



Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region
2020

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27 January 2020

This publication provides an overview of when, where and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti, in line with their OSCE commitments. The information was provided via an online questionnaire disseminated by ODIHR to all participating States. Their responses can be found in the accompanying report at https://www.osce.org/odihr/hmd2020/state_reports



Foreword

A world that remembers the Holocaust through both commemoration and education is a world in which the horrors of the past will hopefully never be repeated. The Holocaust provides the ultimate lesson on what happens when societies do not resolutely reject harmful prejudices and continuously strive to counter all forms of intolerance. By focusing attention on one of humanity's darkest episodes, Holocaust Memorial Days provide an opportunity to commemorate the victims of National Socialism and at the same time reflect on what we all can do to create more peaceful, tolerant and inclusive societies.

For many people – not least the victims – the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp on 27 January 1945 symbolizes a threshold between the unthinkable past and an uncertain future. Many participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) have designated 27 January as their official International Holocaust Remembrance Day. In this way, they pay tribute to all victims of Nazi persecution while renewing their pledges to forge a future free from hate.

Throughout the OSCE region, policymakers and educators have worked to ensure that young people study the Holocaust as a substantive part of school curricula. Memorial sites pinpoint the geographic location of some of the atrocities committed, providing a physical link between the past and the present for generations young and old.

However, all too often the values underpinning Holocaust education are increasingly at odds with those practiced outside the classroom. Persistent attacks against Jews and other targeted groups feed off a climate of intolerance and xenophobia in which anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial are allowed to flourish. It is therefore vital that states continue to promote awareness of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti.

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

As in the fifth edition, this report combines information on Holocaust remembrance and education with information on efforts to study and commemorate the genocide of Roma and Sinti during this period. This reflects ODIHR's mandate to address both of these human rights violations.

I am pleased to present this comprehensive overview and hope that it will inspire participating States to build on their efforts to promote Holocaust commemoration and education. ODIHR looks forward to continuing its assistance to states in countering anti-Semitism, racism and other forms of intolerance and discrimination.

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir
ODIHR Director

Introduction



OSCE COMMITMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

This publication provides information on when, where and how OSCE participating States promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti, in line with their OSCE commitments. The information was provided 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 enhance their own activities. In line with the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality,¹ this edition of the publication integrates a gender perspective, widening our focus and analysing in greater detail the persecution of other victim groups under National Socialism.

OSCE participating States have committed to “promote remembrance of and, as appropriate, education about the tragedy of the Holocaust, and the importance of respect for all ethnic and religious groups.”² These commitments are an important element of the OSCE's mandate to promote tolerance and non-discrimination. Holocaust remembrance and education also form part of the framework of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area. Adopted in 2003, this framework calls for the inclusion of Roma history and culture, and in particular the genocide of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust, in educational materials. Civil society has also called for greater efforts to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, including the designation of 2 August as a day of remembrance for Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust.³ Consequently, this publication provides an overview of governmental and non-governmental practices in the OSCE area to commemorate all victims of the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti.

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

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

3 “Ahead of the 70th anniversary of the ‘Gypsy camp’ liquidation at Auschwitz-Birkenau, OSCE/ODIHR Director calls for leaders to speak out against anti-Roma rhetoric, scapegoating”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 1 August 2014, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/122154>.



Greece, Unveiling of the Holocaust Memorial at the city of Trikala.
Photo Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece

4
See: “Countering anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust remembrance”, OSCE website, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/countering-anti-Semitism-and-promoting-Holocaust-remembrance>>.

5
See, for example: European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) Annual Report 2011, Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2011, <https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/2211-FRA-2012_Annual-Report-2011_EN.pdf>; and Council of Europe Recommendation (2009)4, of the Committee of Ministers to member states “On the education of Roma and Travellers”, Article 17, 17 June 2009, <<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1462637>>.

