembrance, research and education. For more information on the significance of specific Holocaust Memorial Days, please refer to the summary at the end of the Introduction.

¹ This commitment was established in OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/04, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Sofia, 7 December 2004, www.osce.org/mc/23133; and in OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/05, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005, www.osce.org/mc/17462.

² 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, search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805b0a1c.

³ The Swiss OSCE Chairmanship’s conclusions are available at: www.osce.org/odihr/126710.

⁴ The civil society recommendations are available at: www.osce.org/odihr/126836.

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, www.osce.org/odihr/122154.

⁶ OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 8, “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”, Basel, 5 December 2014, www.osce.org/cio/130556.

The information submitted by participating States also reveals the importance placed on education about the Holocaust across the OSCE region. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) highlighted this in a 2011 report, which details teaching about the Holocaust and educational activities developed to mark memorial days in EU member states. As underscored in a 2009 recommendation by the Council of Europe, it is important that Holocaust education includes information on the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this time.²

The importance of Holocaust remembrance and education has been reiterated at a number of meetings organized and supported by the OSCE. During a high-level commemorative event to mark the 10th anniversary of the OSCE’s Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism in November 2014, the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE expressed “deep concern [...] about Holocaust denial and trivialization”, as well as about “attempts to reference the Holocaust in order to offend, intimidate and threaten Jews”. To tackle these problems, the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship called on governments to “step up their efforts in identifying effective ways to promote Holocaust remembrance and education and address attempts to distort, trivialize and deny the Holocaust”.³

The Swiss OSCE Chairmanship’s remarks echoed earlier recommendations by civil society representatives calling on participating States to “provide financial support for civil society initiatives that promote programmes and methods to curb online anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial”, as well as to “condemn all expressions of Holocaust denial and efforts to distort its meaning”.⁴ Civil society has also called for greater remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide, including the designation of 2 August as a day of remembrance for Roma and Sinti victims.⁵

Building on the results of the high-level commemorative event in Berlin, in December 2014, OSCE participating States adopted OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration No. 8/14 on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”. The Declaration provides a comprehensive set of commitments related to addressing anti-Semitism and affirms ODIHR’s mandate to “facilitate co-operation between governmental officials and civil society on issues related to [...] Holocaust remembrance” and to “facilitate the exchange of best practices among participating States on educational initiatives and other measures to [...] overcome challenges to Holocaust education”.⁶

These high-level events and declarations help to galvanize states to enhance their Holocaust commemoration and education activities. One case in point is that of Moldova, a country that in recent years has significantly stepped up efforts to fulfil its commitment to promote Holocaust remembrance. Following a 2014 event co-organized by ODIHR and IHRA,⁷ and as a result of continuous support from the OSCE Mission to Moldova, in November 2015 the

Moldovan Parliament officially adopted 27 January as Holocaust Memorial Day. Subsequently, and with ODIHR and the Mission's continued engagement with the Moldovan authorities and civil society, in January 2017 Moldova adopted a comprehensive Action Plan on Holocaust Remembrance, outlining specific steps that Chisinau has pledged to undertake to promote Holocaust commemoration and education. In a follow-up visit to Moldova in March 2017, the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, Rabbi Andrew Baker, called on the Moldovan government to ensure the Action Plan's full implementation, including by allocating state resources to institutionalize Holocaust education and remembrance activities.⁸



The Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, Rabbi Baker, during his visit to Moldova in March 2017. (OSCE/Iurie Foca)

Another important development occurred in May 2016 when, under the Romanian Chairmanship of the IHRA, the IHRA Plenary adopted a working definition of anti-Semitism.⁹ The IHRA definition also notes that “denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g., gas chambers), or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)”, as well as “accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust” amounts to anti-Semitism.

ODIHR has also brought together relevant civil society representatives and academics to discuss experiences and practices in teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide. During an expert meeting organized by ODIHR in June 2014,¹⁰ participants emphasized the need to teach the history of the Roma and Sinti genocide as part of material aimed at countering discrimination facing these communities today.

⁷ The summary report on the event is available at: www.osce.org/odihr/110751.

⁸ The summary report on Rabbi Baker's visit is available at: www.osce.org/chairmanship/337031. See also: “OSCE Chairperson-in-Office Personal Representative on Combating Anti-Semitism encouraged by initial steps to support Holocaust education and remembrance in Moldova”, OSCE Chairmanship website, 3 March 2017, www.osce.org/cio/302786.

⁹ The working definition of anti-Semitism as adopted by the IHRA Plenary on 26 May 2016 is as follows: “Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.” For more information, see: www.holocaustremembrance.com/sites/default/files/press_release_document_antisemitism.pdf.

¹⁰ “Teaching of the Roma and Sinti genocide is crucial to addressing discrimination, say participants at OSCE meeting”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 2 June 2014.

11
Data are published annually at: hatecrime.osce.org/2016-data.

12
“Using education to understand the impact of attacks on Holocaust memorials”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 5 November 2015, hatecrime.osce.org/infocus/using-education-understand-impact-attacks-holocaust-memorials.

13
For ODIHR’s Hate Crime Reporting Website, see: hatecrime.osce.org.

They noted a number of problems in teaching the subject, including bias and negative perceptions, the absence of information about the Roma and Sinti genocide in education curricula, a lack of teaching materials and a lack of resources to develop them.

Finally, ODIHR gathers and publishes information on hate crimes and incidents committed in OSCE participating States each year.¹¹ One type of hate crime regularly identified in these reports is that of vandalism directed against Holocaust memorials in participating States, as well as the use of Holocaust-related threats during attacks against individuals.¹² More information on anti-Semitic hate crimes received from governments and civil society can be found on ODIHR’s Hate Crime Reporting Website.¹³

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

14
The 2015 edition of Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region is available at: www.osce.org/hmd2015?download=true; the 2012 edition is available at: tandis.odihr.pl/hmd/; the 2010 edition is available at: www.osce.org/odihr/41252; and the 2008 edition is available at: www.osce.org/odihr/30445.

15
Thirty-four participating States responded to and answered all sections of the questionnaire, while two states provided a partially completed questionnaire.

This publication is based on information systematically collected by ODIHR from OSCE participating States via a questionnaire. Previous editions of this publication were published in 2015, 2012, 2010 and 2008.¹⁴

Since 2008, ODIHR’s Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) has developed a separate publication on Teaching and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide: Practices within the OSCE Area. In 2016, it was decided that data and information collected from participating States on the study and commemoration of both events should be combined into one publication. An updated version of the questionnaire was developed in consultation with experts in the field of Holocaust commemoration, and representatives of OSCE participating States were invited to review the draft and provide feedback. As a result of this consultative process, ODIHR developed a questionnaire that was made available to participating States online for the first time.

The information included for each participating State depends on the completeness of the response.¹⁵ As such, responsibility for the accuracy of the information falls on participating States. Owing to the diversity of information provided, this report is intended as an informative guide and provides only minimal qualitative analysis. The information presented covers four main areas: commemoration, education and research, memorial sites, and best practices.

Chapter 1, on Commemoration, explores whether commemorative events are held in states and provides details of the events, including which victim groups

are commemorated (Jewish Holocaust victims, Roma and Sinti genocide victims or other victims of National Socialism) and whether the commemorative events are established officially (by an act of government or parliament, for example) or unofficially. The questionnaire also asked states to indicate when the commemorative events are held, what groups are involved, how the events are funded, and if any other recurring commemorative events are held in addition to designated Holocaust Memorial Days.

Chapter 2, on Education and Research, provides information on whether and how states conduct research into the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism. Participating States were also asked to provide details of how and at which stages the events of the Holocaust are taught in schools, the availability of teacher training on this subject, and whether information on the persecution of Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups during the Holocaust is included in textbooks or through extracurricular activities.

Chapter 3, on Memorial Sites, looks at how memorial sites are funded and which victim groups they commemorate.

Chapter 4, on Best Practices, presents examples of some of the more effective and appropriate ways in which participating States support the study and remembrance of the Holocaust.

At the end of the publication, annexes 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 Chapter 3.
- 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.
- Annex 5** Contains a list of supporting documents, resources and additional information on research and education about the Holocaust provided by participating States.
- Annex 6** Provides an overview of which OSCE participating States responded to the questionnaire.

PREVALENT MEMORIAL DAYS

16

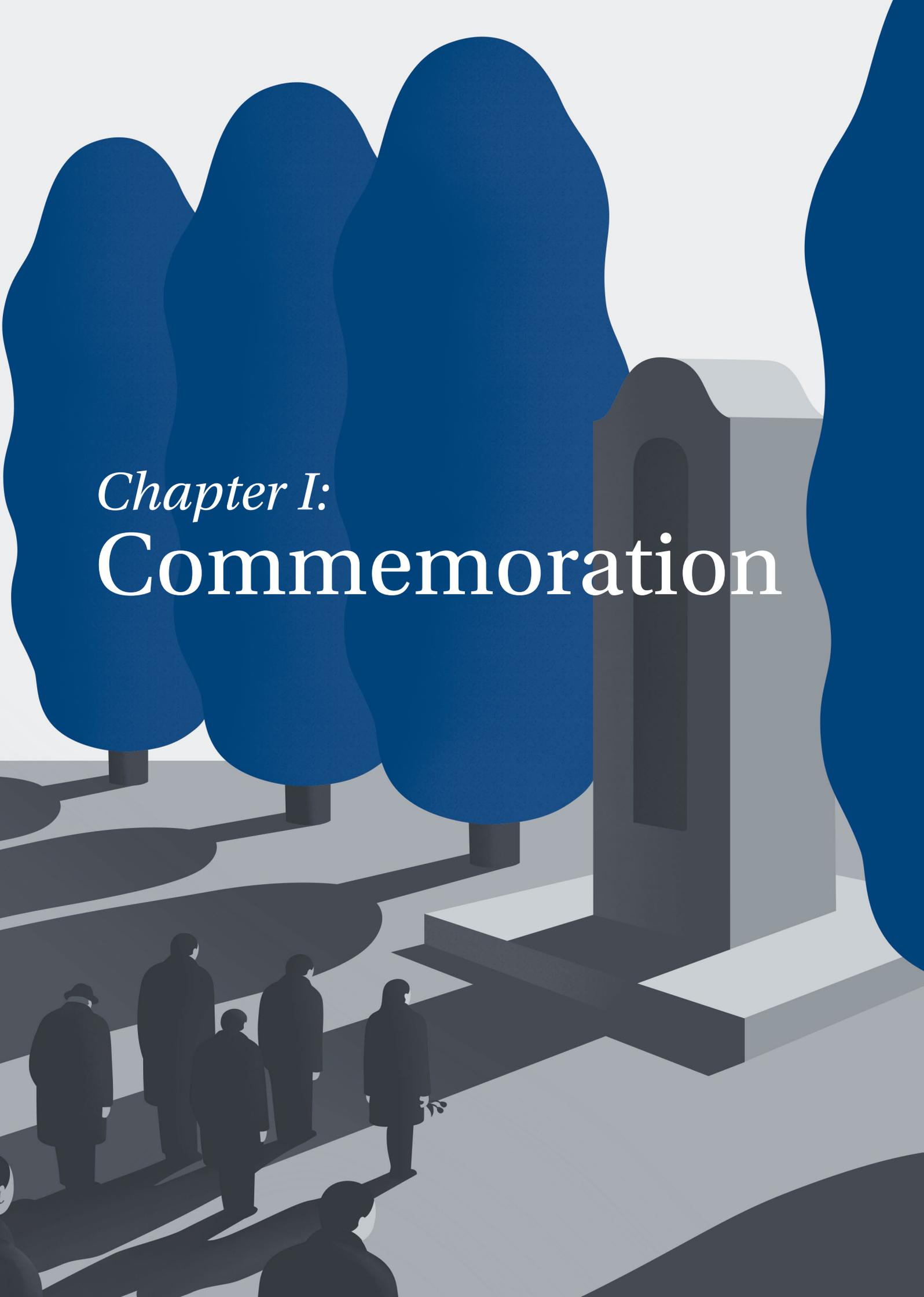
The full text of UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7 (2005) is available at: www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/docs/res607.

The following provides information on some of the most prevalent Memorial Days commemorated in the OSCE region, including their significance.

27 January – International Holocaust Memorial Day: 27 January marks the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp in 1945, and was designated as an annual international Holocaust memorial day by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/7 in 2005. It is dedicated to all victims of Nazism, including the Jewish people and “countless members of other minorities”.¹⁶

April/May – Yom HaShoah: The memorial day is observed on the 27th day of the month of Nisan of the Hebrew calendar (this usually falls in April/May). *Yom HaShoah* marks the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, and its full name in Hebrew, *Yom Hashoah Ve-Hagevurah*, means the Holocaust Martyrs’ and Heroes’ Remembrance Day.

2 August – Roma Genocide Remembrance Day: The memorial day marks the anniversary of the massacre of some 3,000 Roma men, women and children in the gas chambers at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp in 1944.

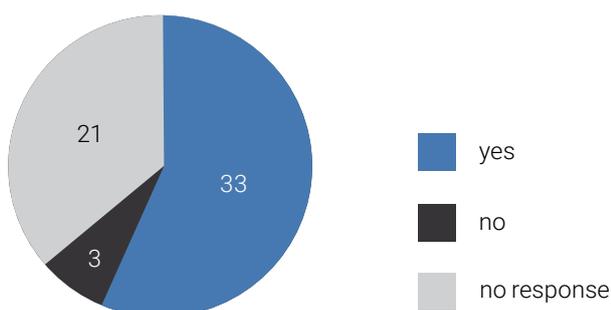
A stylized illustration of a memorial site. In the foreground, several dark grey silhouettes of people are standing on a light grey path, looking towards a large, grey, rectangular monument. The monument has a central arched opening and is set on a multi-tiered base. To the left of the monument, there are four large, rounded, blue shapes representing trees. The background is a plain, light grey color.

Chapter I:
Commemoration

Overview

Graph 1

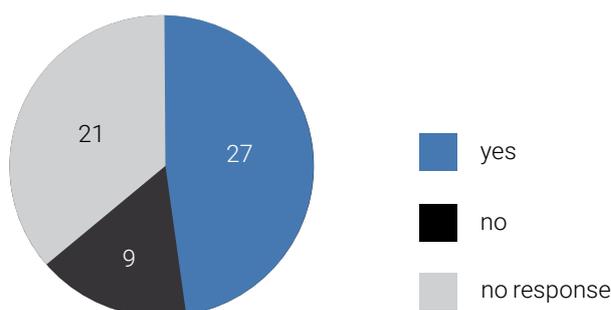
Does the participating State commemorate the Holocaust?



Of the 57 OSCE participating States, 36 provided responses to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire concerning their efforts to promote Holocaust commemoration.¹⁷ The answers indicate that the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this time are commemorated widely throughout the OSCE area. Thirty-three participating States reported that they commemorate the Holocaust

Graph 2

Does the participating State hold events to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide?



officially or unofficially,¹⁸ while three participating States stated that they do not commemorate the Holocaust (Graph 1).¹⁹ Concerning the Roma and Sinti genocide, 27 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,²⁰ while nine states gave a negative answer (Graph 2).²¹

The answers indicate that the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this time are commemorated widely throughout the OSCE area.

17 The 36 states that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

18 The 33 states that commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium,

Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

19 The three states that do not commemorate the Holocaust are: Andorra, Iceland, and the Holy See.

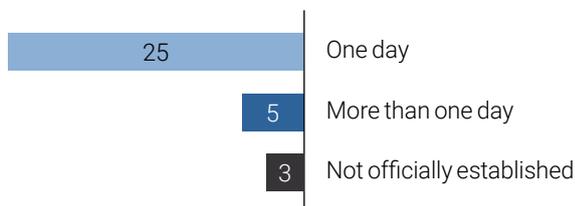
20 The 27 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide officially

or unofficially are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

21 The nine states that do not commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Norway.

Graph 3

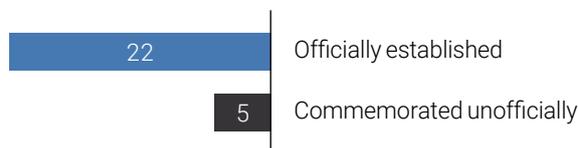
Of those that commemorate the Holocaust, how many states have officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day?



Among those participating States that commemorate the Holocaust, 25 have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day,²² five have established more than one such day,²³ and three commemorate the Holocaust on non-official days (Graph 3).²⁴ The latter does not, however, imply that commemorative activities are necessarily of a smaller scale; an “official” memorial day is simply one established by an official act. Furthermore, 22 participating States indicated that they have established official days

Graph 4

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



to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide,²⁵ while another five states commemorate the event unofficially (Graph 4).²⁶ Moreover, 17 participating States reported that they officially commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism.²⁷ Importantly, these findings display the total number of participating States commemorating the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and/or other groups victimized by National Socialism, regardless of whether they are commemorated jointly or separately.

The survey responses demonstrate that a significant number of participating States have officially established one or several Holocaust Memorial days dedicated to commemorating the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust.

22 The 25 states that have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

23 The five states that have established more than one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Belgium, Poland, Romania, Serbia and the United States.

24 The three states that commemorate the Holocaust on unofficial days are: Azerbaijan, Malta and Norway.

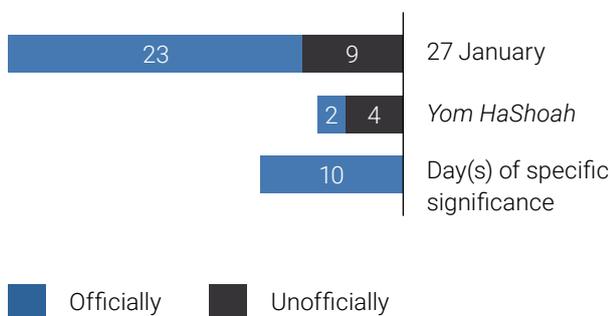
25 The 22 states that have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

26 The five states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on unofficial days are: Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Norway.

27 The 17 states that have established official days to commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Graph 5

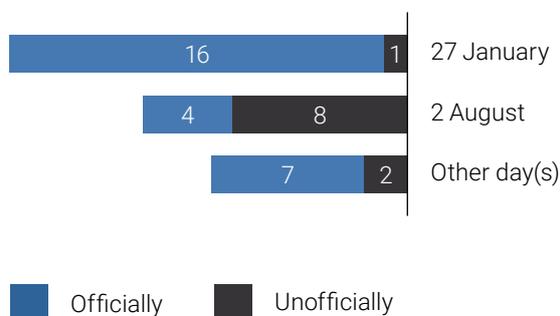
On which date(s) do participating States commemorate the Holocaust?



Of the 33 participating States that commemorate the Holocaust, the majority (23) reported observing 27 January as an official Holocaust Memorial Day.²⁸ Importantly, nine participating States stated that although 27 January is not officially established as a memorial day, Holocaust commemoration events are held on that date.²⁹ Two participating States officially commemorate the Holocaust on *Yom HaShoah*,³⁰ while four other states hold non-official commemorations on this date.³¹ Moreover, ten participating States reported that they have established Holocaust Memorial Days on dates of specific significance to their countries' histories (Graph 5).³²

Graph 6

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



Of the 27 participating States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, 17 do so on 27 January.³³ Among those states, only Latvia has not established this day as an official commemoration day for this purpose. Twelve OSCE participating States reported that they hold commemorative events to mark the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August,³⁴ with four participating States establishing this date officially.³⁵ Nine states commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other days,³⁶ of which seven do so officially (Graph 6).³⁷ As the data indicate, some states have designated more than one day to commemorate the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

28 The 23 states that observe 27 January as an official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Albania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

29 The nine states that hold unofficial commemorative events on 27 January are: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway and Slovakia.

30 The two states that observe *Yom HaShoah* as an official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Canada and the United States.

31 The four states that hold unofficial commemorative events on *Yom HaShoah*

are: Belgium, Finland, Sweden and Turkey.

32 The ten states that observe other dates of specific significance as official Holocaust Memorial Days are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia.

33 The 17 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 27 January are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

34 The 12 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August are: Germany, Hungary, Lithuania,

Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States.

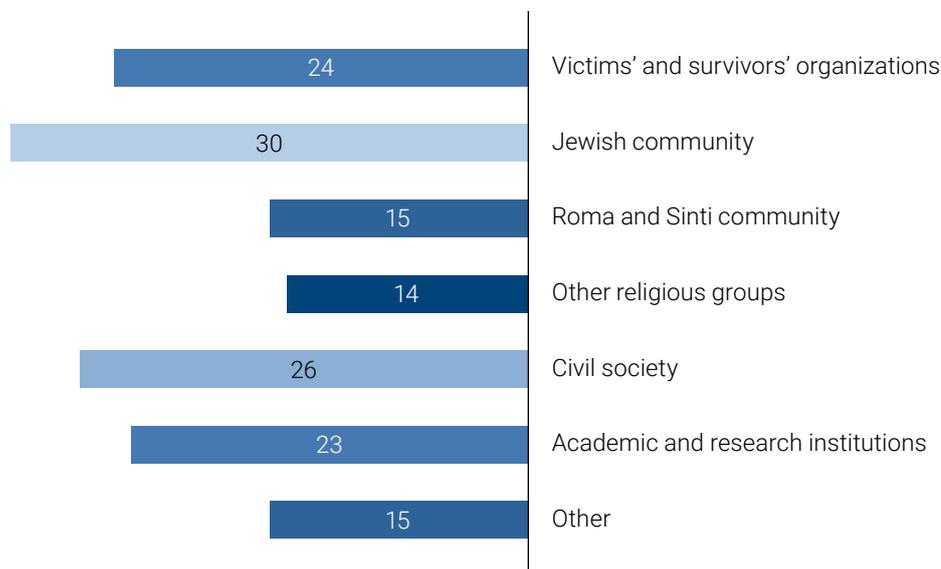
35 The four states that have officially established 2 August to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Poland, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine.

36 The nine states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other dates are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

37 The seven states that have officially established other dates to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

Graph 7

Which groups are involved in commemorative activities?



In their responses, participating States demonstrated their active engagement with communities, relevant organizations and other institutions that shape and participate in commemorative events. Victims' and survivors' organizations take part in such events in 24 participating states,³⁸ Jewish communities in 30 states,³⁹ Roma and Sinti communities in 15 States,⁴⁰ while other religious groups take part in

commemorations in 14 participating states.⁴¹ Civil society organizations are involved in commemorations in 26 states,⁴² while academic and research institutions take part in such events in 23 states.⁴³ Moreover, 15 participating states engage other actors in their commemorative activities, including cultural and educational institutions, local authorities and diplomatic missions (Graph 7).⁴⁴

38 The 24 states where victims' and survivors' organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States.

39 The 30 states where Jewish communities take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

40 The 15 states where Roma and Sinti communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States.

41 The 14 states where other religious groups take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and the United States.

42 The 26 states where civil society organizations take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania,

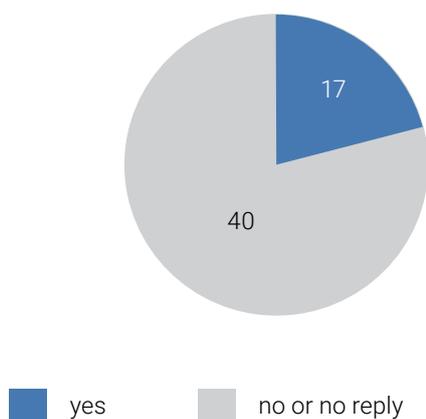
Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

43 The 23 states where academic and research institutions take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

44 The 15 states where other actors take part in commemorative events are: Azerbaijan, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Graph 8

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

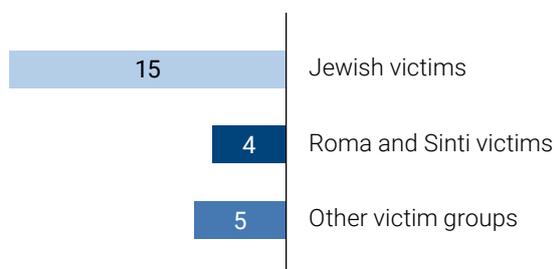


Seventeen participating States indicated that they provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities (Graph 8).⁴⁵ For more information about funding distribution schemes, please refer to the country overviews. A table listing states that provide funds for civil society organizations and involve them in commemorative events can be found in Annex 1.

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

Graph 9

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



to commemorate those who were persecuted and exterminated during World War II. Fifteen participating States reported having other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish victims,⁴⁶ four hold such activities to remember Roma and Sinti victims,⁴⁷ and five do so to commemorate other victims groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 9).⁴⁸ Moreover, 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.

45 The 17 states that provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

46 The 15 states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

47 The four states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate

victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Latvia, Poland and the United States.

48 The five states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate other victims groups under National Socialism are: Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Poland and the United States.

Country Overviews



Commemorative event held in Jabuka, Serbia, on 16 December 2016. (Government of Serbia)

Albania



Memorial Day:	27 January – Day of Remembrance in Albania
Established:	2004
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust

Albania commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Day of Remembrance in Albania was established in 2004 following a presidential decree and is dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Attention is also given to Albanians who saved Jews and to promoting respect for human rights.

Official commemorative activities are organized in the parliament, at government offices and at memorial sites. In particular, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania hosts annual ceremonies. These events are attended by representatives of the Presidency, the government and the parliament. The Jewish community, civil society organizations, and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in organizing the events, and also participate in commemorative activities. These focus on the events leading up to World War II and the Holocaust, the role

of Albanians who saved Jewish victims of persecution, and the promotion of tolerance and human rights.

On the Day of Remembrance, governmental and non-governmental institutions and schools organize a range of activities, including scientific sessions, art exhibitions, poetry readings, academic discussions, concerts, speeches and visits to the families of people who helped Jews during World War II. Events are reported on by Albanian media and broadcast on television.

On 10 December each year, Albanian schools celebrate a day dedicated to promoting tolerance. The day was established in 1998 by the Minister of Education and Science, and includes the organization of activities aimed at promoting tolerance and human rights and commemorating the Holocaust.

Andorra



In its response to the ODIHR questionnaire, Andorra indicated that it has not established a Holocaust Memorial Day. There are no annually recurring initiatives to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the exter-

mination and persecution of Roma and Sinti or crimes committed against other victim groups. However, Andorra does organize some activities connected to the Holocaust, without any established date or regularity.

Austria



Memorial Day:	5 May – National Day against Violence and Racism in Memoriam of the Victims of National Socialism
Established:	1997
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

Austria commemorates the Holocaust on 5 May. The National Day against Violence and Racism in Memoriam of the Victims of National Socialism was established in 1997 following a resolution by both chambers of Parliament. The day marks the anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen concentration camp and commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti. Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and attended by representatives of the presidency, government, Parliament and judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community and other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, academic and research institutions are regularly involved in the organization of the events and participate in commemorative activities.

In addition to the Holocaust Memorial Day, the Austrian authorities hold other annually recurring initiatives to commemorate the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups.

On 27 January and 10 November each year, commemorative activities are organized to mark International Holocaust Remembrance

Day and the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the November Pogroms, respectively.

On 11 November each year, an activity is held at the site of the Lackenbach/Burgenland camp to mark the Commemoration of Roma and Sinti Victims, as established by an act of the Burgenland regional parliament in 1984. A similar event occurs at the end of April each year, on the anniversary of the deportation of Roma from Salzburg-Maxglan to Auschwitz in 1943.

Finally, each year on the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Austria in March 1938, activities are organized to remember the victims of political persecution. Some activities are also organized at the former execution site at Vienna's Criminal Court. At the end of April, Austria commemorates the massacre of ethnic Slovenes in Carinthia. The deportation of some 300 Carinthian Slovenes from Villach is also commemorated at the beginning of May.

Commemorative initiatives take place in Parliament, at government offices and memorial sites, as well as at universities, schools, theatres, concert halls and public spaces. The activities include public ceremonies, concerts, lectures, speeches and discussions.

Azerbaijan



Azerbaijan has not officially designated a day to commemorate the victims of National Socialism. However, 27 January has been observed as the Day of the Tragedy and Heroism of the Jews since 1991.

Each year, commemorative activities take place in synagogues across the country and gather representatives of Azerbaijan's three Jewish communities (Mountain Jews, Ashkenazi Jews and Georgian Jews). The commemorative events include an address by the President and are attended by high-ranking officials and representa-

tives of diplomatic missions. The Jewish communities and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are involved in organizing and actively participate in the events. Since 2015, representatives of the Baku International Multiculturalism Center have also organized commemorative activities.

Finally, the government encourages civil society organizations to conduct events to mark Holocaust Remembrance Day. These commemorative activities are reported on by public media.

Belgium



Memorial Day: 27 January – International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Holocaust

Commemorates: All victims of the Holocaust

Memorial Day: 8 May – Commemoration of the day of victory for democracy and remembrance of the Nazi-German genocide

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and all other victims of the Nazism

Belgium has officially established two Holocaust Memorial Days, on 27 January and 8 May. As per UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7, 27 January is marked as the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Holocaust and, as such, is dedicated to all victims of Nazism. The day is also used to reflect on how intolerance has led to genocide, and to reaffirm Belgium's commit-

ment to countering racism and anti-Semitism and to promoting inclusive societies.

Official commemorative activities are organized in parliament and at memorial sites, where speeches are given. These events are attended by members of the government, parliament and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community,

religious groups, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in developing commemorative activities and actively participate in them.

Beyond these official activities, other commemorative activities take place on 27 January. These include the following: visits to the former camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau for young students, with the support of the Defence Ministry and the War Heritage Institute; special commemorative events organized by the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, which in 2017 included a study day on genocide; an essay competition organized by the Auschwitz Foundation, followed by a visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau; a commemorative event organized by the German-speaking community; and a memorial event at the Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Center on Holocaust and Human Rights.



Belgium's National Monument to the Jewish Martyrs.
(Wikimedia Commons/Dr. Les Sachs)

The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs promote events at the federal level through press releases, while local authorities use their own communications' channels. In addition, the Minister of Education of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation issues a circular calling on schools to conduct activities to commemorate the Holocaust.

The second officially designated day is 8 May. The Commemoration of the day of victory for democracy and remembrance of the Nazi-German genocide was established in 1945 and marks the end of World War II. The memorial day commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust and all other victims of Nazism. Commemorative activities have been held on 8 May every year since 1997 at a memorial site in Antwerp commemorating the deportation of Jews from the city. The event is attended by members of the government, Parliament and the judiciary at both the national and local levels. The Jewish community and the City Council of Antwerp are actively engaged in the commemorations, and attend events involving speeches, the lighting of candles and prayer readings.

Every year on *Yom HaShoah* a commemorative event organized by the Jewish community takes place at the Memorial for the Jewish Martyrs of Belgium. At the event, the names of victims are read out, followed by speeches and prayers about the Holocaust. These activities are attended by high-ranking politicians from all levels of government and civil society.

Finally, since 1956, on the second Sunday in September, representatives of the Sons and Daughters of Deported Jews organize a pilgrimage to the Dossin Barracks in Mechelen. The event is attended by politicians and involves a march by Jewish youth organizations, speeches, wreath laying, candle lighting, prayers and anthems.

Bulgaria



Memorial Day:	10 march – day of the rescue of the bulgarian jews and of the victims of the holocaust and of the crimes against humanity
Established:	2002
Commemorates:	Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and all other victims of the Holocaust

Memorial Day:	8 April – International Roma Day
Established:	2002
Commemorates:	Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust

Bulgaria commemorates the Holocaust on 10 March – the Day of the Rescue of the Bulgarian Jews and the Victims of the Holocaust and of the Crimes against Humanity, which is a memorial day for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and all other victims of National Socialism. The date commemorates the events of March 1943, when 11,343 Jews were deported from Bulgaria. Specifically, 10 March marks the date when a planned deportation of Bulgarian Jews was prevented by civil society, members of parliament, politicians, church representatives, academics and other citizens. The day was first commemorated in 2002 under the patronage of the President of Bulgaria, and was officially established as a memorial day following a decision of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers in 2003.

On this day, commemorative activities are held in parliament and at memorial sites, religious and academic institutions and schools. Commemorations involve a wreath-laying ceremony with speeches, prayers and a minute's silence. The main event is held at the Memorial to the Rescue of the Bulgarian Jews.

In 2017, the event was organized by the Sofia Municipality and the Jewish organization Shalom and attended by a delegation from IHRA and the European Commission's Coordinator on Combating anti-Semitism. Similar ceremonies are also held at the monument to Dimitar Peshav, who led efforts to prevent the deportation of Bulgarian Jews in 1943, as well as at other monuments, museums and memorial sites. Occasionally, memorial services are held at the Christian Orthodox Church and at the Central Synagogue in Sofia. These events often feature exhibitions, including most recently on the "power of civil society" and "the fragility of tolerance". In addition, since 2003, the Bulgarian parliament has held a special commemorative session involving an address by the speaker and a minute's silence to honour Holocaust victims.

Commemorative events are attended by members of the presidency, government and parliament, as well as foreign ambassadors and dignitaries. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in organizing the events and take part in them.

In June 2017, the Shalom civil society organization held activities to commemorate victims of the deportations in 1943, including a ceremony at the Sofia Central Synagogue that awarded a posthumous honour to a church leader who resisted the deportations. Former President Rosen Plevneliev was also honoured

for his role in promoting tolerance and Holocaust commemoration during his presidency (2012–2017). Past commemorative activities include the production of commemorative stamps and awards bestowed on the mayors of towns where local leaders actively protested the deportations in 1943.



Wreath-laying ceremony at the Memorial to the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews in Sofia, 10 March 2015. (Organization of the Jews of Bulgaria “Shalom”)

Information about and coverage of commemorative events are widely publicized in the Bulgarian media, as well as through government press releases and social media sites.

Bulgaria also commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January with remembrance activities held in parliament, at government offices, at memorial sites and at academic and religious institutions. In 2017, an international seminar at Sofia University on the role of Bulgarian and foreign diplomats in preventing the deportations was attended by diplomats, academics, government officials, members of parliament, media representatives and students. The day is also used to raise awareness among young people about the dangers of racism and anti-Semitism, and to reaffirm the importance

of tolerance. Since 2008, a special service has been organized annually at the Victory Christian Center in Sofia on this day.

On 8 April – International Roma Day – activities are organized to celebrate Romani culture, discuss the challenges faced by the Roma and Sinti community and commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide. Activities take place at government offices, memorial sites, academic and religious institutions and schools. Since 2002, the National Council for Co-operation on Ethnic and Integration Issues (NCCEII), with the support of the Ministry of Culture, organizes a memorial service in Sofia’s Sveta Nedelya Cathedral, followed by a procession and commemoration. This event is attended by members of the

government, public officials, NGO representatives and diplomats. Since 2007, the NCCEI has addressed the Roma community on 8 April, paying tribute to the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide. Various other events are organized on this day, including conferences, public lectures, awareness-raising campaigns, film screenings, exhibitions and sporting and artistic events. The NCCEI provides financial support for many of these activities, and across the country a minute's silence is observed to commemorate Roma and Sinti victims, with the participation of civil society.

The NCCEI also supports the participation of Bulgarian Roma and non-Roma delegates in annual ceremonies on 2 August to remember the Roma and Sinti victims killed at Auschwitz-Birkenau. This initiative is organ-

ized by the International Roma Youth Network as part of the Roma Genocide Remembrance Initiative, with Bulgaria's participation co-ordinated by the Roma-led NGO Youth Network for Development.

Finally, in line with a parliamentary decision of 27 November 2009 and other international documents, including the OSCE Vilnius Declaration of 3 July 2009, Bulgaria observes the Day of Remembrance of the Crimes Committed by National Socialism, Communism and other Totalitarian Regimes and the Memory of their Victims (Black Ribbon Day) on 23 August. Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, including, since 2010, at the memorial to the Victims of Communism in Sofia, and are attended by politicians, victims' associations, civil society and the public.

Canada



Memorial Day:	<i>Yom HaShoah</i> (usually in April/May)
Established:	2003
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as other victim groups

Canada commemorates the Holocaust on the 27th day in the month of Nisan according to the Jewish lunar calendar (usually this day falls in April/May). The day is called Holocaust Memorial Day – *Yom HaShoah*, and was established by the 2003 Holocaust Memorial Day Act. The memorial day primarily commemorates Jewish victims and survivors of the Holocaust, while acknowledging other victim groups persecuted under National Socialism, including Roma and Sinti. The day also serves to raise awareness and understanding of the

Holocaust, to provide a national focus for educating future generations about the Holocaust, to reflect on countries' actions and inactions during that period, and to promote the values of diversity and inclusion while reaffirming Canada's commitment to oppose racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination.

The national commemorative event is held in Ottawa, and is attended by members of the government, Parliament and judiciary, among others. In 2017, over 50 foreign diplomats

attended the commemorations. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions actively participate in the planning and holding of the event. Since 2004, a coalition of organizations committed to Holocaust commemoration and education, including the Canadian Society for Yad Vashem, have co-ordinated the organization of this national commemorative event on behalf of the government. The event includes the reading of a personal account of the Holocaust by a survivor, the lighting of candles, addresses by political party leaders and musical performances.

Other activities are also organized by Holocaust education centres across the country, in partnership with Jewish community organizations. An annual theme is selected and survivors are invited to share their experiences. Government officials of all levels participate in these events.

The Canadian government publicizes these events in the media and online through social media, and issues official statements from

the Prime Minister, Minister of Canadian Heritage and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Funding is normally available in the form of grants for community-based events that promote intercultural or interfaith understanding, civic memory and pride or respect for core democratic values. Applications for funding are considered as part of the Canadian government's Inter-Action: Multiculturalism Funding Program.

In addition to Holocaust Memorial Day, Canada also marks Raoul Wallenberg Day on 17 January and International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. On these days, various events are organized across the country by community and non-governmental organizations, Holocaust education centres, the Jewish community and other religious groups, with the participation of elected government officials.

Finally, since 2009, Canada marks Black Ribbon Day on 23 August to commemorate the victims of both National Socialism and Communism. In 2017, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition marked the day with official statements.

Denmark



Memorial Day:	27 January – Auschwitz Day
Established:	2000
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti and all other victims

Denmark commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January as Auschwitz Day. The day was established in 2000 at the Stockholm

International Forum on the Holocaust Declaration and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermina-

tion and persecution of Roma and Sinti and all other victims under National Socialism.

Commemorative activities are held in the parliament, at government offices, memorial sites and schools. Every year a new theme is chosen and activities including lectures, concerts, debates and film screenings are organized to raise awareness among younger generations. The events are attended by members of government and parliament. Victims' and

survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society, academic and research institutions and students and teachers help to develop the activities and participate in them. The activities and annual theme are publicized in advance in schools and through the media.

Funding is available for organizations seeking financial support to hold commemorative activities. In addition, schools receive a fixed amount every year for educational activities.

Finland



Memorial Day:	27 January – Memorial Day for Victims of Persecution
Established:	2002
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti, people with disabilities, homosexuals and other victims groups

Finland commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Memorial Day for Victims of Persecution was established by a government decision in 2002 and commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti, people with disabilities, homosexuals and other victims groups. In addition, the day is used to raise awareness of the Holocaust, strengthen activities to counter anti-Semitism, discrimination (including against Roma and Sinti), violence and genocide.

Commemorative activities take place at government offices and include a high-level address to the public (delivered in 2017 by the Finnish Prime Minister), statements by the Jewish community and Roma organizations, cultural activities and a reception. Furthermore, prior to the event, a public meeting is held with a specific focus (for example, on education). The commemoration of the Roma and Sinti geno-

cide features prominently in official commemorative events. The events are attended by representatives of the presidency, government, parliament and judiciary. The Finnish Holocaust Remembrance Association organizes the events and receives funding from government ministries, which it then distributes among civil society organizations. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are also involved in developing the events and participate in them. In addition, another three to four commemorative events take place outside the capital each year.

Jewish victims of the Holocaust are also commemorated in Finland on 6 November and on the 15th day of the month of Nisan according to the Jewish calendar (*Yom HaShoah*). This date was established

by the Jewish community and is used to mark the anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising through speeches and commemorative ceremonies. The commemoration held on 6 November commemorates eight Jewish refu-

gees deported from Finland to Nazi Germany. On this day, activities organized by the Finnish Holocaust Remembrance Association take place at a memorial site and are attended by foreign diplomats.

Germany



Memorial Day:	27 January – Memorial Day for the Victims of National Socialism
Established:	1996
Commemorates:	All victims of the crimes committed under National Socialism

Germany commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The day was established in 1996 by President Roman Herzog and commemorates all victims of the crimes committed under National Socialism, including Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

Commemorative activities take place in parliament and at memorial sites. Every year a special ceremony is held at the German parliament and is attended by the Federal President, representatives of all parliamentary parties, representatives of the federal and state governments, as well as the President of the Constitutional Court. Institutions and schools are also invited to attend the ceremony, and a representative of a victim group is invited to speak about their experiences. In 2017, the ceremony was dedicated to victims of the Nazi's "euthanasia" programme. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in shaping

the content of the events and actively participate in them. Beyond this official ceremony, other events take place at historical sites at the regional and local levels. A database collating initiatives connected with the 27 January commemorations has been launched by the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

Funding for civil society organizations is provided by various ministries, including the Federal Foreign Office, which oversees commemorative activities taking place abroad.

Initiatives to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust are also held across Germany on 9 November, the anniversary of the 1938 pogroms in Nazi Germany and Nazi-occupied territories. On this day, activities are organized at memorial sites and in synagogues across the country.

Finally, activities to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide take place on 2 August at the Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism in Berlin.

Greece



Memorial Day:	27 January – National Day of Remembrance of Greek Jewish Martyrs and Heroes of the Holocaust
Established:	2004
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust and, in particular, the annihilation of the Greek Jewish community

Greece commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The National Day of Remembrance of Greek Jewish Martyrs and Heroes of the Holocaust was established in 2004 by a law passed in parliament and subsequently affirmed by a presidential decree. The day commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, and in particular the annihilation of the Greek Jewish community. The day is used to raise awareness – especially among young people – about intolerance, xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism.

Commemorative activities take place in the parliament, at government offices and at memorial sites. The activities involve speeches, wreath laying, concerts, exhibitions and educational programmes. Commemorative events are attended by representatives of the presidency, government, parliament and judiciary, and academics and journalists, among others. The Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society and academic and research insti-

tutions are involved in organizing the events and take part in them. Similar events and activities are also organized by local authorities and Jewish communities throughout Greece.

The commemorative activities are promoted by the participation of high-level government officials and schools. In 2016, the Ministry of Education issued a circular calling on schools to set aside two hours of teaching about the Holocaust on 27 January, including through artwork and student-led initiatives.

Funding for civil society is available and is distributed at the local level.

In addition, activities to commemorate the victims of Nazism are held at memorial sites across the country four times a year: at Kandanos on 3 June; at Distomo on 10 June; at Kommeno on 18 August; and at Kalavryta on 13 December. These initiatives include speeches, wreath laying and photo exhibitions.