As this publication demonstrates, the majority of OSCE participating States are actively involved in [commemorating the Holocaust](#). Although these activities occur throughout the year, 40 participating States have designated 27 January – the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust – as the key date for promoting Holocaust remembrance, research and education. For more information on the significance of specific Holocaust Memorial Days, please refer to the summary at the end of the Introduction.

The remembrance of and teaching about the Holocaust form a key part of the OSCE’s efforts to promote tolerance and non-discrimination across the region,⁴ while other regional and international bodies have also reported on and highlighted the importance of Holocaust commemoration and education.⁵



Luxembourg, Ceremony at the monument in memory of the victims of the Shoah, 7 October 2018



United Kingdom, The Roma Bridging Sounds Orchestra Performs at the Royal Albert Hall, London, as part of the UK’s National Holocaust Memorial Day, 27 January 2018

In November 2014, the OSCE held a high-level commemorative event to mark the 10th anniversary of the OSCE's Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism highlighted the problems of Holocaust denial and distortion, resulting in participating States' adoption of 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 cooperation between governmental officials and civil society on issues related to [...] Holocaust remembrance" and to "facilitate the exchange of Good Practices among participating States on educational initiatives and other measures to [...] overcome challenges to Holocaust education."⁶

In line with this mandate, ODIHR has developed a number of educational materials that directly address anti-Semitism and promote teaching of the Holocaust. In May 2018, the Office co-operated with UNESCO to co-publish Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers, which includes guidance on educating students about the Holocaust.⁷ Following this, in December 2019 ODIHR published a set of ten related teaching aids for use in the classroom, including two dealing directly with Holocaust education.⁸ In addition, ODIHR co-operates with state institutions and civil society to share good practices on addressing anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust education, including by translating its educational materials and holding train-the-trainer events.

Many OSCE participating States have committed to promote Holocaust commemoration and education through their membership of other international bodies, including the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) and the European Union. Currently, 31 of the 57 OSCE participating States are members of the IHRA, while 17 participating States have adopted the IHRA's working definition of anti-Semitism.⁹ Meanwhile, the European Parliament's 2017 "Motion for resolution on combating antisemitism" calls on member states to adopt the IHRA working definition of anti-Semitism, promote

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

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

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



Azerbaijan, Commemorative ceremony in Ashkenazi synagogue on Holocaust Memorial Day, Baku, 27 January 2019

9

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

10

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

11

See: “Teaching of the Roma and Sinti genocide is crucial to addressing discrimination, say participants at OSCE meeting”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 2 June 2014, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/119388>>; and “Education about Roma and Sinti genocide is vital to countering discrimination today, say participants at OSCE/ODIHR seminar”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 23 April 2015, <<https://www.osce.org/odihr/152916>>.

12

For ODIHR’s 2018 Hate Crime Report, see: <<http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-do-we-know>>.

13

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

14

“Anti-Semitism”, OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting website, <<http://hatecrime.osce.org/taxonomy/term/232>>.

the teaching of the Holocaust in schools and include information on Jewish history and contemporary life in school curricula.¹⁰ These initiatives highlight the growing recognition of the role of Holocaust commemoration and education in addressing intolerance and anti-Semitism in the OSCE area and beyond

ODIHR also brings together relevant civil society and academia representatives to discuss experiences and practices in teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide. In 2014 and 2015, the Office organized expert meetings to discuss approaches to teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in order to counter discrimination facing these communities today.¹¹ In particular, participants highlighted the problems of bias and negative perceptions, the absence of information about the Roma and Sinti genocide in curricula and the lack of teaching materials and resources. They also reflected on the gaps within existing research about the Roma and Sinti genocide, such as a lack of information about Roma soldiers who fought during the war and the impact of World War II on Roma and Sinti women. In this context, the multiple marginalization suffered by Roma women is an issue of specific concern and one that remains to be addressed through an intersectional lens.