Holy See



Although the Holy See has not established a Holocaust Memorial Day, in 1974 it created the Commission for Religious Relations with Judaism, which aims to counter anti-Semitism and to educate about the Holocaust. The Commission provides general guidelines and establishes the theoretical framework for commemorating the Holocaust, but does not organize activities across the Catholic Church. Instead, Catholic churches are independently responsible for Holocaust education and remembrance initiatives in accordance with the general guidelines. In countries such as Italy, Austria, Poland, the Netherlands and Switzerland, national bishops' conferences have established memorial days to commemorate the victims of the Shoah and to foster Jewish-Catholic dialogue. Examples include commemoration activities held on 9 Novem-

ber, the anniversary of the 1938 pogroms, and on 27 January.

The Catholic Church has taken a strong stance against anti-Semitism, as demonstrated by a declaration resulting from the Second Vatican Council in 1965: "the Church repudiates all persecutions against any man and (...) deplores the hatred, persecutions and displays of anti-Semitism directed against Jews at any time and from any source".

Since 1979, three popes have visited Auschwitz and Yad Vashem – the official Holocaust memorial in Israel – including most recently Pope Francis in 2016 and 2014. Since 2015, the secretary of the Commission for Religious Relations with Judaism has represented the Holy See at meetings and conferences on the Holocaust.

Hungary



Memorial Day:	16 April – Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Day
Established:	2004
Commemorates:	Holocaust victims and those who tried to save them

Hungary commemorates the Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Day on 16 April, the day in 1944 when Jews were forced into ghettos in Carpathian Ruthenia prior to their deportation. The day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust and was first established

by a decree of the Minister of Education in 2001 that required secondary and vocational schools to hold activities to teach about the Holocaust and commemorate the victims. In 2004, the National Assembly issued a declaration establishing 16 April as a memo-

rial day to remember the victims and those who tried to save them and to teach younger generations about the Holocaust.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and include speeches, wreath-laying ceremonies, cultural events and educational programmes. The main event is held at the [Danube Shoe Memorial](#), which commemorates the Jewish people that were shot and thrown in the river between 1944 and 1945. During this event, candles are lit and memorial stones placed to commemorate victims. Other activities include the unveiling of commemorative plaques – an activity organized by the government and civil society. Commemorative events are attended by representatives of the presidency, government and judiciary, members of parliament, and diplomats. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups and civil society organizations are involved in developing the events and also participate in them. Additionally, the March of the Living Foundation organizes a peaceful march in Budapest every year. Other events

to mark Holocaust Memorial Day are held in locations across the country on 16 April.

The event is promoted through the media, Jewish and other civil society organizations and schools. Civil society can request to receive funding in order to hold commemorative activities.

Hungary also commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on other dates throughout the year, including on 18 January – the Liberation of the Budapest ghetto; 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day; 4 August – Raoul Wallenberg's Birthday; 9 November – Memorial Day of Miklós Radnóti; and 1 December – the Memorial Day of Forced Labourers. On these days, commemorative initiatives take place at memorial sites.

Since 1990, on 2 August each year commemorative activities are held to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide. These activities take place at memorial sites, in particular at the Holocaust Memorial Center, and involve wreath laying and speeches.

Iceland



Iceland indicated that it has not established a Holocaust Memorial Day. There are also no annually recurring initiatives to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the

extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti or crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

Ireland



Memorial Day:	Sunday closest to 27 January – National Holocaust Memorial Day
Established:	2003
Commemorates:	Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and all other victims of the Nazis and their collaborators

Ireland commemorates the Holocaust on the Sunday closest to 27 January. National Holocaust Memorial Day has been commemorated since 2003 and commemorates the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, and all other victims of the Nazis and their collaborators, including those persecuted on the grounds of their nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, religious beliefs or political affiliations.

Commemorative activities take place at the Mansion House in Dublin and involve the participation of representatives from the presidency, government, parliament and judiciary, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. In addition, victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community and the Roma and Sinti community are involved in shaping the content of the activities and also take part in them.

Italy



Memorial Day:	27 January – Day of Remembrance
Established:	2000
Commemorates:	Jewish victims, Roma and Sinti victims and all those who suffered deportation, imprisonment and death during World War II

Italy commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Day of Remembrance was established in law in 2000. The memorial day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims and all those who suffered deportation, imprisonment and death during the war, as well as those who opposed the Nazi regime and risked their lives to save and protect others. The day also

allows for reflection on racial laws and the historical persecution of Jews in Italy.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and at government offices and memorial sites, and are attended by the President and members of the government and Parliament. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community,

other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, academic and research institutions, and local authorities are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them.

The Italian President marks the Day of Remembrance by holding a solemn award ceremony for winners of a national school competition about the Holocaust, and medals are awarded to Holocaust survivors or their family members. Other commemorative activities include ceremonies, conferences, panel discussions, cultural exhibitions, memorial visits, and sporting and

artistic events dedicated to topics related to the Holocaust. Events specifically focus on raising awareness of the Holocaust among students and young people.

Italy also observes another recurring initiative to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust. The Anniversary of the Deportation of the Jews of Rome has been held by the Jewish community on 16 October since the end of World War II. The ceremony takes place at the site of the former ghetto in Rome, with the participation of members of the government and religious authorities, among others.

Latvia



Memorial Day:	4 July – Official Commemoration Day of Genocide against the Jews
Established:	1990
Commemorates:	Jews killed during the Nazi occupation of Latvia

Since 1990, Latvia has commemorated the Holocaust on 4 July. The Official Commemoration Day of Genocide against the Jews recalls the burning of the Choral Synagogue in Riga on 4 July 1941 and commemorates the Jews killed during the Nazi occupation of Latvia.

Commemorative activities take place at memorial sites. The ceremonies are linked to public or educational events that emphasize the need for tolerance and the risks of intolerance, racism and xenophobia fuelled and supported by state authorities, as occurred in Nazi Germany. The events are attended by the President, the Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, members of parliament, the Mayor of Riga and foreign diplomats. Victims' and

survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society, and academic and research institutions are involved in shaping the content of the events and also participate in them.

Furthermore, on 27 January, Latvia marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day. Events are held at different locations each year and include educational activities linked to political events. These special events are organized through co-operation between the Latvian government, civil society and the Jewish community. For example, in 2017 a commemorative ceremony took place at the memorial in the Bikernieki forest in Riga – the site of the largest mass killings

in Latvia, where around 36,000 people were murdered between 1941 and 1944, including 6,000-7,000 Latvian Jews, 13,000 Jews from Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic, and political prisoners, members of resistance groups and Soviet prisoners of war.

The Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated each year as part of events held on 27 January. It is also commemorated on 8 May – the Commemoration Day of Victims of World War II. Moreover, the Latvian Roma community commemorates the Roma genocide on 8 April, on International Roma Day.

Finally, other victim groups of National Socialism are also commemorated on 8 May, which remembers the suffering of the Latvian people during World War II. The day is marked with a ceremony at the Brother Cemetery in Riga. The ceremony involves wreath laying and is attended by the President, the Prime minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, along with other high-level government officials. Since 2009, Latvia has commemorated 23 August as the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Stalinism and Nazism (Black Ribbon Day), with activities held at memorial sites.

Liechtenstein



Memorial Day:	27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day
Established:	2006
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of Nazism

Liechtenstein commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Holocaust Memorial Day was established in 2006 and commemorates the atrocities committed against Jewish victims of Nazism.

Official commemorative activities are usually held at one of Liechtenstein's larger cultural institutions, with members of the government

and parliament in attendance. Other participants include representatives of victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions. The event includes an address by a government official, a speech by a guest speaker and/or the screening of interviews with Holocaust survivors. The commemorative event receives publicity in the media.

Lithuania



Memorial Day:	23 September – Memorial Day for the Genocide of the Lithuanian Jews
Established:	1994
Commemorates:	Jewish victims, in particular those persecuted during the Nazi occupation of Lithuania

Lithuania officially commemorates the Holocaust on 23 September. The Memorial Day for the Genocide of the Lithuanian Jews was established in 1994 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, with an emphasis on Jews persecuted during the Nazi occupation of Lithuania. The day also condemns the genocide perpetrated against Jews by Nazis and Nazi collaborators in Lithuania.

Official commemorative activities are held in the parliament, at memorial sites, in schools and at other educational institutions. The events are attended by members of the government, parliament and judiciary, among others. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community and civil society organizations are all regularly involved in shaping the content of the commemorative events and actively participate in them.

The commemorative activities usually include wreath laying, conferences, visits to sites, the reading of survivor testimonies, and speeches by high-ranking officials, leaders of the Jewish community and Holocaust survivors.

Since 2005, Lithuania also marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, museums and schools, and feature seminars, film screenings and

meetings with Holocaust survivors. In addition, Lithuania holds a national conference on this date to engage schools in Holocaust commemoration, and school communities also participate in a March of the Living. There are also initiatives to commemorate *Yom HaShoah*, and commemorative events are organized in Lithuania's cities on this date.

Lithuania also commemorates the Roma Genocide Remembrance Day on 2 August. This annual commemorative event has been held since 2008 and aims to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism. Events are held at memorial sites and include visits and exhibitions. Roma and Sinti communities are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them.



National Memorial Day for the Genocide of Lithuanian Jews, 26 September 2017. (Lithuanian MFA/Tomas Razmus)

Luxembourg



Memorial Day:	27 January – International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
Commemorates:	Jewish and all other victims of the Holocaust

Luxembourg commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January – the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust. The day commemorates Jewish victims and all other victims of the Holocaust and educates young people about the dangers of intolerance and xenophobia that led to the Holocaust, with the aim of preventing future acts of genocide.



Commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Luxembourg, 28 January 2015.
(SIP/Charles Caratini)

Official commemorative activities are held in the parliament, at government offices, at memorial sites and at schools. Luxembourg's head of state and members of government, parliament and the judiciary all attend these events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions and

schools are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them.

Commemorative activities include exhibitions, conferences, meetings with survivors and visits to remembrance sites. The main ceremony is held at the Museum-Memorial of Deportation and commemorates the fate of Luxembourg Jews in 1940. Moreover, the Ministry of Education organizes a study day dedicated to the memory of the Holocaust and the prevention of crimes against humanity.

The government promotes and publicizes commemorative events through official press releases and social media. Funds are allocated to civil society in the form of subsidies by the Service for the Commemoration of the Second World War.

In addition, since 1946 Luxembourg marks National Commemoration Day on the Sunday nearest to 10 October. The day commemorates the census organized by the Nazi administration on 10 October 1942, in which all Luxembourgers were asked to answer three questions concerning their mother tongue, ethnicity and nationality. In response, the majority of people answered "three times Luxembourg" – signalling their support for the resistance campaign. This led to greater repression against the national population by the Nazi regime. On this day, commemorative activities are held in parliament, at government offices and at memorial sites.

Malta



Malta indicated that it has not established a Holocaust Memorial Day. There are no annually recurring initiatives to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti or crimes committed against other victim groups.

However, a number of events are held in Malta on 27 January to commemorate International Holocaust Remembrance Day. The commemorations usually include speeches by high-level officials, minutes of silence and academic conferences. Schools are also encouraged to commemorate the Holocaust with their own events and educational activities.

Moldova



Memorial Day:	27 January – National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust
Established:	2015
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust

Moldova commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust was established by Parliament on 26 November 2015 and commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and at government offices, with members of government and Parliament attending the events. The Jewish community, civil society, academic and research institutions and local and regional institutions are regularly involved in developing commemorative activities and actively participate in

the events. Activities include rallies, theatre performances, artistic events, roundtables, training, exhibitions and film screenings. Moldova also holds a Holocaust Memorial Week in general educational institutions.

The government promotes these commemorative events by publishing and disseminating a factsheet on the Holocaust in Moldova.

On 2 August, Moldova commemorates the International Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust Tragedy of Roma. The government marks this day by issuing an official press release.

Monaco



Memorial Day:	27 January – Day in Memory of the Shoah and for the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity
Established:	2006
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

Monaco commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Day in Memory of the Shoah and for the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity was established in 2006 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti. The memorial day aims to raise awareness of the Holocaust, increase understanding of crimes against humanity and to initiate reflection and discussions on these problems in the present day.

Official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and at public and privately-funded educational and cultural institutions. Members of the government, parliament and judiciary all attend these events. Educational and cultural institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. In addition to the official commemoration, commemorative activities include visits to former concentration camps, theatre plays, readings, exhibitions, research projects and film screenings.

Netherlands



Memorial Day:	27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day
Commemorates:	Victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

The Netherlands officially commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Holocaust Memorial Day was established by the Auschwitz Committee and commemorates the victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution Roma and Sinti during this period. The day also serves to warn against intolerance in order to prevent future acts of genocide.

Official commemorative activities are held at government offices and memorial sites, with members of government, parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community and the Roma and Sinti community are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. Funds for

civil society-organized commemorations are allocated by the Ministry of Welfare.

Additionally, the Netherlands marks the

National Remembrance of the Dead day on 4 May, as well as the anniversary of an uprising to resist the persecution of Dutch Jews on 25 February 1941.

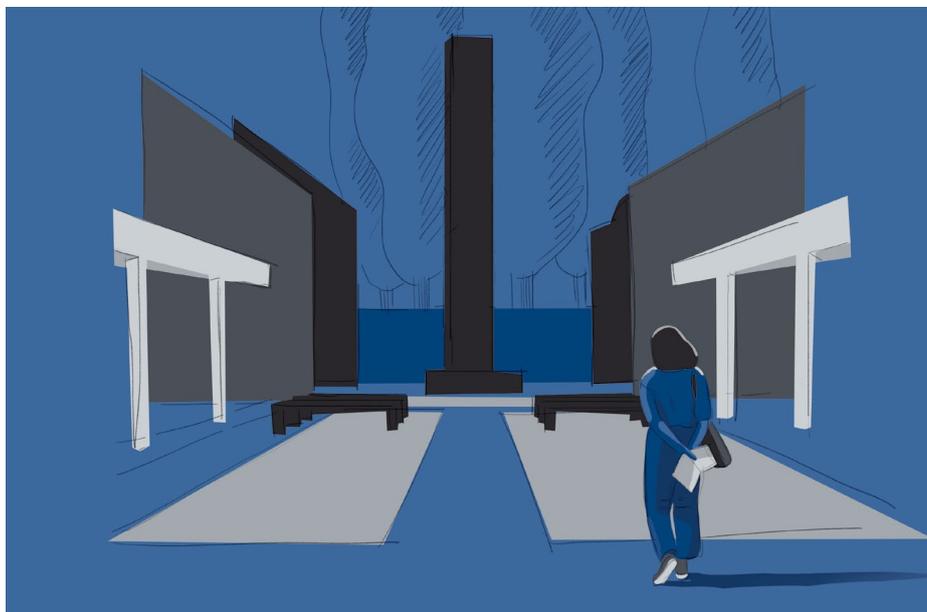


Illustration depicting the Holocaust Memorial in Amsterdam.

Norway



Norway indicated that it has not officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day.

However, since 2002 Norway marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, when the Norwegian government, institutions, organizations, the media, schools and the general public pay respects to various victims groups that were persecuted during World War II, including Jews, Roma and Sinti, homosexuals, people with disabilities and communists, among others.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, with members of the Royal Family and government attending the events. The Jewish community, other victim groups,

educational institutions, civil society organizations and cultural institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. Commemorative activities usually include speeches, the lighting of candles, artistic performances, educational events, ceremonies and survivor testimonies.

Moreover, some commemorative activities are held annually on 8 April (International Roma Day), on 9 November (to commemorate the November pogroms), on 26 October (to mark the arrests of Jewish men in 1942) and on 26 November (to commemorate the largest deportation of Jews from Norway, in 1942).

Poland



Memorial Day:	27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day
Established:	2005
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

Memorial Day:	14 June – National Remembrance Day for Victims of Nazi Concentration Camps
Established:	2006
Commemorates:	Jewish and all other victims of Nazi concentration camps, including Roma and Sinti

Memorial Day:	2 August – Day of Remembrance of the Extermination of the Roma and Sinti
Established:	2001
Commemorates:	Loss and suffering of Roma and Sinti during World War II

Poland has officially established several Holocaust Memorial Days, including 27 January, 13 March, 19 April, 14 June, 22 July and 2 August.

Poland has observed International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January since the UN General Assembly resolution designating the international memorial day in 2005. The day commemorates all Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this period.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, with the President, members of the government, parliament and judiciary, as well as foreign officials attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, academic and research

institutions, educational and cultural institutions, local authorities, people awarded the title of Righteous among the Nations, and others are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. The commemorative activities usually include speeches, survivor testimonies, memorial processions, songs, prayers, wreath laying, the lighting of candles and the placing of commemorative stones on graves.

Poland has also officially designated 14 June as the National Remembrance Day for Victims of Nazi Concentration Camps. The day was established by the Polish Sejm (parliament) in 2006 and marks the arrival of the first convoy of prisoners at the Auschwitz concentration camp. The annihilation of Jews and the suffering of all other victim groups, including Roma and Sinti, in Nazi concentration camps are commemorated on this day.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, with members of government, parliament, and the judiciary attending these events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, educational institutions and young people are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. The commemorative activities usually include prayers, the laying of wreaths and the lighting of candles.

Another officially designated day is 2 August – the Day of Remembrance of the Extermination of the Roma and Sinti. The memorial day was established by the Sejm in 2001 and commemorates the immense loss and suffering of Roma and Sinti during World War II.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, with members of government, parliament and the judiciary attending these events. The Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, cultural institutions and young people are regularly involved in developing the events and also actively participate in them. Commemorative

activities usually include the laying of wreaths and paying tribute to the victims.

The Polish Government promotes these events through announcements in the media, the live broadcasting of major events and by actively engaging civil society in the organization of commemorative activities. Funds are made available for civil society-organized initiatives and are allocated through grant programmes managed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and other public institutions.

Other anniversaries commemorated in Poland include: 13 March – the liquidation of the Krakow ghetto; 19 April – the Warsaw ghetto uprising; 22 July – the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto; and 2 August – the Treblinka death camp revolt.

Lastly, there are annually recurring unofficial initiatives in Poland to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust and other victims groups, including Roma and Sinti. These are organized by civil society organizations and educational institutions, and include commemorative and awareness-raising activities.

Portugal



Memorial Day:	27 January – International Day in Memory of Holocaust Victims
Established:	2010
Commemorates:	Jewish and other victims of the Holocaust

Portugal commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The International Day in Memory of Holocaust Victims was established by the parliament in 2010 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as all those

who were murdered and persecuted during this period, including Roma and Sinti. The memorial day is also used to underscore the importance of tolerance and mutual respect and to reject all forms of racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

Official commemorative activities are held in the parliament and at government offices, with members of parliament, government, the judiciary and diplomats attending the events. The Jewish community, civil society and academic, research and educational institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. Commemorative activities include official addresses, a minute's silence in the parliament, various cultural events, conferences, webinars, film screenings and marches.

The government promotes the commemorative activities by publishing official press releases, newspaper articles, speeches and interviews given by high-level officials. Funds are only made available for civil society to hold cultural events as part of official commemorations taking place at the local level.

Civil society organizations also hold several film screenings dedicated to Holocaust-related issues throughout the year.

Romania



Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Memorial Day

Memorial Day: 9 October – Day commemorating the victims of the Holocaust in Romania

Established: 2005

Memorial Day: 2 August – Day of Commemorating the Holocaust of the Roma Population

Romania has officially designated several Holocaust Memorial Days: 27 January, 2 August and 9 October. International Holocaust Memorial Day is observed on 27 January, in line with UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7. The European Day of Commemorating the Holocaust of the Roma Population is commemorated on 2 August following a European Parliament resolution adopted on 15 April 2015.⁴⁹ Romania

commemorates the victims of the Holocaust in Romania on 9 October – the day in 1941 when Bucovina was returned to Romania's administration and the deportation of Jews from Bucovina begun. The memorial day was established by a government decision in 2005.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at government offices, memorial sites and educational institutions, and are

⁴⁹ The full text of the European Parliament Resolution 2015/2615(RSP) is available at: www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P8-TA-2015-0095.

attended by the President, members of government, Parliament, the judiciary and diplomats. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, academics, researchers and educational institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. Activities include commemo-

rative sessions, conferences, cultural events, debates and meetings with survivors.

Funds are allocated to the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania in order to organize specific activities and commemorative events related to the Holocaust.

Serbia



Date	Memorial Day:	Established:
27 January	International Holocaust Victims Remembrance Day	2006
22 April	National Holocaust and Genocide Victims Remembrance Day	1992
3 October	Annual Remembrance Ceremony in Jajinci	1945
14 October	Annual Commemoration of the Draginac Massacre in 1941	2011
21 October	Annual Commemoration of the Kragujevac Massacre in 1941	1945
9 November	International Day Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism	2007
16 December	International Roma Holocaust Victims Remembrance Day	2010

Serbia has designated several memorial days to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and of Serbs who were murdered and persecuted during this period.

Official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, museums, concert halls and theatres, and are attended by the President, members of government, parliament and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors'

associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. Commemorative activities include wreath laying, official addresses, artistic programmes, exhibitions, workshops and visits.

The government promotes the commemorative activities through the media.

Slovakia



Memorial Day:	9 September – National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence
Established:	2000
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

Slovakia officially commemorates the Holocaust on 9 September. The National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence was established by the parliament in 2000. The date marks the day in 1941 when a government decree on the legal status of Jews was issued, signalling the start of Slovakian Jews' persecution during

World War II. The day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

Official commemorative activities are held in parliament and at memorial sites, with the President, members of government, parliament and the judiciary attending the events.



National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence, Slovakia, 9 September 2017.
(Slovak Museum of Jewish Culture)

Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society, academic and research institutions, and cultural institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them.

The Museum of Jewish Culture organizes a national commemorative event – a wreath-laying ceremony – at which a minute's silence is held and high-ranking officials give commemorative speeches.

Other activities include official addresses, cultural events, conferences, lectures, seminars and film screenings.

Ministries and the Office of the Government run several grant schemes through which civil society organizations can apply for funds.

Slovakia also holds other annually recurring activities to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, including Inter-

national Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, and the Commemoration of the Victims of the First Transport from Slovakia to the Auschwitz concentration Camp on 25 March. On 2 August, the Commemoration of the Roma Holocaust is marked.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and in cultural and educational institutions, as well as at the offices of civil society organizations.

Slovenia



Memorial Day:	27 January – Holocaust Remembrance Day
Established:	2008
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and other victims of National Socialism in Slovenia

Memorial Day:	2 August – the Night that Silenced the Violins
Established:	2014
Commemorates:	The extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during World War II



Holocaust remembrance gathering, Slovenia. (*Government of Slovenia*)

Slovenia commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Holocaust Remembrance Day was established by a government decision in 2008 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and other victims of National Socialism in Slovenia.

Official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and other public places, including synagogues, Jewish cultural centres, schools, theatres and museums, and are attended by members of the government. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, academic and research institutions, museums and other cultural institutions, and elementary and secondary schools are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them. For example, the Slovenian

Association of World War II Veterans organizes commemorations to remember the 98,000 Slovenian victims of the war.

Commemorative activities include exhibitions, book presentations, virtual guides, theatre performances, the unveiling of memorial plaques, the lighting of candles, workshops for children and teaching professionals, survivor testimonies and talks, school radio programmes and the staging of a children's opera. In addition, a scientific symposium presenting the latest research on the Holocaust and anti-Semitism is held each year.

The government promotes commemorative events organized by civil society and academia as part of the "SHOAH – Let us Remember" programme. Funds are distributed to those who request funding to organize events.

Other annually recurring initiatives are also held to commemorate the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti in Slovenia. The Festival of Tolerance is an annual event held since 2014 and is aimed at raising awareness about the Holocaust. The activities within the Festival include film screenings, exhibitions, lectures, roundtables, educational events and the reading of Holocaust survivor testimonies.

Roma and Sinti victims are commemorated on 2 August – known as "the night that silenced the violins". The day was established in 2014 and raises awareness among the general public about the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during World War II. Events are held at the Mari-bor Synagogue with the support of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, and include film screenings and lectures.



Hanukkah celebration, Slovenia. (Government of Slovenia)

Sweden



Memorial Day:	27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day
Established:	2001
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and other victim groups, including homosexuals and people with disabilities

Memorial Day:	2 August – Commemoration of the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust
Established:	2007

Sweden commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Holocaust Memorial Day was established by the Swedish government in 2001 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and other victim groups, including homosexuals and people with disabilities.

Official commemorative activities – including speeches, readings and music – are held in the parliament and at a public square in the city centre, and attended by the royal family and members of government and the parliament.

A number of other events are held in Sweden to commemorate the Holocaust and Roma and Sinti extermination and persecution. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community and civil society organizations are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in them, often

in co-operation with regional and/or local governments. Commemorative activities usually include seminars, concerts, exhibitions, city walks, literary talks, ceremonies and readings.

The government has commissioned the Living History Forum to promote the commemoration of the Holocaust Memorial Day in Sweden. Promotional activities include developing a theme for commemorations, producing a free, printable mini-exhibition for those with limited resources to organize events, and creating a digital map of all known events in Sweden.

Additionally, Jewish communities in Sweden also commemorate the Holocaust Memorial Day in spring in accordance with the Jewish calendar. Since 2007, Sweden has also commemorated the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust on 2 August. Commemorative activities take place in the centre of Stockholm and include speeches, music and the lighting of candles.

Switzerland



Memorial Day:	27 January – International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
Established:	2006
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, and other victims of National Socialism

Switzerland commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust has been marked since 2006 with a written address to the public by the President of the Swiss Confederation. The memorial day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, and other victims of National Socialism. The date is also devoted to promoting human rights and fostering tolerance.

Official commemorative activities are held at government offices and cultural buildings, and attended by members of the government and parliament. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and

actively participate in them. Commemorative activities usually include statements by officials and survivor testimonies. In addition, 27 January has been designated as a Holocaust Memorial Day in Swiss schools.

The government promotes the commemorative activities through a press release and regular meetings with representatives of institutions active in the field of Holocaust education, remembrance and research. Commemorative activities organized by civil society organizations can be funded and co-funded on request.

Other annually recurring activities to commemorate victims include meetings with Holocaust survivors, while other events occur every three to four years.

Turkey



Memorial Day:	27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day
Established:	2011
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

Turkey commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The International Holocaust Remembrance Day was established in 2011 and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this time. The memorial day also aims to raise awareness of the Holocaust among young people and to prevent a reoccurrence of those events.

The official commemorative event is held at a university and attended by members of government, parliament and the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Jewish community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions participate in the event. The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a press release to promote the event and raise awareness about the Holocaust.

Other promotional activities include contributions to the international fund created by the Auschwitz-Birkenau foundation. The national authorities also co-operate with organizations engaged in Holocaust commemoration and combating anti-Semitism and intolerance, including the Aladdin Project, the Anne Frank House and Yad Vashem.

In April each year, Turkey's Jewish community commemorates the Holocaust on *Yom HaShoah* with activities held in synagogues, including speeches, prayers and the lighting of candles.

Lastly, throughout the year Turkish embassies organize various events to commemorate the Holocaust, including film screenings and concerts.

Ukraine



Memorial Day:	27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day
Established:	2011
Commemorates:	Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti

Memorial Day:	2 August – Day to commemorate the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide
----------------------	---

Ukraine commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Holocaust Memorial Day was established in 2011 by Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada (parliament) and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

Official commemorative activities are organized at memorial sites and attended by the President, members of parliament, government and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti

community and civil society organizations are regularly involved in organizing the events and participate in the commemorative activities. Commemorative ceremonies, memorial evenings and conferences also take place in different regions of Ukraine as a result of co-operation between the Jewish Foundation, Jewish community leaders and the regional authorities of Ukraine.

Thematic exhibitions also take place on the memorial day, such as those held at Ukraine's National Museum of Literature in 2016 and 2017 to commemorate those massacred at

Babi Yar. In addition, school lessons, lectures and exhibitions about the Holocaust are held throughout Ukraine on this day.

The Roma and Sinti genocide is officially commemorated in Ukraine on 2 August. The memorial day was officially established by the Ukrainian parliament in 2004. Commemorative gatherings and artistic events take place on 2 August in Kiev and in cities with significant Roma communities. The events are organized by Roma organizations and supported by government bodies, including the Ministry of Culture and local governments.



Illustration depicting the monument commemorating Roma murdered at Babi Yar, Ukraine.

United States



Memorial Day:	Week of Remembrance (usually in April or May)
Established:	1979
Commemorates:	Nazi victims, including Jews, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups

Memorial Day:	27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day
Established:	2005
Commemorates:	Nazi victims, including Jews, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups

Memorial Day:	2 August – Roma Genocide Remembrance Day
----------------------	---

The United States has officially established a Week of Remembrance, which occurs either in April or May, depending on the Jewish calendar. The International Day of Remembrance on 27 January is also officially established to commemorate the Holocaust. Both these official events commemorate all Nazi victims, including Jews, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups, such as people with disabilities, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Slavic peoples, Soviet prisoners of war and political dissidents.

The Week of Remembrance (Days of Remembrance) is connected to the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April 1943 and was established by the United States Congress in 1979. Official commemorative activities are organized in the parliament, at government offices, memorial sites, United States military bases and local government buildings, among others. The President, members of government, parliament and the judiciary, and senior diplomats all attend the events.

The International Holocaust Remembrance Day – observed since 2005 – is the date of

the official commemoration of the victims of Nazism. Commemorative activities are organized at government offices, memorial sites and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and are attended by members of the government, parliament, the judiciary and diplomats.

Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civic organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing these events and actively participate in them. Commemorative activities usually include musical performances, the reading of victims' names, the lighting of candles, survivor testimonies and public pronouncements.

Commemorative events receive publicity through the media, local organizations and through direct outreach to the diplomatic corps in Washington. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum provides live broadcasts of its commemoration activities and access to a wide range of commemorative materials on its website.

Funding is distributed in various ways, with limited funding distributed by the State Department and embassies. There is fixed eligibility or availability for the distribution of funding.

Various commemorative events are also held throughout the year by members of the Association of Holocaust Organizations. Events are dedicated to Jewish victims of Nazism, as well as to Roma and Sinti victims and other victim groups. Commemorative activities are

usually held at government offices, memorial sites, synagogues and other public places. The exact content of the activities depends on the sponsoring organization.

Lastly, on 2 August, a number of Roma and Sinti organizations and NGOs commemorate Roma Genocide Remembrance Day. These events are held at various venues, including government offices, and feature programmes developed by sponsoring organizations.

“Holocaust Days of Remembrance” poster.
(United States Holocaust Memorial Museum)



An SS official gives orders to Jews assembled in Kalman Tisza Square. Budapest, October 1944. BUNDESARCHIV

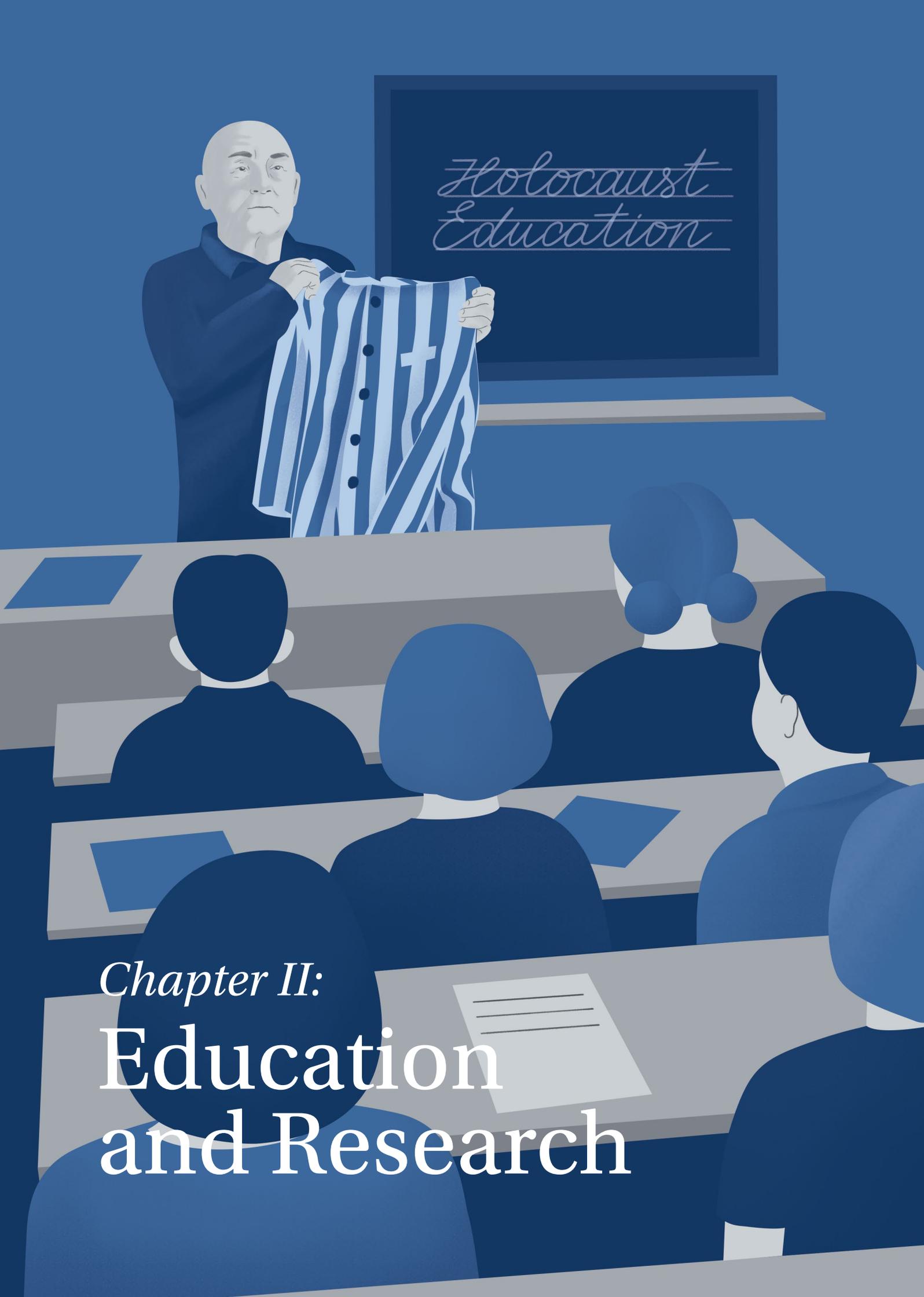
Holocaust Days of Remembrance

Remembrance not only provides an opportunity for us to memorialize those who were killed during the Holocaust, but it also reminds us of our responsibility to confront hatred, prevent genocide, and promote human dignity.

NEVER AGAIN
what you do matters

The United States Congress established the Days of Remembrance as the nation's annual commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust and created the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as a permanent living memorial to those victims.

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM ushmm.org/dor



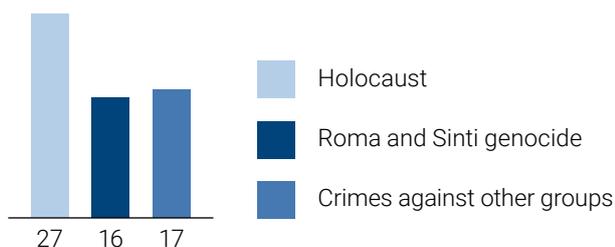
Chapter II:

Education and Research

Overview

Graph 1

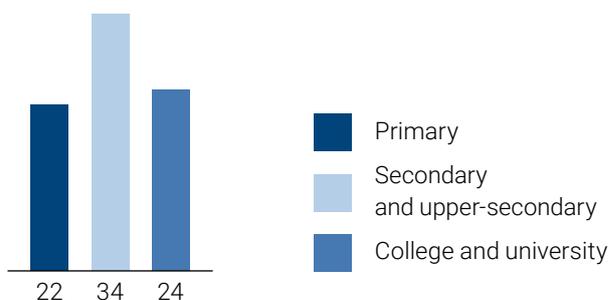
Number of participating States in which research on the Holocaust is conducted, by topic



Of the 57 OSCE participating States, 35 responded to this part of the ODIHR questionnaire.⁵⁰ The responses suggest that the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism are widely researched throughout the OSCE region. Of the 35 states that responded, 27 indicated that the Holocaust is a subject of research in academic institutions in their country,⁵¹ while the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti is researched in 16 participating States.⁵² The crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are researched in 17 states (Graph 1).⁵³

Graph 2

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



More information on the institutions that conduct such research can be found in Annex 4.

The data received demonstrate the prevalence of teaching on these subjects within national curricula. In particular, 22 OSCE participating States noted that the Holocaust is taught in primary schools.⁵⁴ Almost all those responding (34 out of 35 states) said that the Holocaust features in curricula for secondary and upper-secondary schools,⁵⁵ with the only exception being the Holy See. Moreover, in 24 participating States the Holocaust is also taught at the college and university level (Graph 2).⁵⁶

50 The 35 states that responded to the education and research section of the questionnaire are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

51 The 27 states where the Holocaust is a subject of academic research are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

52 The 16 states where the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti is researched are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden and the United States.

53 The 17 states where crimes committed against other victims groups are researched are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden and the United States.

54 The 22 states where the Holocaust is taught in primary schools are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia,

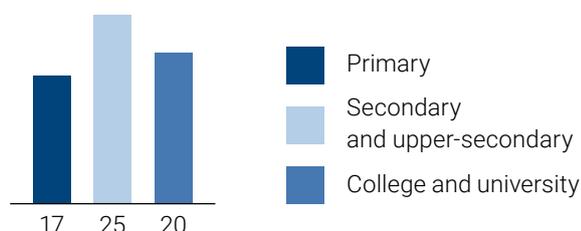
Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

55 The 34 states where the Holocaust is taught in secondary and upper-secondary schools are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

56 The 24 states where the Holocaust is taught in colleges and universities are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

Graph 3

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

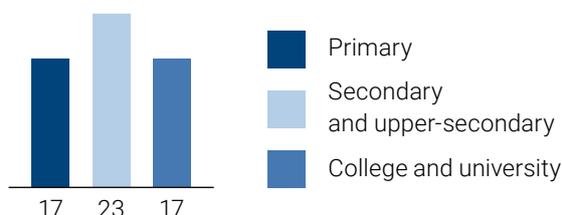


Teaching also occurs in the OSCE region on the Roma and Sinti genocide, with 17 participating States indicating that this topic is covered in primary schools.⁵⁷ Additionally, 25 participating States stated that the topic is taught at the secondary and upper-secondary levels,⁵⁸ while 20 participating States teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide in colleges and universities (Graph 3).⁵⁹

Information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism is taught in primary schools in 17 partic-

Graph 4

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



icipating States,⁶⁰ in secondary and upper-secondary schools in 23 participating States,⁶¹ and in colleges and universities in 17 states (Graph 4).⁶²

In the context of the Holocaust, teacher training 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, 29 participating States reported training teachers to teach

57 The 17 states where primary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States

58 The 25 states where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

59 The 20 states where colleges and universities teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria,

Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

60 The 17 states where primary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

61 The 23 states where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal,

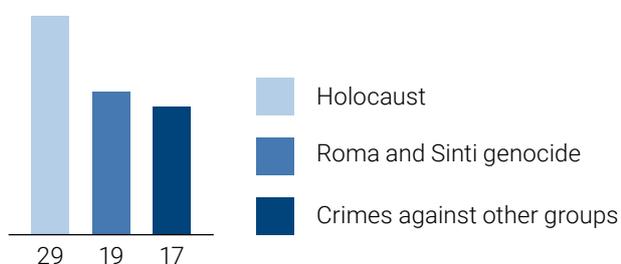
Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States.

62 The 17 states where colleges and universities teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

63 The 29 states where teachers are trained to teach about the Holocaust are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

Graph 5

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

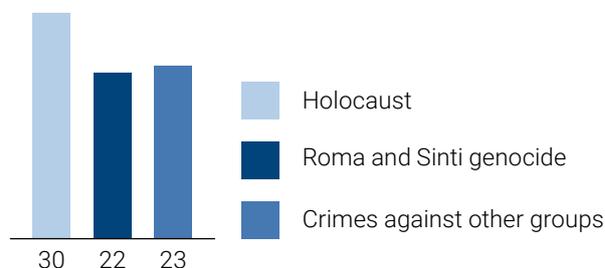


about the Holocaust,⁶³ 19 states – to teach about Roma and Sinti extermination and persecution,⁶⁴ and 17 states – to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups (Graph 5).⁶⁵

Participating States' responses indicate that these topics are prevalent in textbooks across the OSCE region. As such, information on the Holocaust is present in textbooks in 30 participating States,⁶⁶ the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti is covered in textbooks in 22 participating States,⁶⁷ while textbooks in 23 states

Graph 6

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



contain information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.⁶⁸

Finally, 18 participating States reported that extracurricular activities are carried out in schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.⁶⁹ For more detailed information on Holocaust education in each participating State, please consult the country overviews and Annex 2.

64 The 19 states where teachers are trained to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States.

65 The 17 states where teachers are trained to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States.

66 The 30 states where information about the Holocaust is present in textbooks are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary,

Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. Norway does not have an official record of the content of textbooks, but given that the Holocaust is taught in the country, it is counted in these statistics.

67 The 22 states where information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is present in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Norway does not have an official record of the content of textbooks, but given that the Roma and Sinti genocide is taught in the country, it is counted in these statistics.

68 The 23 states where information about crimes committed against other victim groups is present in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States. Norway does not have an official record of the content of textbooks, but given that the crimes against other victim groups under National Socialism is taught in the country, it is counted in these statistics.

69 The 18 states where extracurricular activities about the Holocaust are held in schools are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States.

Country Overviews



Main gate to Auschwitz I, Auschwitz-Birkenau. (Wikimedia Commons)

Albania



Albania reported that the Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Albania, but provided no further information.

In Albania, the Holocaust is taught as part of history classes at all stages of the education system (from primary school to university) and also features in textbooks. The inclusion of the subject as part of the history curriculum is in line with a 2001 Council of Europe recommendation.⁷⁰ As part of the curriculum, students are expected to judge and assess conflicts and their impact on people and on national, ethnic, racial, cultural or religious issues, and to reflect upon the role and attitudes of Albanians towards Jews during World War II. Students are taught about the concept of “never again” and invited to apply the lessons of the Holocaust in today’s world. School activities organized on Holocaust Memorial Day are also aimed at rais-

ing awareness about the Holocaust and at promoting tolerance.

Teachers have the opportunity to participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust. This training is included in the university curriculum for history teachers, and is based on government instructions on teaching about the Holocaust. Teacher training is provided by the Institute of Educational Development, which also provides in-service training for history teachers, as well as by Regional Educational Directorates and Educational Offices.

In 2015, Albania’s Ministry for Education, Sport and Youth signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Yad Vashem concerning joint projects for the professional developments of teachers.

Andorra



The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Andorra.

The Holocaust is included in the curriculum for the secondary and upper secondary levels, and is also present in textbooks. At the primary school stage, the Holocaust

can be taught as part of a school project within the national curriculum covering history of the 20th century, but it is not part of the mainstream curriculum.