Finally, ODIHR gathers information on hate crimes and incidents committed in OSCE participating States that is published each year in a detailed report.¹² One type of hate crime regularly identified in these reports is that of vandalism directed against Holocaust memorials in participating States, as well as the use of insults and threats related to the Holocaust during attacks against individuals.¹³ The most prevalent type of anti-religious hate incidents reported to ODIHR in its 2018 hate crime data collection was attacks against property: a total of 654 anti-Semitic incidents involved damage to property, with 149 targeting monuments. More information on anti-Semitic hate crimes received from governments and civil society can be found on ODIHR’s Hate Crime Reporting Website.¹⁴



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



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



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



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

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

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

16

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

17

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

ODIHR has been collecting information on efforts to promote the commemoration and study of the Holocaust in the OSCE area since 2008.¹⁵ The information is systematically collected by ODIHR from OSCE participating States via an online questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed in consultation with experts in the field of Holocaust commemoration and following feedback from representatives of participating States. A total of 38 participating States submitted questionnaires to ODIHR for the current edition.

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

The information included for each participating State depends on the completeness of the response.¹⁷ As such, responsibility for the accuracy of the information falls on participating States. The report covers four main areas: commemoration, education and research, memorial sites and good practices. The Overview presents quantitative data on the Holocaust and Roma and Sinti genocide commemoration, education and research, including a comparison of statistical data presented in the 2018 and 2020 reports. Participating State reports are [published separately](#), and describe the following:

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

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

Memorial Sites: Information on which groups are commemorated, as well as how the sites are funded. The term “memorial sites” does not encompass concentration, labour and transition camps, and refers only to monuments, commemorative plaques etc.

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

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

- Annex 1** Contains information on civil society participation in commemorative events and the availability of state funds for civil society-organized events.
- Annex 2** Contains a comparative table outlining what states teach about the Holocaust and the availability of teacher training for this subject.
- Annex 3** Provides a country-by-country description of the memorial sites and museums mentioned in the Overview.
- Annex 4** Provides a list of institutions carrying out research on the Holocaust and on the extermination and persecution of Roma and Sinti during World War II.



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

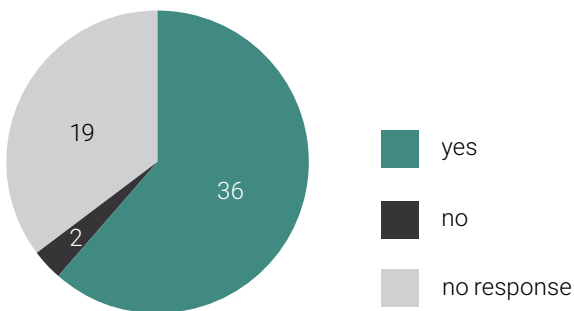
Commemoration

An illustration depicting a memorial service. In the foreground, several dark silhouettes of people are gathered, some standing and some partially visible. In the middle ground, a tall, dark, rectangular monument with a central arched opening stands on a raised, light-colored base. The background features several large, stylized green trees with rounded canopies. The overall style is minimalist and graphic, using a limited color palette of green, grey, and white.

Overview

Graph 1

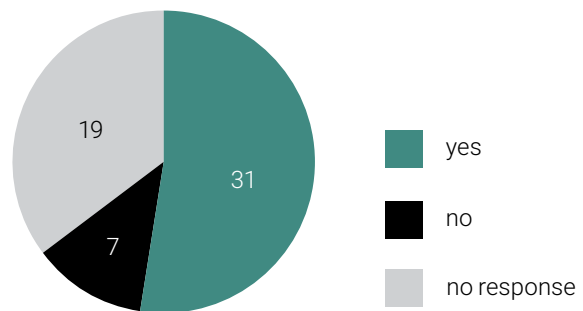
Does the participating State commemorate the Holocaust?