Finally, teachers can participate in teacher training on the Holocaust.

⁷⁰ Rec(2001)15 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on history teaching in twenty-first-century Europe, [search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805e2c31](https://www.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805e2c31).

Austria



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Austria. There are several universities and teacher training colleges with a specific focus on teaching and researching about the Holocaust and Jewish history. These institutions receive funding from the federal and local government, or through funding institutions.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups are taught at all levels of the education system in Austria, from primary school to university. These subjects are a mandatory part of the curricula for grades 7 to 8 and 11 to 12, and are covered in textbooks.

Teachers are supported through teacher training about the Holocaust, the extermination

and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups. On behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, the Institute for Historical and Political Education on the Holocaust and National Socialism organizes a wide range of seminars in all Austrian provinces annually. These seminars allow teachers to meet with Holocaust survivors and learn about crimes committed against other victim groups, including victims of the Nazis' "euthanasia" programme. [Erinnern.at](#) also hosts a [web-based learning tool](#) and programme that includes teaching materials and teacher training events on the Roma and Sinti genocide. The NGO also organizes school activities to raise awareness and improve teaching about the Holocaust, including the [Talk about it](#) mobile exhibition, which is shown in schools throughout Austria, and a [walking tour of Vienna focused on the persecution of the Jewish people](#).

Azerbaijan



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Azerbaijan, and students at two universities – the Baku State University and the University of Languages – are engaged in research on the Holocaust.

The Holocaust is not included in the national curriculum, but teacher training on Holocaust education is offered by the Embassy of Israel in Azerbaijan and through study exchange

programmes with Israeli universities. Moreover, two state-funded Jewish schools have special courses on the Holocaust at primary and secondary levels. These schools also commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day through theatre exhibitions and poetry about the Holocaust. On 24 April 2017, the Center for Israel and Middle East Studies of the University of Languages, together with the Embassy of Israel, organized a commemorative activity.

Since 2015, the Baku International Multiculturalism Center (BIMC) has developed two university courses covering the history of Jews in Azerbaijan, including undergraduate and postgraduate courses on multicultural-

ism. The BIMC has also published a textbook on Azerbaijani multiculturalism that contains material for teaching about the history of Jews in Azerbaijan.

Belgium



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Belgium. Although there are no special programmes or professorships on the Holocaust, the subject is included in more general courses on Jewish history, literature and culture. Specific centres for research on Jewish studies exist, and are listed in Annex 4.

In 2007, Belgium's Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (CEGESOMA) published a government-commissioned study on the role of the Belgian authorities in the persecution of Jews during the Nazi occupation of Belgium (1940–1944). The CEGESOMA institute is funded by the Federal Government, while local governments provide support to other research institutions, including the University of Antwerp and the Brussels Free University.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are taught at the secondary and upper secondary levels and covered in school textbooks. Education is an exclusive competence of Belgium's three communities (regional authorities) and, as such, teaching about the Holocaust varies depending on the educational policies adopted by each community.

In Flanders, the Holocaust is taught as part of the core curriculum, which contains learn-

ing objectives that students are expected to meet by the end of a specific grade. These objectives are determined by the Flemish Parliament and provide a framework for the authorities to develop and deepen teaching about the Holocaust.

In the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, the Holocaust is taught as part of history and philosophy classes. This teaching is supplemented by visits to memorial sites in Belgium and abroad and opportunities to meet and talk to survivors and witnesses. According to a federal decree, school projects dealing with the Holocaust are selected and funded every year with the aim of encouraging younger generations to reflect on the threat of intolerance and of promoting democratic values.

Students from the German-speaking community also have the chance to participate in commemorative initiatives organized by federal and provincial institutions, including study trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau and to Mauthausen.

Training courses covering the Holocaust are available for teachers. In Flanders, the Special Committee for Remembrance Education is tasked with supporting the teachers involved in remembrance education. The Committee and its partners have also developed teaching materials covering the Holocaust.

Teachers from the Wallonia-Brussels Federation can participate in training events provided by Yad Vashem and have many educational tools at their disposal to aid teaching about the Holocaust, including Belgian-related events. In 2017, a teacher training course was held for some 50 teachers from the Belgian

German-speaking community, Germany and Luxembourg. The training course was conducted in co-operation with two memorial organizations: the Fort Breendonk and the Kazerne Dossin Memorial, Museum and Documentation Center in Mechelen.

Bulgaria



The Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are subjects of academic research in Bulgaria. There are approximately ten academic institutions with active programmes specializing in teaching and researching the Holocaust. The state budget provides subsidies and additional funds to support these research institutions, on top of funds allocated through a special fund for scientific research projects. Additionally, Holocaust research is supported by the Archives State Agency, which grants full access to its archives.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are all subjects of education in Bulgaria and are also covered in education textbooks. These topics are taught at secondary, upper secondary, college and university levels. Holocaust education is part of the mandatory national education curriculum. The Holocaust is taught as part of studies on World War II at lower and upper secondary levels, and within civic education classes at upper secondary level. It can also be taught as part of other subjects, such as philosophy and literature.

Furthermore, the undergraduate programme in Hebrew Studies at the University of Sofia

contains a module on history, as part of which the study of anti-Semitism and the Holocaust is mandatory. The module also contains elective courses on the Bulgarian Jewish community and the Holocaust. A master's programme on Modern Bulgaria at the same university also includes a course on Bulgaria and the Holocaust.

Although the core curriculum does not cover the Roma and Sinti genocide, in 2002 this topic was included as an elective subject and is studied by around 5,000 students in 230 schools. The subject was included at the initiative of the "Amalipe" Centre for Interethnic Dialogue and Tolerance within a project implemented with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science. Teaching [manuals](#), [textbooks](#) and other aids have also been published as part of the project.

On 10 March – Bulgaria's Holocaust Memorial Day – many schools throughout the country commemorate the Holocaust with a "Lesson on Dignity" delivered during classes on history, literature, arts, philosophy and during class meetings. The lessons involve meetings with victims and survivors, the screening of documentaries and films, the presentation of students' research projects and visits to memorial sites and museums.

A number of NGOs also organize relevant nation-wide and regional competitions involving students from across the country. Each November, students from Bulgaria commemorate the Holocaust by planting crocuses that blossom around Holocaust Memorial Day, as part of a project developed by the Holocaust Education Trust Ireland.

Moreover, different educational activities are organized as part of International Roma Day on 8 April. These include school festivals based on Roma culture and folklore, remembrance ceremonies, public lessons and discussions on the Roma genocide and Roma history, student competitions, film screenings and cultural events.

Teacher training about Holocaust education is provided to teachers in partnership with Yad Vashem. Since 2014, 25 Bulgarian teachers have participated in seminars in Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies. Further to this, since 2016 follow-up seminars have been organized annually to allow previous participants in Yad Vashem's training courses to share their teaching experiences and good practices. Regional seminars allow Yad Vashem course participants to disseminate knowledge among teachers who have not participated in the seminars. Regional educational departments also organize public lessons led by participants in the Yad Vashem training courses that are open to educators, students, civil society organizations, museum experts and others.

Teacher training programmes are also organized by the Olga Lengyel Institute for Holocaust Studies and Human Rights and the

Memorial Library. Since 2005, the institute has held summer seminars for Bulgarian educators with the aim of incorporating teaching about the Holocaust into Human Rights education. Teacher training is also provided as part of a Council of Europe programme on preserving the memory of the Holocaust and preventing crimes against humanity, which in 2017 brought together teachers from Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for a regional seminar organized by the Shoah Memorial in Paris, with support from the German Federal Foreign Office. The seminar provided teacher training on Holocaust remembrance and on preventing racism, anti-Semitism and hate speech. A follow-up seminar will take place in Sofia in 2018. Furthermore, an online [Holocaust Education Resource Center](#) provides lesson plans, historical information, links, book reviews, movie recommendations and other materials. The website is developed by staff of the Dimcho Debelianov Hebrew School in Sofia and academics from the Sofia University Centre for Jewish Studies.

The Center for Jewish Studies (CJS) at Sofia University is a team of interdisciplinary scholars and is currently the foremost institution for Jewish studies in Bulgaria. The CJS has organized several teacher training courses and activities for educators, university professors, secondary school teachers, educational experts and students, and has also developed relevant courses for undergraduate and master's programmes on Public Administration.

Finally, the "Amalipe" Centre provides in-service training events for teachers on Roma folklore, history and culture. These events also cover the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust.

Canada



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Canada. There are six academic centres focused on teaching and researching these topics, but many Canadian universities also have study programmes touching on the Holocaust. In addition, [Library and Archives Canada](#) holds official government records relating to the Holocaust, as well as private records donated by individuals and organizations.

The government funds Holocaust education through mainstream financial support provided to the provinces and territories for post-secondary education. The government has also funded conferences and research through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are studied in schools and discussed in textbooks in Canada. Holocaust education can begin in the fourth or fifth grade and continue throughout elementary school, secondary school and post-secondary levels of education. Although provincial and territorial governments are responsible for education in Canada, teaching about the Holocaust is part of mandatory courses on

social studies and/or history. The Holocaust is taught as part of studies on World War II and is integrated into teaching about racism, genocide, human rights and social justice. Holocaust education can also be part of courses on philosophy, anthropology, psychology, arts and religious education, and also features in civic and citizenship studies. The extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are also covered by Holocaust education. On 11 November, many schools organize awareness-raising activities where students can meet survivors and learn about the Holocaust.

Teachers can participate in teacher training courses on the Holocaust that also cover the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups. Such training courses are mostly provided by NGOs and place the Holocaust in the context of events leading up to World War II, while linking the topics to Canadian history and contemporary social justice issues. Moreover, teachers are trained on how to encourage students' critical thinking about ideologies that led to the Holocaust and measures to prevent future genocides. The teacher training also offers a platform to discuss how to link teaching about the Holocaust to other subjects, such as social studies, language arts and fine arts.

Denmark



In Denmark, the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research conducted by the Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies of the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS). Funding for the DIIS is provided by the government.

The Holocaust and crimes against other victim groups are taught in schools at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels. The Holocaust is also discussed in textbooks. Danish teachers can participate in teacher training opportunities offered by the DIIS on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups.

Finland



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of research by academic institutions, including the University of Helsinki, which has active programmes focused on teaching and researching these topics. Research institutions are supported by the government through the Academy of Finland's funding system and through a network of private foundations. An exception to this funding system is the research project on Finland, "Prisoners-of-War and Extraditions", which is directly funded by the government under the auspices of the National Archive. The project aims to study the treatment of Soviet prisoners of war and wartime Finland's ties to the Holocaust.

The topics of Jewish studies, including post-Holocaust issues and memory policy, as well as the history of the Finnish SS movement and Waffen-SS volunteers, have gained increasing attention in recent times.

Researchers have also shown an interest in property restitution issues. It is hoped that this growing research interest in the Holocaust, as well as a five-year research project funded by the Academy of Finland on "Finland and the Final Solution", will provide Finland with an historical overview on its relation to the Holocaust.

In the field of Roma studies, the Center for Nordic Studies of the University of Helsinki has conducted several projects, two of which are on-going. The projects are "Roma and Nordic Studies: Security practices of the Majority Strategies of the Minority", funded by the Finnish Academy, and ["Diverging Fates: travelling Circus People in Europe under National Socialism"](#), funded by the IHRA, the Foundation of the Shoah Memorial in Paris, the Finnish Academy and the Finnish Kone Foundation.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed

ted against other victim groups are studied at secondary and upper secondary and college and university levels, and are also discussed in education textbooks. The Holocaust has been taught in schools since the 1980s, with history textbooks containing documents, survivor and witness testimonies, articles, images and maps of concentration camps. The new national core curriculum for basic and upper secondary education deals comprehensively with human rights, providing specific guidelines that make study of the Holocaust a compulsory part of classes on history, philosophy/ethics, religion and life studies. Municipalities and schools are free to develop their curricula along these guidelines, and to add content and details at their discretion. In many upper secondary schools, supplementary activities related to the Holocaust include study visits to Auschwitz-Birkenau, a temporary exhibition on Anne Frank, for which students are trained as guides, as well as other activities implemented in co-operation with Finnish Schools and the Jewish societies of Helsinki and Turku.

In Jewish Schools, the Holocaust is taught as part of the history of World War II. Students also study literature dealing with the Holocaust during language classes. Together with the Jewish community, additional activities are organized and young students are supported in their participation in the March of the Living.

In-service teacher training on the Holocaust is available, with a focus on multicultural skills and human rights teaching, and is funded by the government. In-service training on the Holocaust has also been provided for history, religious studies and ethics teachers, together with seminars for teachers and policymakers. The University of Tampere conducts an in-service teacher training project to develop a Holocaust study programme customized to the Finnish context. Finally, teachers as well as other school staff are also trained on countering discrimination, racism, fostering social inclusion and promoting dialogue among religions through a ten-point action plan called "[Meaningful Finland](#)".

Germany



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are subjects of research in academic institutions in Germany, and the government provides funding for these institutions.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are also taught in schools at the secondary and upper secondary level, and at the college and university level. These three topics are also covered in textbooks. There is no nation-wide education curricu-

lum in Germany, but the subjects of National Socialism and the Holocaust form a significant part of the curricula of all federal states. The subject is not only addressed during history classes, but also as part of political and social studies, religious studies and while studying German literature, including diaries written during that period.

The Federal Agency for Civic Education provides teacher training opportunities on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups.

Greece



The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Greece. The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki has an active programme focused on teaching and researching the Holocaust, with other institutes engaged in researching the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups. These institutions are funded by the state.

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied in schools at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels, and are also covered in textbooks. The teaching of the extermination and persecution of Roma also forms part of studies about the Holocaust, and students are encouraged to use online sources to learn more.

Schools in Greece co-operate with foreign schools in projects that aim to raise awareness about the Holocaust. One such project, involving a German and a Polish school, focuses on people who came to the aid of persecuted individuals regardless of their race, nationality or religion. Another project involves schools in the United States and aims at collecting information on crimes against humanity in the 20th century. Finally, the General Secretariat for Religious Affairs and the Jewish Museum of Greece run an annual video competition for students on [the Holocaust and the Greek Jews](#).

Teachers can benefit from training seminars on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups. Information on how best to cover these subjects is also included in manuals for secondary school history teachers.

Holy See



The Catholic Church considers Holocaust education and commemoration an important matter that should be promoted at all levels of Church life. In 1985, the Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews issued

a document titled the “Correct Way to Present the Jews and Judaism in Preaching and Catechesis in the Roman Catholic Church”, which refers explicitly to anti-Semitism and the need for adequate education to counter it.

Hungary



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of research by academic institutions in Hungary. The institutions are funded by the Ministry of Human Capacities. Another institution – the House of Terror Museum – is funded by the Hungarian government.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups are taught within the Hungarian education system at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels. These topics are also covered in textbooks. The government is responsible for approving the curriculum, textbooks and teaching materials, including the inclusion of the Holocaust. The Holocaust is taught as part of a number of subjects, including history, civics, literature and language and ethics. Students spend on average between 12 and 15 hours on the history of World War

II and the Holocaust each year, depending on their school level. Since 2001, 16 April has been commemorated in Hungarian schools, with schools deciding which activities to conduct to raise awareness about the Holocaust, including visits to the Holocaust Memorial Center and other memorial sites, ceremonies, film screenings and specialized tours. In 2016, the [results of research](#) into Holocaust Memorial Days in schools were presented.

Teachers can participate in teacher training on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups. Training programmes are organized by the Ministry of Human Capacities with support from the State Secretariat for Social Affairs and Social Inclusion. The State Secretariat also supports civil society organizations that conduct training events dealing with the Holocaust. Additional resources can be found on the website of [the Hungarian Institute for Educational Research and Development](#).

Iceland



The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Iceland.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups are taught in schools

and are covered in history classes in upper elementary and high schools, as well as in colleges.⁷¹ The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups are also covered in textbooks.

⁷¹ The information on teaching of the Holocaust in Iceland is taken from the previous submission of the Holocaust Memorial Days questionnaire (2014).

Ireland



The Holocaust is the subject of research in academic institutions in Ireland.

Although Holocaust education is not a mandatory part of the national education curriculum, teachers and students are encouraged to promote awareness of the Holocaust and modern challenges to fundamental human rights. The Irish Department of Education and Skills does not produce or approve textbooks, but schools are provided with the scope to examine issues such as the Holocaust. Students learn about the Holocaust in a number of subject areas, including citizenship education and history studies.

Starting in primary school, students are encouraged to engage with the issue of human rights, including modern examples of failures to respect human rights. In lower secondary school, all students examine contemporary human rights issues in-depth in classes on Civic, Social and Political Education (CSPE). One of the key learning outcomes of a new curriculum for the lower-secondary level is that “students will be able to explore the significance of geno-

cide, including the causes, course and consequences of the Holocaust.”

Many students also have the opportunity to engage more deeply in historical issues during a recently developed transition year between secondary and upper secondary levels. In upper secondary school, students who study history as part of the Irish Leaving Certificate have the opportunity to examine the Holocaust in more detail, and may undertake individual research projects on the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during World War II.

In 2016, a new optional Leaving Certificate subject on politics and society was introduced. While not specifically focused on the Holocaust, the subject aims to develop students’ thinking on a range of key issues, by asking them to explore provocative and engaging questions.

The Holocaust Educational Trust of Ireland (HETI) provides teacher training with support from the Department of Education and Skills.

Italy



The Holocaust is not a subject of research in academic institutions in Italy.

However, the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied at the primary, secondary and upper

secondary levels, and are also covered in textbooks. The Italian national curriculum includes teaching about the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, and the Holocaust is now a main subject of teaching in high schools. Currently, the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research,

in co-operation with the Italian delegation to IHRA and the Union of the Italian Jewish Communities (UCEI), is working to create national guidelines for teaching about the Holocaust.

In order to raise awareness about the Holocaust in schools, each year the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and the UCEI support a national competition – “Young people remember the Shoah”. The winners are announced during the national commemorative ceremony on 27 January. Prior to Holocaust Memorial Day, a delegation of students and representatives from the Ministry of Education visit Auschwitz-Birkenau. Concerning the Roma and Sinti genocide, five schools and around 3,000 students

were involved in a project titled [“Together: From the Porajmos to the National Strategy for Roma and Sinti inclusion”](#). The project was part of awareness-raising initiatives to counter discrimination and racism, and was financed by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, UNAR (National Office against Racism) and the Department for Equal Opportunities. The [final conference of the project](#) in April 2017 resulted in the launching of an [awareness-raising campaign to counter prejudices against Roma and Sinti](#).

Teachers receive training to equip themselves with the skills and knowledge required to teach about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups.

Latvia



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of research in academic institutions in Latvia. In 1998, the President of Latvia established the Commission of the Historians of Latvia to research crimes against humanity committed in the territory of Latvia during successive occupations. A sub-commission was also established to deal specifically with the Holocaust. The University of Latvia’s Center for Judaic Studies also conducts research on the Holocaust. The Roma cultural centre has conducted research into the Roma genocide as part of a project aimed at breaking down stereotypes and fostering dialogue. There is acknowledgement in Latvia that more detailed and deeper research should

be undertaken on the subject of the Roma genocide in Nazi-occupied Latvia.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary, college and university levels. These topics form part of the mandatory history curriculum, approved and adopted by cabinet ministries. The Holocaust is also taught as part of other subjects, including the history of culture, social studies, civics and politics. The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups are covered in textbooks.

Since 2001, the Holocaust and anti-Semitism have been addressed as part of in-service training for teachers, developed with

guidance from historians and social science experts. Teachers participate in training about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups. In co-operation with Yad Vashem, the History Teacher's Association of Latvia organizes seminars on Holocaust education for teachers. The Ministry of Education and Science supports teachers' participation in the Yad

Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies. Information about the Roma genocide is included in a [teacher's guide on the inclusion of Roma pupils](#). Lastly, in 2015 research published on the Holocaust in the town of Jelgava, where prior to World War II Jews formed the largest minority, resulted in the production of a DVD for use as an aid when teaching about the Holocaust.

Liechtenstein



The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Liechtenstein.

The Holocaust is taught in schools in Liechtenstein at the secondary and upper secondary level as part of studies on World War II, nationalism and fascism, and is also covered in textbooks.

Lithuania



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Lithuania. Seven academic institutions have active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching about the Holocaust.

The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania (hereafter: the International Commission) conducts research into the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. The majority of these institutions are state-funded.

The Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are studied in schools at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels in Lithuania. These topics are also covered in textbooks, as is the subject of crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. In Lithuania, the Holocaust is taught as part of history classes on World War II and is included in the History Examination Programme. Students are also regularly taken for educational excursions to former ghettos.

Teachers can participate in training about the Holocaust and the extermination and perse-

cution of Roma and Sinti during World War II. The International Commission holds seminars for teachers about the Holocaust based on the latest historical research. Each year, teachers from Lithuania participate in an international seminar at the Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies in Israel.

The International Commission has established a "Tolerance Education Network" to

raise awareness about the Holocaust in schools. Educational centres within the network organize educational activities for schools and local communities and make Holocaust studies and research available to teachers, students and the general public.

Lastly, a conference on the Holocaust is regularly organized for students and teachers on International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Luxembourg



The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Luxembourg, with the University of Luxembourg holding active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching these topics.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in schools at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels, and are also covered in textbooks. Elementary knowledge of the Holocaust is provided to children at the early stage of primary school. The Holocaust is taught not only as part of history classes, but also through literature studied in language classes, as well as in "life and society" classes that cover human rights and the history of Jewish people. Teachers are given substantial freedom to teach the topic of the Holocaust according to their own vision.