Of the 57 OSCE participating States, 38 provided responses to the section of the ODIHR questionnaire concerning their efforts to promote Holocaust commemoration.¹⁸ The answers indicate that the Holocaust and the genocide of Roma and Sinti during this time are commemorated widely throughout the OSCE area. Thirty-six states reported that

Graph 2

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



they commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially (Graph 1).¹⁹ Concerning the Roma and Sinti genocide, 31 participating States reported that activities to commemorate the victims of Roma and Sinti persecution and extermination are organized both officially and unofficially throughout the year (Graph 2).²⁰

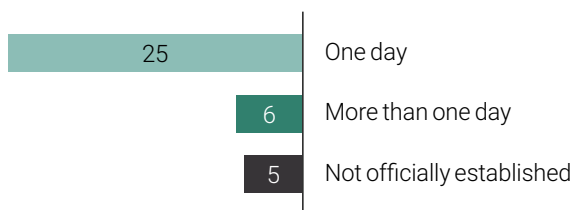
18 The 38 states that responded to ODIHR's question on Holocaust commemoration are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

19 The 36 states that commemorate the Holocaust officially or unofficially are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

20 The 31 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide officially or unofficially are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Graph 3

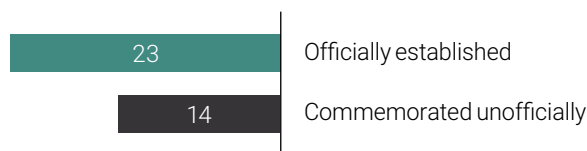
Of those that commemorate the Holocaust, how many states have officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day?



Of those that commemorate the Holocaust, 25 have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day,²¹ six have established more than one such day,²² while a further five commemorate the Holocaust on non-official days (Graph 3).²³ However, the latter does not imply that commemorative activities are necessarily of a smaller scale; an “official” memorial day is simply one established by an official act. Furthermore, 23 participating States indicated that they have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide,²⁴ while 14 states commemorate the event non-officially (Graph 4).²⁵

Graph 4

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



Moreover, 15 participating States reported that they officially commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism.²⁶ Importantly, these findings display the total number of participating States commemorating the Holocaust, the genocide of Roma and Sinti and/or other groups victimized by National Socialism, regardless of whether they are commemorated jointly or separately.

Of the 36 participating States that commemorate the Holocaust, the majority (22) reported observing 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day.²⁷ Importantly,

21 The 25 states that have established one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

22 The six states that have established more than one official Holocaust Memorial Day are: Belgium, France, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania and the United States.

23 The five states that commemorate the Holocaust on unofficial days are: Azerbaijan, Croatia, Montenegro, Norway and the Russian Federation.

24 The 23 states that have established official days to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

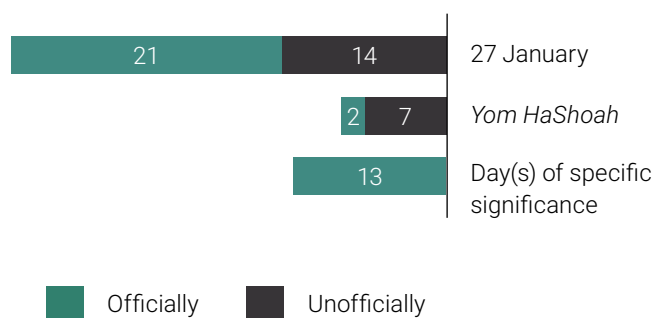
25 The 14 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on unofficial days are: Austria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

26 The 15 states that have established official days to commemorate other victim groups of National Socialism are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

27 The 22 states that observe 27 January as an official Holocaust Remembrance Day are: Albania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Graph 5

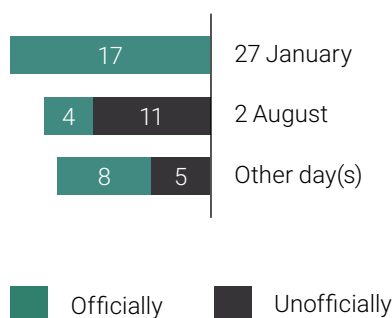
On which date(s) do participating States commemorate the Holocaust?