Teachers can participate in training courses about the Holocaust, including those provided by the National Institute for Teacher Training. A number of NGOs organize relevant conferences, visits to memorial sites and courses abroad for teachers. These activities are usually funded by the state.

Other educational activities are held regularly to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, including trips to former concentration camps organized by the state, civil society organizations and schools. Conferences, workshops, screenings, exhibitions and other educational events are held on International Holocaust Memorial Day on 27 January. Special attention is given to making students aware of events that occurred in their immediate local surroundings and communities, thus creating a direct connection to the Holocaust. Focus is also given to ensuring students' active participation in educational initiatives.

Malta



The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Malta.

However, the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at second-

ary and upper secondary, and college and university levels in Malta, and are covered in textbooks. The Holocaust is taught with the use of printed and audio-visual materials, and through exhibitions aimed at promoting awareness and teaching about the Holocaust.

Moldova



The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Moldova, and the Academy of Science has active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching these topics.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National

Socialism are studied in school at secondary and upper secondary levels in Moldova. The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are also covered in textbooks.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

Monaco



The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Monaco.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in school at primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, and are also discussed in textbooks. At primary school level, students are introduced to these topics takes through readings

and discussions. At secondary school level, these topics are taught in history classes on World War II and through various activities, including theatre plays, art exhibitions, film screenings and readings.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

Norway



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Norway, at the state-funded Center for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels in Norway. There is no official information on whether these topics are included in education textbooks as textbooks are not officially approved in Norway.

The Norwegian education system focuses on competencies rather than content; as such, teaching about the Holocaust and anti-Semitism are not mandatory, and students are not required to demonstrate knowledge about the Holocaust on leaving school. However, the Holocaust and anti-Semitism are an integral part of teaching linked to a number of competencies, while tolerance and countering anti-Semitism are a part of schools' social mandate.

In elementary and secondary schools, students study the Holocaust as part of classes on Jewish culture and history, as well as within the social sciences. At the end of year 10, students are expected to be able to give an overview of Judaism and of important historical events such as the Holocaust. At upper secondary level, Judaism and the Holocaust are not a separate competency goal but instead are dealt with in history classes and religion and ethics classes.

In Norway, education must by law incorporate values expressed in different religions and philosophies, including those rooted in human rights, the common good and knowledge of and respect for other religions and beliefs. Upon graduation, students must have knowledge of fundamental principles of human rights and of the consequences of their violations.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. This training is provided by the Center for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities.

Poland



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic

research in Poland, with the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Jewish Historical Institute and a number of universities having active programmes dedicated to teaching and

researching these topics. This research is mostly funded by the state, but grants are also provided by public institutions.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are taught in schools at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, and are also present in textbooks. The Holocaust is taught as part of the national curriculum. In primary school, it is taught in history and social studies classes, with a focus on life in Nazi-occupied Poland. At the secondary level, the Holocaust is taught in history, social studies and Polish-language classes, including through the literary works about World War II and the history of the Jews in Poland.

In 2003, the Center for Education Development in Warsaw and the Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies in Israel launched a joint project that brings together some 150 young people from Poland and Israel each year, with the goal of overcoming stereotypes and fostering Polish-Jewish dialogue.

Among other initiatives, regular study visits to significant sites in Polish-Jewish history are supported by the Ministry of Education.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

Portugal



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Portugal.

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in school at primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, and are covered in textbooks, as is the subject of the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti. The study of the Holocaust is a compulsory part of the national history curriculum. It is taught at the third level of elementary education, and in secondary school for those studying socio-economic studies, languages and humanities – subjects that are assessed at the national level. The Holocaust is also addressed in other subjects, including Portuguese studies, foreign languages and philosophy, as well as within studies in citizenship and human rights.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust. The Ministry for Education promotes continuous teacher training on the issue of the Holocaust, in partnership with relevant teaching associations. The purpose of this is to create a network of instructors at the regional and national levels through the participation of training centres and universities. Moreover, a seminar on the Holocaust organized in co-operation with the Shoah Memorial in Paris will be held for the first time in 2018.

In 2016, the Association of History Professors held a one-day conference titled “Reflections on the Holocaust”, and in co-operation with the Memoshoa Association, the Ministry of Culture conducted a school competition to promote awareness of the Holocaust.

Romania



The Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are subjects of academic research in Romania, with a number of institutes conducting research on these topics.

The Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are studied at the secondary and upper secondary, and college and university level, and are also

covered in textbooks. At the secondary and upper secondary level, an elective course on the Holocaust exists, while at colleges and universities social science faculties offer compulsory and optional courses on the Holocaust.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti.

Serbia



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Serbia.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National

Socialism are subjects of education in Serbia at primary, secondary and upper secondary levels.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

Slovakia



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Slovakia. Several state-funded institutions conduct research on these topics, namely the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak National Museum, the Nation's Memory Institute and the

Museum of the Slovak National Uprising.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels. The topics are also covered in education textbooks.

At the primary and secondary levels, the Holocaust is taught as part of courses on the history of the 20th century, and is present in school-leaving exams on history. Moreover, the Holocaust is discussed in social studies classes on world religions and the rights of minorities, among others.

The extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti is taught as part of Holocaust education in primary and secondary schools, specifically within the topic of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. In general, the methods and the content of lessons on the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are left to the discretion of teachers.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. This training covers various topics related to these events.

Lastly, in order to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, the Ministry of Education designated 9 September as Holocaust Remembrance Day in all primary and secondary schools. On this day, schools organize various educational and commemorative events.

Slovenia



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Slovenia, with more than ten institutions conducting research on this topic.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels, and are also covered in textbooks. These topics are studied during history and civic education classes. In addition, activities are organized in schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, including exhibitions, workshops, theatre plays, children's operas, literature readings and documentary screenings.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. In particular, the Center of Jewish Cultural Herit-

age Synagogue Maribor organizes educational and training workshops for teachers on the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti. During the training, teachers exchange best practices while experts provide them with the necessary support to teach these subjects in a more profound way.

In addition, the National Education Institute conducts study groups for teachers to learn about developments in Holocaust education, based on the results of annual IHRA conferences. The Institute also occasionally sends groups of teachers to the Yad Vashem in Israel for training purposes.

Lastly, the Center of Jewish Cultural Heritage Synagogue Maribor organizes meetings and conferences and produces publications on the issues of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti, and has developed guidelines on commemorating and teaching these subjects.

Sweden



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Sweden, with the University of Uppsala having a department dedicated to the Holocaust and genocide studies.

However, there is no professorship for Holocaust studies in academic institutions. Research projects are funded with grants, which is why research into the Holocaust is not of a permanent character.

The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the secondary and upper secondary level, and are covered in textbooks. Although teachers and

schools in Sweden are given relative freedom to plan the teaching process, the Holocaust is explicitly mentioned in the curriculum and is therefore a mandatory subject.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. Teachers are individually responsible for identifying and participating in relevant teacher training programmes.

Schools in Sweden hold various activities to promote awareness about the Holocaust, including cultural events, excursions to memorial sites in Europe and projects related to the Holocaust.

Switzerland



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Switzerland, with the Universities of Basel and Bern having active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching the Holocaust. These universities are funded by their respective cantons.

The Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti are studied in Switzerland at secondary and upper

secondary, and college and university levels, and are also covered in textbooks. How these topics are taught varies greatly from one school to another.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, which include guided visits to Auschwitz and seminars at the Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies in Israel.

Turkey



The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Turkey.

The Holocaust is studied in schools at secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels, and is covered in textbooks. It is taught as part of classes on the social consequences of World War II. The Holocaust is also discussed in textbooks for classes on contemporary Turkish and world history, which detail human rights violations during World War II. At the college and university level, the Holocaust is taught to students of history, international relations, human rights and law.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust.

In 2012, a working group composed of representatives of the Ministry of National Educa-

tion and the Higher Education Council was established to discuss Holocaust education in Turkey. The working group participated in a conference on Holocaust education in Jerusalem organized by Yad Vashem.

Turkey closely co-operates with institutions such as the Anne Frank House, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Aladdin Project and Yad Vashem. These institutions have held various activities in Turkey related to the Holocaust, including a conference on Jewish professors who fled to Turkey from Germany and Austria as a result of the Holocaust. Other related activities include a summer camp on intercultural leadership, a seminar on Holocaust education, a teacher training programme on the Holocaust and a study visit for Turkish scholars to Yad Vashem.

Ukraine



A number of international academic conferences on the Holocaust have been held by the Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies (Tkuma). These conferences were attended by international scholars and public figures, and students and teachers were also involved. In addition, round-table discussions and meetings between teachers and well-known Ukrainian and foreign scholars have been organized to examine the challenges related to teaching about World War II and the Holocaust.

The Holocaust is studied in the eleventh grade of secondary school and forms part of the curriculum on world history and the history of Ukraine. The Holocaust is also covered in textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education and Science. A curriculum focusing on the historical, philosophical and ethical perspectives of the Holocaust has been developed for higher education institutions, while textbooks on the Holocaust are also available for school pupils, students and teachers. In some schools, the Holocaust is studied as an optional course.

Educational projects on the Holocaust have also been organized, including one focusing on the lessons of the Holocaust and the importance of tolerance. The Ministry of Education

also supports a creative competition for pupils, students and teachers organized each year by the Tkuma Institute.

United States



The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in the United States, with more than 130 universities having active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching these topics. Most of these research programmes are state-funded. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum also offers a number of academic programme outlets for scholars of the Holocaust, with these being partly state-funded.

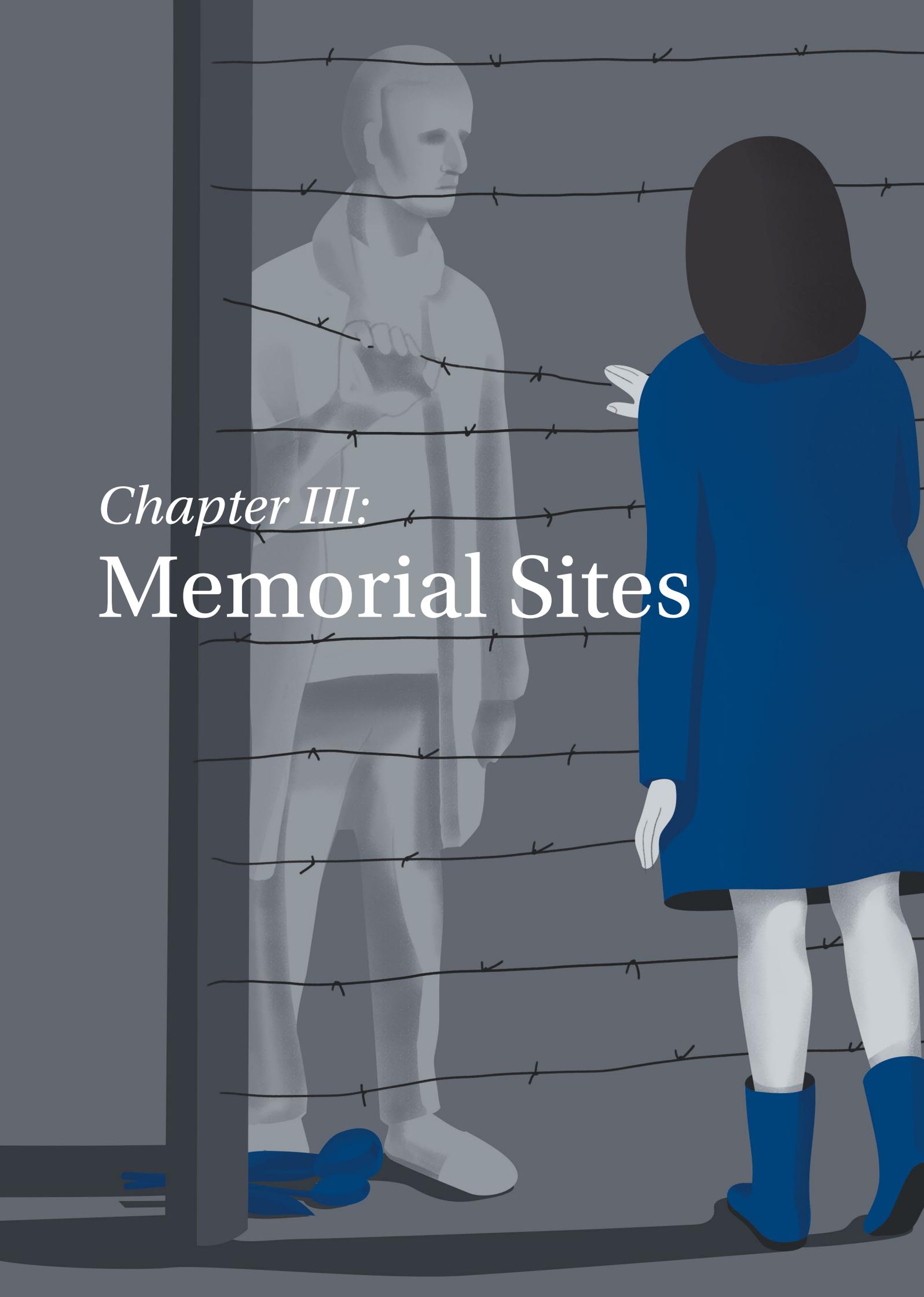
The Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels. These topics are also covered in education textbooks. There is no national education curriculum in the United States. However, many state governments have adopted Holocaust education mandates.

At the secondary school level, teaching about the Holocaust focuses primarily on the Holocaust and the Jewish experience. Some teachers mention other victim groups, although the extent to which details of their extermination and persecution is described is left to the discretion of each teacher.

At the university level, there are a great number of opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to undertake research on and learn about the many victims of the Nazis and their allies, including Jewish, Roma and Sinti and other victim groups persecuted in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Courses that teach the Holocaust and genocide are available at the majority of the approximately 2,500 colleges and universities in the United States.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum provides Holocaust education training and resources for teachers in all 50 states and 14 United States territories.

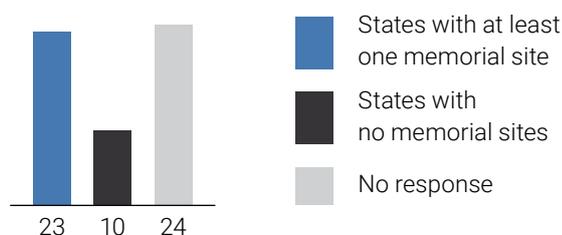
Lastly, many teachers, especially those who have participated in training courses at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, organize Days of Remembrance ceremonies at their schools. They often invite Holocaust survivors to speak in these forums, invite authors and other guest speakers, and initiate extracurricular programs that focus on the Holocaust.

An illustration on a dark grey background. On the left, a man in a light grey suit and white shirt stands behind a vertical post. He has his hands clasped in front of him and looks towards the right. On the right, a woman in a blue dress and blue boots stands with her back to the viewer, her right hand touching the barbed wire. Between them are several horizontal strands of barbed wire. The text 'Chapter III: Memorial Sites' is overlaid in white. The man's blue shoes are on the ground in front of him.

Chapter III:
Memorial Sites

Graph 1

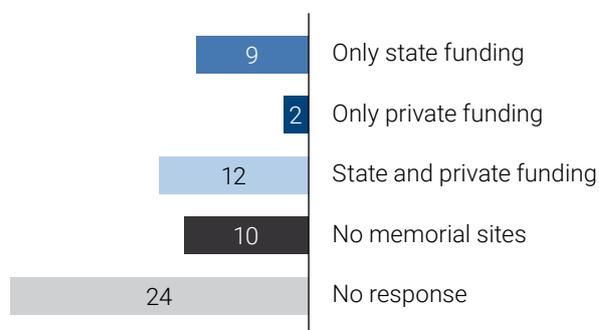
Number of participating States with memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism



Of the 36 OSCE participating States that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 33 answered the section on memorial sites.⁷² The data indicate that most states have at least one memorial site dedicated to the Holocaust, with ten of the 33 indicating that they do not have any memorial sites (Graph 1).⁷³ As such, 23 OSCE participating States confirmed that they have created memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism,⁷⁴ representing over two thirds of those that responded to the survey. This highlights the continuing determination throughout the OSCE region to support Holocaust education and commemoration through the creation of dedicated memorial sites.

Graph 2

Type of funding for all memorial sites



Graph 2 highlights that 21 states depend on the provision of state funding for these sites,⁷⁵ while nine states are solely dependent on this type of funding due to the absence of private funding for any memorial sites.⁷⁶ Only Slovenia and Switzerland indicate that their memorial sites rely exclusively on private funding, including the Swiss Memorial for Refugees during World War II. Of the 21 states with state-funded memorial sites, 12 also have privately-funded sites for commemorating the victims of this period.⁷⁷ This highlights the continuing relevance of private funding within Holocaust education and commemoration, while national authorities remain the main source of funding for memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism.

72 The 33 states that responded to the section on memorial sites are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. The Netherlands and Ukraine failed to complete this section of the questionnaire and are excluded from consideration in this figure. Azerbaijan provided information unconnected to memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism, and as such was categorized as not having completed this section.

73 The ten states where there are no memorial sites dedicated to the Holocaust are: Albania, Andorra, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Turkey.

74 The 23 states with memorial sites for victims of National Socialism are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

75 The 21 states that provide state funding for memorial sites are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark,

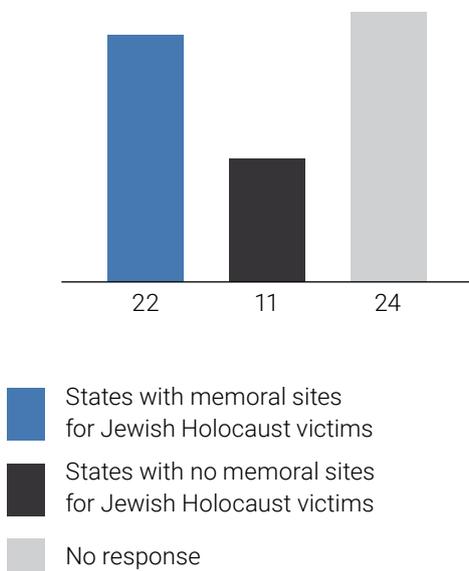
Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

76 The nine states where there is no private funding for memorial sites are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Poland and Portugal.

77 The 12 states with both state and privately-funded memorial sites are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

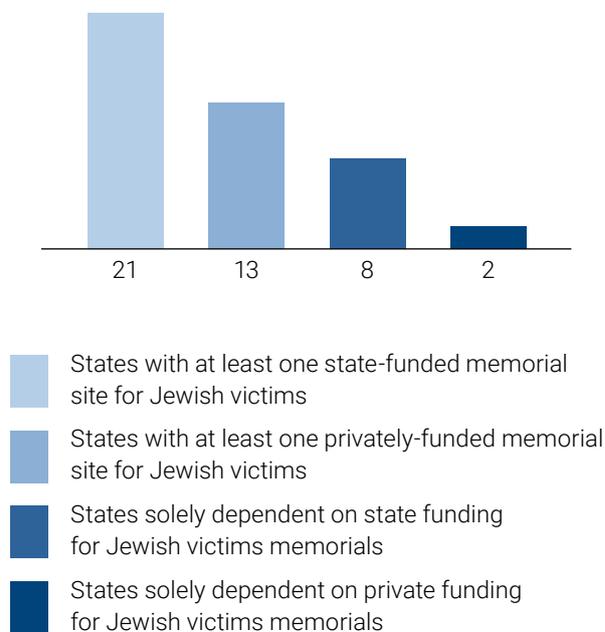
Graph 3

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



Graph 4

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims



Of those who responded to the survey, the majority of states (22) have at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust (Graph 3).⁷⁸ Portugal is the only state with a memorial site that does not specifically commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, but rather pays respects to refugees, including Jewish refugees.⁷⁹ Further information on memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims can be found in Annex 3.

Survey responses also highlighted the prevalence of state funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, with eight states solely dependent on state funding for these memorial sites.⁸⁰ Overall, 21 states hold at least one state-funded memorial site or museum for Jewish victims.⁸¹ A sizeable number of states (13) also rely on private funding for memorial sites commemorating Jewish victims of the Holocaust,⁸² although only two states – Slovenia and Swit

78 The 22 states with at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

79 In its response to the questionnaire Portugal specifically mentioned that the memorial primarily commemorates Jewish refugees who fled from Nazi persecu-

tion, which is why this memorial site is included in this section.

80 The eight states where all memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are state-funded are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland and Serbia.

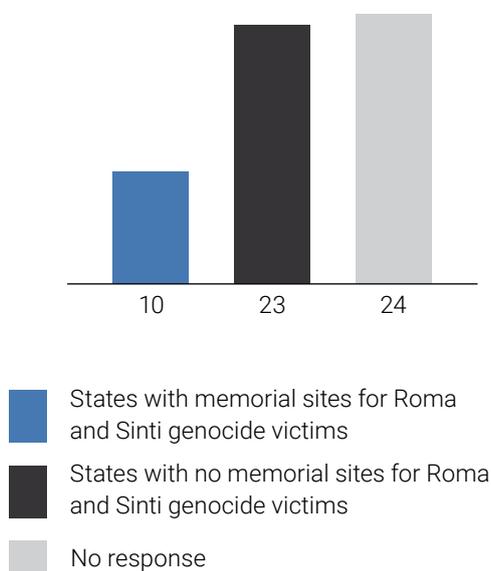
81 The 21 states with at least one state-funded memorial site for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

82 The 13 states with privately-funded memorial sites for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States.

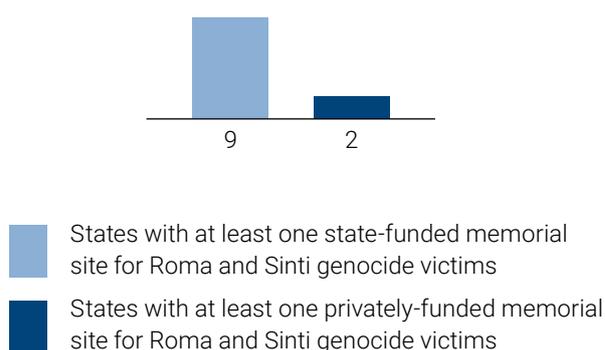
Graph 5

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



Graph 6

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



zerland – depend exclusively on private funding for these memorial sites (Graph 4).