14 participating States noted that although 27 January is not officially established as a memorial day, Holocaust commemoration events are held on that date.²⁸ Two participating States officially commemorate the Holocaust on *Yom HaShoah*,²⁹ while seven other states hold non-official commemorations on this date.³⁰ Moreover, 13 participating States reported that they have established Holocaust Memorial Days on dates of specific significance to their countries' history (Graph 5).³¹

Graph 6

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



Of the 30 participating States that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, 17 do so on 27 January.³² Fifteen states reported that they hold commemorative events to mark the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August,³³ with four participating States establishing this date officially.³⁴ Thirteen states commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other days,³⁵ of which eight do so officially (Graph 6).³⁶ As the data indicate, some states have designated more than one day to commemorate the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

28 The 14 states that hold unofficial commemorative events on 27 January are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, the Russian Federation and Slovakia.

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

30 The seven states that hold unofficial commemorative events on *Yom HaShoah* are: Belgium, Croatia, France, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

31 The 13 states that observe other dates of specific significance as official Holocaust Memorial Days are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia.

32 The 17 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 27 January are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

33 The 15 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on 2 August are: Croatia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

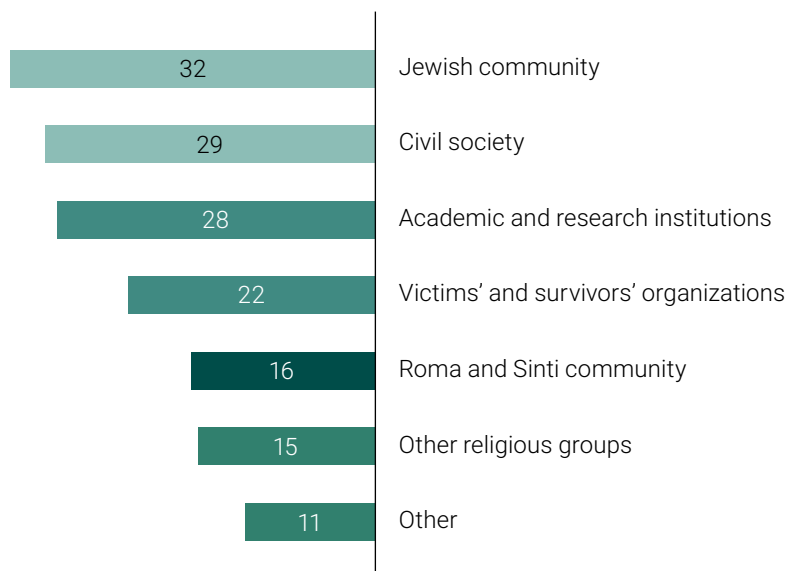
34 The four states that have established 2 August as an official day to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: North Macedonia, Poland, Romania and Serbia.

35 The 13 states that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide on other dates are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Latvia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

36 The eight states that have officially established other dates to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, 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 22 participating States,³⁷ Jewish communities in 32 states,³⁸ Roma and Sinti communities in 16 states,³⁹ while other religious groups

take part commemorations in 15 participating States.⁴⁰ Civil society organizations are involved in commemorations in 29 states,⁴¹ while academic and research institutions take part in such events in 28 states.⁴² Moreover, 11 participating States engage other actors in their commemorative activities, including cultural and educational institutions, local authorities and diplomatic missions (Graph 7).⁴³

37 The 22 states where victims' and survivors' organizations take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

38 The 32 states where Jewish communities take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

39 The 16 states where Roma and Sinti communities take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

40 The 15 states where other religious groups take part in commemorative events are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

41 The 29 states where civil society organizations take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Lux-

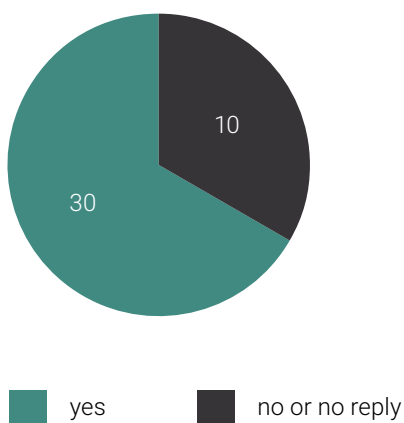
embourg, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

42 The 28 states where academic and research institutions take part in commemorative events are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

43 The 11 states where other actors take part in commemorative events are: Azerbaijan, Canada, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Turkey.