Graph 5 indicates that Roma and Sinti victims are commemorated at memorial sites throughout the OSCE region, with ten OSCE participating States indicating that they have memorial sites for victims from this community (more information on these sites can be found in Annex 3).⁸³ This highlights the continuing determination across the OSCE region to

raise awareness of the Roma and Sinti genocide, such as that demonstrated by a recent initiative in Moldova to build a monument to Roma genocide victims.⁸⁴

The majority of these memorials are state-funded (in nine states),⁸⁵ except two privately-funded memorials in Hungary and Serbia (Graph 6). Further details can be found on memorial sites and their funding in Annex 3.

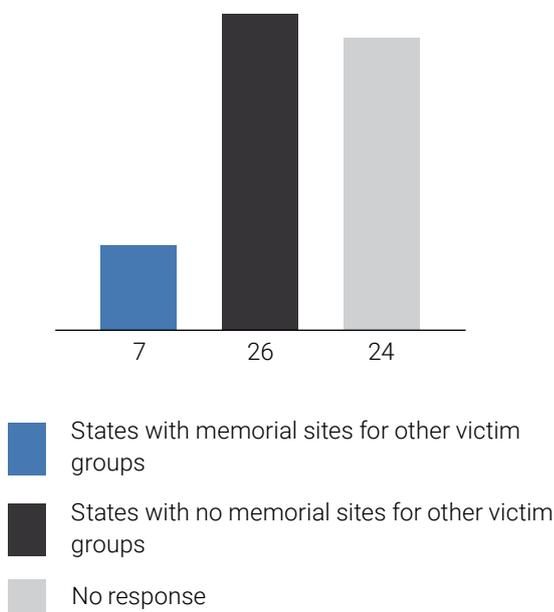
83 The ten states with memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

84 “Moldova will build a monument to Roma victims of the Holocaust”, 30 October 2017, www.pri.org/stories/2017-10-30/moldova-will-build-monument-roma-victims-holocaust.

85 The nine states where memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are state-funded are: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and the United States.

Graph 7

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

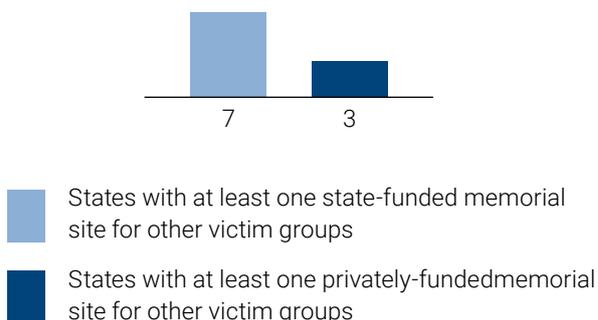


Only seven states indicated that they have memorial sites for other victim groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 7).⁸⁶ In most cases, these memorial sites are unique to the national context of those states. This is highlighted by the case of Slovakia, where the “Museum of the Slovak National Uprising” commemorates all those who were persecuted and exterminated during World War II.

The majority of memorial sites to commemorate other victim groups are state-funded (Graph 8). In Austria, for example, the state has funded multiple memorial sites, ranging from a monument for victims of political resistance to a memorial site for the victims of the Nazi “euthanasia” programme. Only the United States, Latvia and Austria indicate that

Graph 8

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups



they have privately-funded memorial sites for other victim groups of the Holocaust in addition to their state-funded sites.

The responses to this section of the questionnaire highlight a widespread recognition of the importance of memorial sites in educating people about the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. Nevertheless, there is still work to be done to ensure that people throughout the OSCE region have the opportunity to learn about and commemorate the victims of the Holocaust. OSCE participating States’ complete responses to this section of the questionnaire on memorial sites can be found in Annex 3.

86 The seven states with memorial sites for other victim groups are: Austria, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and the United States.

Chapter IV:
Best Practices



This chapter summarizes best practices identified by participating States in Holocaust commemoration, education and research and memorial sites. The best practices featured in this chapter are based on participating States' responses, and include examples referenced in earlier chap-

ters as well as those not mentioned previously. This chapter is intended to provide ideas and initiatives that other participating States may consider applying in their Holocaust commemoration and education activities.

Albania

Education and research

From 29 October to 3 November 2016, a theoretical and practical seminar on "Holocaust Teaching" at the Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies brought together Albania's history teachers, educational specialists and representatives of the Ministry of Education and Sports to discuss pedagogical approaches to Holocaust education.

The seminar training sessions consisted of:

- Theoretical information on issues such as Judaism, Jewish life before the war, anti-Semitism in Europe and the main phases of the Holocaust.
- The Yad Vashem approach to Holocaust teaching, which focuses on interactive teaching and learning methods such as the use of specific situations, historical and documentary films, postcards and labels and group work discussions, among others.

A special session was dedicated to the role of Albanians in protecting Jews during World War II. The session drew on real-life examples to highlight this example of solidarity and civic responsibility and how it might be applied in teaching to convey moral values.

The training seminar also included visits to specific Yad Vashem campus sites, including the Children's Memorial, the Memory Hall, the Memorial to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and the Yad Vashem Historical Museum.

Andorra

Education and research

Andorra has participated in the "[Reading and writing with Anna Frank](#)" project. This travelling exhibition for students aged 9 to 15 features a number of workbooks, along with a historical film clip and a variety of manuals for teachers and exhibition supervisors.

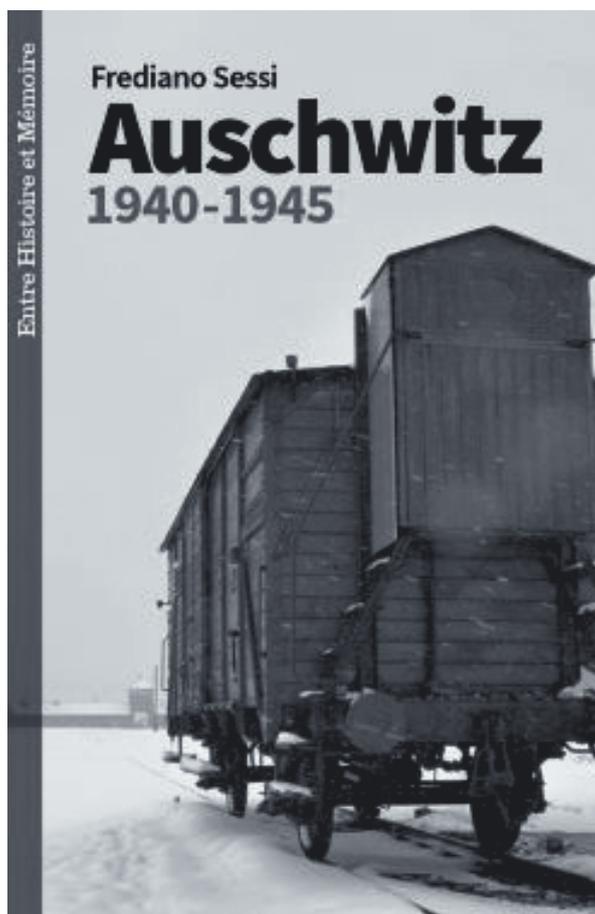


Austria

Education and research

Each year, Austria holds a Central Seminar – a three-day teacher training seminar for approximately 100 participants that focuses on various themes related to National Socialism and the Holocaust at alternating venues all over Austria. It aims to bring teachers up-to-date with the latest research and teaching methods, including by applying modern technology.

Austria's Institute for Historical and Political Education on the Holocaust and National Socialism runs various projects in the field of education in co-operation with other institutions. These include a mobile app titled "Fleeing from the Holocaust" that integrates taped survivors' testimonies for use in German-speaking classrooms. Meanwhile, the internet-based learning tool "Stories that Move" is designed to help teachers tackle anti-Semitism, racism and discrimination. Further information about the activities of the Institute can be found at: www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich.



Publication cover. (Auschwitz Foundation)

Belgium

Education and research

In 2008, the Special Committee for Remembrance Education (BCH – Bijzonder Comité voor Herinneringseducatie: herinneringseducatie.be) was created, and has since become the Ministry of Education's main partner for remembrance education, including Holocaust education. This committee is made up of specialist institutions engaged in remembrance education, namely Kazerne Dossin (formerly the Jewish Museum of Deportation and Resistance), the National Memorial Fort Breendonk, the Auschwitz Foundation, the In Flanders Fields Museum, the War Veterans Institute, Belgium's pedagogical advisory services and the Ministry of Education and Training. The committee supports teams of teachers engaged in remembrance education by improving the transparency and quality of teaching. The Holocaust features in some of the materials, seminars and projects developed by the BCH and its partners, including the Auschwitz Foundation (www.auschwitz.be).

Bulgaria

Commemoration

In November 2008, Bulgaria's State Institute of Culture developed an exhibition titled "The Power of Civil Society: The Fate of Jews in Bulgaria 1940 – 1944", held in collaboration with the Centre for Jewish Studies at Sofia University. The exhibition has since been shown in more than 30 countries around the world. Prominent hosts of the exhibition include Bulgaria's National Assembly, the United Kingdom Parliament, the European Parliament and the Palais des Nations in Geneva, among others.

The exhibition contains photographs, manuscripts and texts that tell the little-known story of the resistance of Bulgarian society to Nazi efforts to deport Bulgaria's Jewish population during World War II. It chronicles civil society's resistance to the anti-Semitic policies of Bulgaria's pro-Nazi regime, including the efforts to prevent Bulgarian Jews from being sent to death camps. It also tells of the deportation of 11,343 Jews from the Bulgaria-controlled territories in March 1943, and pays tribute to the victims of the Holocaust. The aim of the exhibition is to show that personal and political courage, civic conscience and determination can counteract brutal policies, and to convey a message about the power of the free spirit.

The exhibition is also an important component of activities organized by the Bulgarian diplomatic missions to commemorate 27 January and 10 March. In 2017, it was on display in Kiev and Odessa region (Ukraine), Brussels, Helsinki, Toledo and Frankfurt. The exhibition's opening is often accompanied by lectures, talks and the screening of documentary and feature films about the events that prevented some of Bulgaria's Jews from being sent to the death camps. In implementing these activities, the Bulgarian diplomatic missions work closely with local authorities, Jewish communities, Holocaust memorials, museums and educational centres, civil society, as well as with the embassies of Israel and other countries.

The exhibition panels have also been donated to local partners, becoming part of their museum funds and collections. The forthcoming 75th anniversary in March 2018 provides an opportunity to upgrade the exhibition and reinforce its messages to communicate the importance of tolerance and respect for fundamental human rights, and the need to counter anti-Semitism, xenophobia and hate speech.



Holocaust Memorial
in Plovdiv, Bulgaria.
(Wikimedia Commons)

Education and research

Bulgaria's Archives State Agency has granted full access to its archives, making information about the Holocaust public for the largest possible audience of experts, the general public and international partners. In 2013, the Archives State Agency launched a website, "The Jewish Community in Bulgaria", which contains an online collection of hundreds of original documents on the fate of Bulgarian Jews during World War II: archives.bg/jews.

Bulgaria's Centre for Jewish Studies at Sofia University has developed a sample lesson to be delivered in schools on Bulgaria's memorial day (10 March). The "Lesson on Dignity" is available via an online Holocaust Education Resource Centre, together with other historical factsheets and teaching materials. The content and teaching methods of individual lessons are designed to meet the specific interests of the students depending on their age and learning needs. A sample "Lesson on Dignity" can be found online (in Bulgarian): www.holocausteducentre-bg.org/publikacii-proekti/razrabotki-na-uchiteli/.

Bulgaria has also established a system of regional, national and international contests and competitions that engage students from across the country in using different media – including art, poetry, essays, multimedia and posters – to tell the story of the Holocaust. In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Science organized a nation-wide contest for students to create a poster marking the 70th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

Hungary

Other

Since 2014 – designated as a Holocaust Memorial Year in Hungary – the Hungarian government has undertaken extensive restorations and repairs to sites of significance for Jewish communities, including Jewish cemeteries, graveyards, tombs and synagogues.

Lithuania

Memorial sites

Every year on 23 September, Lithuanian civil society organizes a "memory road" initiative, which involves visits to sites of mass killings across the country.

Education and research

Lithuania has produced a dedicated publication for teachers on Holocaust education. The publication, "Why, how and what do we teach about the Holocaust?", was written in Lithuanian and prepared in accordance with IHRA recommendations.

Luxembourg

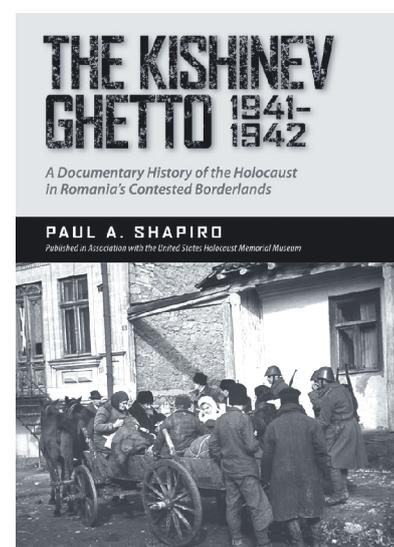
Education and research

In 2013, the government commissioned a study on the role of the Luxembourg authorities in the Nazi persecution of the Jewish Community during the country's occupation. The final report, written by University of Luxembourg researcher Vincent Artuso and validated by a panel of respected national historians, was presented on 9 February 2015, and resulted in the Luxembourg government issuing an official apology to the Jewish Community on 9 June 2015.

Moldova

Education and research

On 9 February 2017, the Moldovan parliament hosted the launch of "The Chisinau Ghetto, 1941-1942" – a book by Paul A. Shapiro, Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. The book is the first major study of the historical events surrounding the creation, administration and liquidation of the Chisinau Ghetto from June 1941 until May 1942, and describes in detail the mass killings of Jews in Chisinau.



Publication cover. (*United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*)

Portugal

Education and research

On 27 January each year, the Ministry of Education releases a webinar on the Holocaust and related issues. This webinar takes the form of a conversation with a historian, a researcher or a diplomat and is accessible to all teachers for use in classrooms. More information can be found at: www.dge.mec.pt/ensino-do-holocausto.

Slovenia

Commemoration

In 2010, the "Shoah – Let Us Remember" project was developed in co-operation with a Maribor secondary school and with the support of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The project includes

exhibitions, scientific gatherings and cultural events, sometimes accompanied by publications. More information can be found at: www.sinagogamaribor.si/en/heritage/project-shoah-let-us-remember/.

“Stone Tears” is an international project focused on developing strategies and educational materials for the permanent commemoration of three memorial days (27 January, 26 April and 2 August) to remember Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during this time. The project promotes and encourages remembrance activities both in Slovenia and in neighbouring countries. More information can be found at: www.sinagogamaribor.si/en/heritage/project-stone-tears/.



Memorial sites

With the aim of remembering individual victims of the Holocaust, the Maribor Synagogue initiated the “Stumbling Stones” project. As part of the project, data on individual victims are engraved in memorial stones fitted with brass plaques. These stones are laid into pavements outside the former homes of Holocaust victims. More information can be found at: www.sinagogamaribor.si/en/heritage/project-stolpersteine/.

“Stumbling Stones”
in Slovenia.
(Maribor Synagogue)

Education and research

The Center of Jewish Cultural Heritage Synagogue Maribor develops exhibitions on the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti that are lent to schools free of charge. The Center also produces various publications on the topic and distributes these to partner institutions. One such publication is a “Conceptual Framework for Remembrance and Learning about the Holocaust and Genocide of the Roma”, available at: www.sinagogamaribor.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/REMEMBRANCE-AND-LEARNING.pdf.

Sweden

Commemoration

Each year, a commemoration ceremony is held at Doverstorps refugee camp in Finspång, a small town in Sweden. The event commemorates the 8,000 refugees – mostly female Holocaust survivors – that arrived at the camp between 1944 and 1946. The ceremony is organized by members of a Holocaust Memorial Day network who meet twice a year to plan activities and exchange experiences from previous years’ events. The network was created by the regional government and consists of local government representatives, as well as teachers, librarians and civil society organizations.

A map showing the location of Holocaust Memorial Day events in Sweden is available at: www.levandehistoria.se/fakta-fordjupning/forintelsen/forintelsens-minnesdag/kalender-forintelsens-minnesdag.

United States

Commemoration

The website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (www.ushmm.org) provides a series of guidelines, resources and guidance documents for planning commemorative events aimed at ensuring that victims and survivors are respected and that the scope and scale of the Holocaust is recognized, while aiming to prevent the trivialization of history. These materials can be found at:

- www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance;
- www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/organizing-a-remembrance-event.

Education and research

At the broadest level, the United States government, via the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, notes that teaching the subject of the Holocaust requires a high level of sensitivity and keen awareness of the subject matter. The following instructions for teachers are particularly relevant:

- Define the term “Holocaust”
- Do not teach or imply that the Holocaust was inevitable
- Avoid simple answers to complex questions
- Strive for precision of language
- Strive for balance in establishing whose perspective informs the study of the Holocaust
- Avoid comparisons of pain
- Do not romanticize history
- Contextualize history
- Translate statistics into people
- Make responsible methodological choices



“Holocaust Days of Remembrance” poster.
(United States Holocaust Memorial Museum)

More specifically, teachers and educators are encouraged to draw on the practices outlined in UNESCO’s “Education about the Holocaust and preventing genocide: a policy guide” (unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002480/248071E.pdf).

Annexes

Annex 1.

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

Country	Participation	Funds	Country	Participation	Funds
Albania	Yes	No	Lithuania	Yes	No
Andorra	No response	No response	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Armenia	No response	No response	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No response	No response
Austria	Yes	Yes	Malta	No response	No response
Azerbaijan	Yes	No response	Moldova	Yes	No
Belarus	No response	No response	Monaco	No	No
Belgium	Yes	No	Mongolia	No response	No response
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	No response	Montenegro	No response	No response
Bulgaria	Yes	No	Netherlands	No	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Norway	Yes	No response
Croatia	No response	No response	Poland	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No response	No response	Portugal	Yes	No
Czech Republic	No response	No response	Romania	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Russian Federation	No response	No response
Estonia	No response	No response	San Marino	No response	No response
Finland	Yes	Yes	Serbia	Yes	Yes
France	No response	No response	Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No response	No response	Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Spain	No response	No response
Greece	Yes	Yes	Sweden	Yes	No
Holy See	No response	No response	Switzerland	No	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Tajikistan	No response	No response
Iceland	No response	No response	Turkey	Yes	No
Ireland	No	No response	Turkmenistan	No response	No response
Italy	Yes	Yes	Ukraine	Yes	No response
Kazakhstan	No response	No response	United Kingdom	No response	No response
Kyrgyzstan	No response	No response	United States	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	No response	Uzbekistan	No response	No response
Liechtenstein	Yes	No			

Yes
 No
 No response
 Not applicable

Annex 2.

Overview of teaching and teacher training about the Holocaust

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

ted against other victim groups under National Socialism are taught in the OSCE region, as well as 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	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Armenia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Belarus	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Belgium	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cyprus	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Yes

No

No response

Not applicable

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	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holy See	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kyrgyzstan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	
Mongolia																	
Montenegro																	
Netherlands																	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Romania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Russian Federation																	
San Marino																	
Serbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain																	
Sweden	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tajikistan																	
Turkey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Turkmenistan																	
Ukraine	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
United Kingdom																	
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan																	



Annex 3.

State and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in the OSCE region

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		
Andorra		
Armenia		
Austria	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Memorial, Judenplatz, Vienna. • Aspang Railway Station Memorial, Place of the Victims of Deportation, Vienna. • 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 Hohenems/Vorarlberg. <p><i>For Roma and Sinti victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the site of the former camp at Lackenbach/Burgenland. • Permanent exhibition on the persecution of Sinti and Roma at the Documentation Centre of Austrian Roma in Vienna. • Memorial at the site of the former camp at Weyer, Upper Austria. • Memorial at the site of the former camp at Maxglan, Salzburg. <p><i>For other victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartheim Castle Memorial to victims of the Nazi's "euthanasia" programme, Upper Austria. • Spiegelgrund Memorial to victims of the Nazi's "euthanasia" programme, Vienna. • Morzinplatz Memorial and permanent exhibition for victims of the political resistance at the site of the former Gestapo headquarters in Vienna. • Former execution site at Vienna Criminal Court (Landesgericht Wien). • National Memorial for victims of Nazi justice at Vienna's Central Cemetery (Zentralfriedhof). 	<p><i>For Jewish and other victim groups:</i> No further details provided.</p>
Azerbaijan		
Belarus		

Yes
 No
 No response

Country	State-Funded Museums or Memorial Sites	Privately-funded Museums or Memorial Sites
Belgium	<p><i>For Jewish and Roma and Sinti victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights (Dossin Barracks) in Mechelen. Kazerne Dossin is a not-for-profit institution funded by the Flemish Government and by the city of Mechelen. • Territoires de la Mémoire in Liège. 	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Bulgaria	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, from where Jews were deported to Nazi Germany. 	
Canada	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Holocaust Monument Act (2011) directed the establishment of a National Holocaust Monument. Opened on 27 September 2017, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights contains ten core galleries, covering a wide range of issues, including 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 World War II. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Montreal Holocaust Museum. • The Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre, Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre and Freeman Family Foundation Holocaust Education Centre also house permanent collections of Holocaust-related materials, including archival photographs, art, artefacts and survivor testimonies.
Croatia		
Cyprus		
Czech Republic		
Denmark	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dansk Jødisk Museum contains exhibitions about the history of Jews in Denmark, including the Holocaust. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i> No further details provided.</p>
Estonia		

 Yes

 No

 No response

Country	State-Funded Museums or Memorial Sites	Privately-funded Museums or Memorial Sites
Finland	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Monument to the eight deported Jews. 	
France		
Georgia		
Germany	<p><i>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victim groups:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>
Greece	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish Museum of Greece (Athens). 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>
Holy See		
Hungary	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holocaust Memorial Center. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danube Shoe Memorial in Budapest. • Emanuel tree at the Great Synagogue in Budapest. • Memorial to Forced Labour Servicemen. • Stolpersteins (stumbling stones) on street pavements. • Jewish Local History Site. <p><i>For Roma and Sinti Victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument to the Roma Holocaust.
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Museum of the Jews Deportation in Rome. <p><i>For Roma and Sinti victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial plaque in remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide in the Municipality of Laterza. 	
Kazakhstan		
Kyrgyzstan		
Latvia	<p><i>For Jewish and other victim groups:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>	<p><i>For Jewish and other victim groups:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>
Liechtenstein		
Lithuania	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holocaust branch of the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum. • The Kaunas 9th Fort memorial. 	

 Yes

 No

 No response

Country	State-Funded Museums or Memorial Sites	Privately-funded Museums or Memorial Sites
Luxembourg		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
Malta		
Moldova	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial sites in Chisinau and Balti. 	
Monaco	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two memorial stones at the cemetery of Monaco. 	
Mongolia		
Montenegro		
Netherlands		
Norway	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for studies of the Holocaust and religious minorities. • Jewish museum in Oslo. • Jewish museum in Trondheim. • The Falstad Centre. • Stiftelsen Arkivet. • Several memorial sites. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>
Poland	<p><i>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>	
Portugal	<p><i>For other victim groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vilar Formoso – Fronteira da Paz Museum/Memorial to Refugees and to Aristides Sousa Mendes. The Museum/Memorial was opened in August 2016 and pays homage to the thousands that came to Portugal seeking refuge from Nazi persecutions (mostly Jews in transit to other countries), and also to the work of the Portuguese consul in Bordeaux, Aristides Sousa Mendes, who issued numerous visas against the instructions of Salazar's government, and was subsequently persecuted and finally expelled from the civil service. He has recently been posthumously awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Liberty by the President. 	
Romania	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial at the site of the mass grave uncovered at Popricani. • Memorial for the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania (Bucharest), which also commemorates Roma and Sinti victims. <p><i>For Roma Victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial for the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania (Bucharest). 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Jewish Community in Bucharest.

 Yes

 No

 No response

Country	State-Funded Museums or Memorial Sites	Privately-funded Museums or Memorial Sites
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Banjica Concentration Camp. <p><i>For Roma and Sinti victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratište Memorial Complex at Jabuka. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of Roma Culture in Belgrade.
Slovakia	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovak National Museum. • Museum of the Jewish Culture. • Sered Holocaust Museum. <p><i>For Roma and Sinti victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovak National Museum – Museum of Roma Culture. <p><i>For other victim groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum of the Slovak National Uprising. 	<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish Community Museum.
Slovenia		<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Maribor and Lendava Synagogues, funded by the municipalities.
Spain		
Sweden		
Switzerland		<p><i>For Jewish victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial for World War II Refugees in Riehen.
Tajikistan		
Turkey		
Turkmenistan		
Ukraine		
United Kingdom		
United States	<p><i>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 	<p><i>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</i></p> <p>No further details provided.</p>
Uzbekistan		

Annex 4.

Institutions conducting research on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism

Albania

On the Holocaust:

- The Ministry of Education Sport and Youth of Albania.
- The Institute of Educational Development.
- Regional Educational Departments and Educational Offices.
- Faculty of History Philology of the University of Tirana.

Austria

On the Holocaust:

- All Austrian universities.
- Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI).
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW).
- Austrian Academy of Sciences.
- Mauthausen Memorial.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

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

Crimes against other victim groups:

- 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.

Azerbaijan

On the Holocaust:

- Baku State University.
- Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Belgium

On the Holocaust:

- Institute of Jewish Studies of the University of Antwerp.
- Institute of Jewish Studies at the Free University of Brussels (Institut Martin Buber).
- Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on the Holocaust and Human Rights.
- Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society.
- Foundation of Contemporary Memory.

Bulgaria

On the Holocaust:

- Sofia University, including at the Centre for Jewish Studies.
- 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.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- 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.

Canada

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes against other victim groups:

- 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.

Holocaust education centres in Canada:

- Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre.
- Freeman Family Holocaust Education Centre.
- Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre.
- Montreal Holocaust Museum.

Organizations providing Holocaust education:

Abbotsford Community Services, Asper Foundation, Atlantic Jewish Council, Azrieli Foundation, B'Nai Brith Canada, Calgary Jewish Community Council, Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs, Canadian Society for Yad Vashem, Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies, Facing History, Facing Ourselves, General Romeo Dallaire Genocide Institute, Holocaust Awareness Committee, Jewish Federation of Winnipeg, Israel Experience Centre, Asper Jewish Community Campus, Jewish Federation of Edmonton, Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada, Kamloops Cariboo Regional Immigrant Society, Kleinmann Family Foundation, Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan, Inc., Okanagan Jewish Community, Saint John Jewish Historical Museum, Victoria Holocaust Remembrance and Education Society, Winnipeg Foundation.

Denmark

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies of the Danish Institute for International Studies.

Finland

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- The University of Helsinki.

Germany

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against

other victim groups:

- Memorial and historic sites.
- Federal Agency for Civic Education.
- Universities.

Greece

On the Holocaust:

- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.
- Jewish Museum of Greece.

On crimes against other victim groups:

- Multiple universities in Greece.

Hungary

On the Holocaust:

- Holocaust Memorial Center (operated by the Holocaust Documentation Center Memorial Collection Public Foundation).

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Roma Research Institution – Romano Instituto Foundation.

On crimes against other victim groups:

- Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society (House of Terror).

Latvia

On the Holocaust:

- Commission of Historians of Latvia.
- University of Latvia, Center for Judaic Studies.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Roma Cultural Center.

Lithuania

On the Holocaust:

- International Commission for Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet regimes in Lithuania.
- Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania (LGGRTC).
- Lithuanian Institute of History.
- Vilnius University.
- Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University.
- Klaipeda University.
- Centre for Studies of the Culture and History of East European Jews.

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

- International Commission for Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet regimes in Lithuania.

Luxembourg

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- University of Luxembourg.

Moldova

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Moldovan Academy of Sciences.

Norway

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Center for studies of the Holocaust and religious minorities.

Poland

On the Holocaust:

- Polish Academy of Science.
- Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw.
- Some universities.

Romania

On the Holocaust and the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti:

- Babes Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca.
- University of Bucharest.
- Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași.
- University of Craiova.
- Vasile Goldiș Vest University of Arad.

Slovakia

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

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

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences.
- Slovak National Museum.

Sweden

On the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Hugo Valentin Centre at Uppsala University.

Switzerland

On the Holocaust:

- Centre for Jewish Studies at University of Basel.
- Institute for Jewish Studies at University of Bern.

United States

On the Holocaust:

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

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University.
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont.
- Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota.
- Holocaust Awareness Institute at the University of Denver.

On crimes committed against other victim groups:

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

Annex 5.

Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

Austria

- “Talking about it” mobile exhibition: www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/lernmaterial-unterricht/ausstellung-darueber-sprechen.
- Walking tour on the persecution of Jews in Vienna: www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/aktivitaeten/rundgang-wien/rundgang-wien-leben-und-verbreitung-der-juedischen-bevoelkerung-in-wien.

Bulgaria

- *The Power of Civil Society in a Time of Genocide: Proceedings of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church on the Rescue of the Jews in Bulgaria 1940-1944*, Albena Taneva and Ivanka Gezenko (eds.), Center for Jewish Studies, Sofia University Press St.Kliment Ohridski, 2005, jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded_files/The_Power_Of_Civil_Society_In_A_Time_Of_Genocide.pdf.
- K. Grozev and R. Marinova-Hristidi (eds.), *“The Jews in Eastern Europe and the USSR during the Second World War and the Cold War, 1939-1989: Proceedings of the international conference held in Sofia University on 2-3 November 2012”* (in Bulgarian), dialogueeurope.org/bg_BG/evreite-v-iztochna-evropa-i-svetskiya-syuz-po-vreme-na-vtorata-svetovna-vojna-i-studenata-vojna-1939-1989/.
- Review of “*Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe and Bulgaria: Legal Studies*” (Ed. Albena Taneva), Institute of Modern Politics, Sofia University Centre for Jewish Studies, Sofia, 2015”, Emil Cohen, (in Bulgarian), www.marginalia.bg/analizi/istoriyata-na-fakтите-sreshtu-virtualnata-istoriya-chiya-e-vinata-za-gibelta-na-11-343-evrei/.
- Varban Todorov and Nikolay Poppetrov (eds.), *“The Seventh Chamber of the People’s Court. A Forgotten Testimony on Anti-Semitism in Bulgaria, 1941 – 1944”* (in Bulgarian), Sofia, 2013, [jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded_files/NARODEN-SUD-EVREI-UVODNI-DUMI\[1\].pdf](http://jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded_files/NARODEN-SUD-EVREI-UVODNI-DUMI[1].pdf).
- *The Deportation of the Jews from Vardar Macedonia, Aegean Greece and Pirot. Documents of the Bulgarian archives* (in Bulgarian), Nadya Danova and Rumén Avramov (eds.), Sofia, 2013, volume 1: www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/T.1_palen.pdf; volume 2: www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/

[uploads/2017/04/T.2_Deportiraneto_na-evreite.pdf](http://www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/T.2_Deportiraneto_na-evreite.pdf).

- Nadya Danova, *“Bulgaria and the Holocaust: State of Research and Tasks, Bulgarian Helsinki Committee”*, 2012, www.bghelsinki.org/bg/publikacii/obektiv/nadia-danova/2012-12/blgariya-i-holokostt-sstoyanie-na-prouchvane-na-problema-i-zadachi/.
- “Curriculum in History and Civilisations for the 9th grade”, Kolev D., Krasteva A., Krumova T, in *Roads Retold: textbook for 5th - 8th grade students* (in Bulgarian), Veliko Tarnovo, Astarta, 2003, amalipe.com/files/file/romski%20folklor/pomagalo-5-8.pdf.
- “*Manual on Roma History and Culture*”, Teodora Krumova, Deyan Kolev et al., as part of the Contribution to the Role of Education – Educating Educators (CORE) project, Sofia, 2013, amalipe.com/files/publications/ManualFINAL.pdf.
- “*Information Factsheets on Roma History*” published by the Council of Europe as part of its Education of Roma Children in Europe project (in Bulgarian), coiduem.mon.bg/page.php?c=109&d=274.
- Digital Roma Archive developed by the South-West University Neofit Rilski in Blagoevgrad in 2016-2017 (in Bulgarian): roma-swu.weebly.com.
- Online Holocaust Education Resource Centre (in Bulgarian): www.holocausteducentre-bg.org.

Canada

- Library and Archives Canada holds official government records relating to the Holocaust, as well as private records donated by individuals or organizations: www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/holocaust/Pages/holocaust.aspx.
- Information about Canada and the Holocaust on the Canadian government’s official website: www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/canada-holocaust.html.

Finland

- Westerlund, L. (ed.): *POW Deaths and People Handed Over to Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939-55*.
- Silvennoinen, O.: *Geheime Waffenbrüderschaft. Die sicherheitspolizeiliche Zusammenarbeit zwischen Finnland und Deutschland 1933-1944*, Darmstadt, 2010.

- Muir, S. & Worthen, H. (eds.): *Finland's Holocaust. Silences of History*, (Basingstoke 2013).
- Holmila, A.: *Reporting the Holocaust in British, Swedish and Finnish Press*, (Basingstoke 2011).
- Muir, S.: *The Plan to Rescue Finland's Jews*, Holocaust and Genocide Studies 1/2016.
- Muir, S.: "Not on the Jewish Migration Route": Finland and Polish Holocaust Survivors, Yad Vashem Studies 1/2016.
- "Diverging Fates: Travelling Circus People in Europe under National Socialism", a project co-ordinated by the Center for Nordic Studies (CENS) at the University of Helsinki, www.divergingfates.eu.

Greece

- Winning entries of the video competition for students on "the Holocaust and the Greek Jews", organized by the General Secretariat for Religious Affairs and the Jewish Museum of Greece: www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL2J_qoFbHd57xEOcL-HVAKEHRS8gYVbDnU.

Hungary

- Information on education and curricula in Hungary: ofi.hu/sites/default/files/attachments/forras_biro_aletta.pdf; and ofi.hu/holokausztrol-az-iskolaban.
- Information on the Danube Shoe Memorial in Budapest: www.budapest.com/budapest_kalauz/latnivalok/muemlekek/cipok_a_duna_partjan_egymegrazo_emlekmu.hu.html.

Italy

- Information on the Ministry of Education's project "Together: From the Porajmos to the National Strategy for Roma and Sinti inclusion":
 - www.unar.it/unar/portal/?p=8374;
 - sites.google.com/view/progettoinsieme/home;
 - copernico.prato.it/news/progetto-insieme-sem-inario-conclusivo;
 - comunicati.comune.prato.it/generali/?action=dettaglio&comunicato=14201600001278;
 - iltirreno.gelocal.it/prato/cronaca/2017/04/22/news/tremila-studenti-lanciano-da-prato-una-campagna-contro-gli-stereotipi-1.15232166;
 - www.gonews.it/2015/02/04/memoria-al-museo-della-deportazione-si-ricorda-mezzo-milione-di-rom-e-sinti-divorati-nei-lager-nazisti.

Luxembourg

- Official site of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day at the Ministry for Education, Childhood and Youth: portal.education.lu/journeede-lamemoire.
- Non-exhaustive list of commemorations involving secondary schools:
 - Lycée du Nord, Shoah exhibition and witness event: www.lnw.lu/index.php/galerie-main-menu/galerie/vernissage-expo-shoah-26042016; and www.lnw.lu/index.php/galerie-main-menu/galerie/temoinage-shoah-28042016.
 - Lycée technique Mathias Adam, visit to Dachau: www.ltma.lu/index.php/2015-2016/352-dachau-2017.
 - Participation in the event commemorating the deportation of Luxembourg's Jews to Lietszmannstadt (Łódź): www.ltma.lu/index.php/elevs/projets/316-ceremonie-de-commemoration.
 - Lycée classic Echternach, participation in a Memorial Day: www.lce.lu/site/node/724.
 - Lycée Aline Mayrisch Luxembourg, talk by survivor Paul Sobol: www.laml.lu/photogallery/visite-de-monsieur-paul-sobol.
 - Lycée technique d'Ettelbruck, talk by survivor Paul Sobol: www.ltett.lu/?p=6427#more-6427.
 - Exhibition "Between Shade and Darkness": www.ltett.lu/?p=6424.
 - Atert-Lycée Rédange, visit to Auschwitz: www.alr.lu/departements/sciences/sciences-sociales/130-histoire/742-alr-zeien-vun-der-zweeter-generatioun.
 - Lycée Hubert Clement, visit to Auschwitz: www.lhce.lu/index.php/peri-pera/auschwitz.
 - Visit by survivor Gerd Klestadt: www.lhce.lu/index.php/galerie/annee-2016-2017/visite-gerd-klestadt.
 - Lycée Technique de Bonnevoie, "Against Forgetting" project, involving visits to Dachau: www.ltb.lu/category/visites-et-voyages/ltb-contre-loublie/.
 - Sportslycée, visit by survivor Georgette Jacoby: portal.education.lu/sportlycee/Home/ArtMID/2947/ArticleID/557090/Z228itzeienbericht-vun-der-Madame-Georgette-Jacoby.
- Official site for the Life and Society curricula: portal.education.lu/vieso.

Norway

- Teacher training programmes at the Center for studies of the Holocaust and religious minorities can be found here: www.hlsenteret.no/english/education/pupils/index.html.

- Publication for kindergarten and school staff about Norway's national minorities by the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training: www.udir.no/globalassets/filer/samplesider/nasjonale-minoriteter/nasjonale_minoriteter_eng_trykk-01.02.pdf.
- Midtbøen, Orupabo and Røthing, "Beskrivelser av etniske og religiøse minoriteter i læremidler [Ethnic and religious minorities in Norwegian textbooks]", 2014, Institute for Social Research (In Norwegian), www.udir.no/globalassets/upload/forskning/2015/etniske-og-religiose-minoriteter-i-laremidler.pdf.

Poland

- Project on preserving the memory, history and culture of two nations (Poland and Israel): www.polska-izrael.edu.pl.

Portugal

- Information on cultural events (exhibitions, concerts, plays, etc.) organized by school students on 27 January:
 - www.dn.pt/portugal/interior/escola-de-airaes-junta-descendentes-de-tres-justos-portugueses-5621776.html;
 - www.aealexandreherculano.pt/index.php/80-iniciativas/140-shoah-2013;
 - www.aeamares.com/index.php/13-noticias/50-memoria-das-vitimas-do-holocausto.html;
 - www.aedonamaria.pt/noticias/escola-basica-de-lamacaes-recorda-vitimas-do-holocausto-nazi;
 - www.aepombal.edu.pt/sem-categoria/fotos-memoria-das-vitimas-do-holocausto/;
 - agrupescolas-airaes.com/event/viewp/comemoracao-do-dia-internacional-em-memoria-do-holocausto--70-anos;
 - be-creagrupamentosjp.blogspot.pt/2016/02/holocausto.html;
 - www.aeffl.pt/home/index.php/atividades/369-27-de-janeiro-dia-internacional-em-memoria-das-vitimas-do-holocausto;
 - www.aerosaramalho.pt/noticias/dia-europeu-de-memoria-do-holocausto;
 - www.aefn.pt/index.php/oferta-educativa/17-noticias-de-primeira-pagina/foi-1-pagina/228-dia-internacional-em-memoria-das-vitimas-do-holocausto;
 - escsal.com/index.php/item/243-agrupamento-de-escolas-de-carregal-do-sal-assinalou-o-dia-em-memoria-das-vitimas-do-holocausto.

Romania

- Website of the Elie Wiesel National Institute for Studying the Holocaust in Romania: www.inshr-ew.ro.

Slovakia

- Website of the EDAH research institute on Jewish History, which produces educational films, Holocaust survivor oral histories, programmes for schools and universities, among other materials: edahfilm.sk/films.
- Website of the Holocaust Documentation Centre: www.holokaust.sk.
- Website of the Nadácia Milana Šimečku NGO: www.nadaciamilanashimecku.sk.

Slovenia

- Information on exhibitions and other events organized by schools in Slovenia: www.zrss.si/objava/obezevanje-spomina-na-holokavst.

Sweden

- The Living History Forum provides several programmes and teaching materials on the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism: www.levandehistoria.se.
- Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Academy provides teaching materials on the Holocaust: raoulwallenberg.se/skolmaterial.
- The Swedish Committee against Anti-Semitism (SKMA) offers training courses on the Holocaust: skma.se/utbildning.

Switzerland

- "Tag des Gedenkens an den Holocaust und der Verhütung von Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit: Kontext, Lehrmittel, Plattformen und Institutionen" [Day of remembrance of the Holocaust and for the prevention of Crimes against humanity: Context, teaching materials, platforms and institutions] (in German), IDES Information Centre, 2017, edudoc.ch/record/125290/files/dossier_holocaust_2017_d.pdf.
- Information and bibliography on Roma and Sinti: www.romasintigenocide.eu/media/backgroundinformation/schweiz.

United States

- Samples of how teachers in the United States implement what they learn from teaching training programmes into the educational environments: www.ushmm.org/educators/professional-events-and-resources/museum-teacher-fellowship-program/museum-teacher-fellows-and-their-projects-2013-14.

Annex 6.

Overview of the status of participating States' submissions in response to the ODIHR questionnaire

Country	Status of submission	Country	Status of submission
Albania	Response	Lithuania	Response
Andorra	Response	Luxembourg	Response
Armenia	No response	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No response
Austria	Response	Malta	Response
Azerbaijan	Response	Moldova	Response
Belarus	No response	Monaco	Response
Belgium	Response	Mongolia	No response
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	Montenegro	No response
Bulgaria	Response	Netherlands	Partial response
Canada	Response	Norway	Response
Croatia	No response	Poland	Response
Cyprus	No response	Portugal	Response
Czech Republic	No response	Romania	Response
Denmark	Response	Russian Federation	No response
Estonia	No response	San Marino	No response
Finland	Response	Serbia	Response
France	No response	Slovakia	Response
Georgia	No response	Slovenia	Response
Germany	Response	Spain	No response
Greece	Response	Sweden	Response
Holy See	Response	Switzerland	Response
Hungary	Response	Tajikistan	No response
Iceland	Response	Turkey	Response
Ireland	Response	Turkmenistan	No response
Italy	Response	Ukraine	Partial response
Kazakhstan	No response	United Kingdom	No response
Kyrgyzstan	No response	United States	Response
Latvia	Response	Uzbekistan	No response
Liechtenstein	Response		

This fifth 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.