Graph 8

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

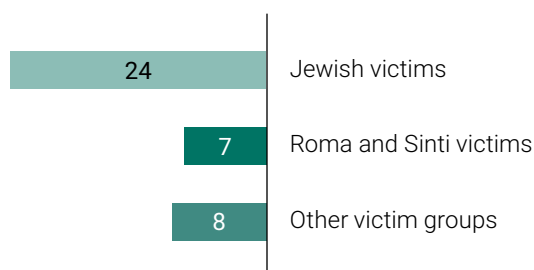


Twenty participating States indicated that they provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities (Graph 8).⁴⁴

In addition to the official and non-official commemorations held by state authorities and commemorations linked to a specific date, OSCE participating States also reported other annually recurring activities to commemorate those who were persecuted and exterminated during World War II. Twenty-four

Graph 9

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



participating States reported having other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish victims,⁴⁵ 16 hold such activities to remember Roma and Sinti victims,⁴⁶ and 12 do so to commemorate other victims' groups persecuted under National Socialism (Graph 9).⁴⁷ 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.

44 The 20 states that provide funds for civil society organizations to conduct commemorative activities are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

45 The 24 states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims are: Albania,

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

46 The 16 states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany,

Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

47 The 12 states that hold other annually recurring activities to commemorate other victims groups are: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Slovenia.



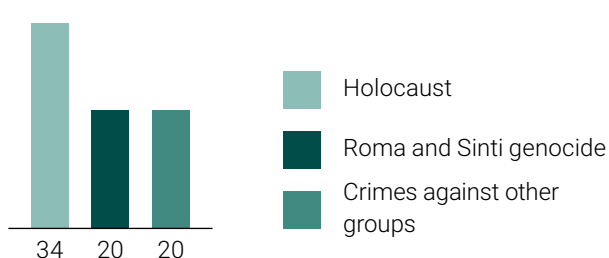
*Holocaust
Education*

Education and Research

Overview

Graph 10

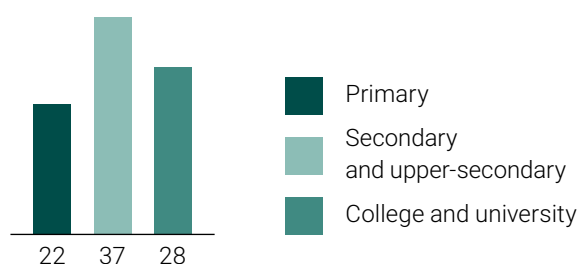
Number of participating States in which research on the Holocaust is conducted, by topic



Thirty-seven participating States responded to the part of the ODIHR questionnaire on education and research about the Holocaust.⁴⁸ The responses suggest that the Holocaust, the genocide of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism are widely researched throughout the OSCE region. Thirty-four states indicated that the Holocaust is a subject of research in academic institutions in their country,⁴⁹ while the genocide of Roma and Sinti is researched in 20 participating States.⁵⁰ Crimes committed against

Graph 11

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



other victim groups under National Socialism are researched in 20 states (Graph 10).⁵¹

The data received demonstrates 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.⁵² All the 37 states that responded said that the Holocaust features in curricula for secondary and upper-secondary schools.⁵³ Moreover, in 28 participating States the Holocaust is also taught at the college and university level (Graph 11).⁵⁴

48 The 37 states that responded to the education and research section of the questionnaire are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

49 The 34 states where the Holocaust is a subject of academic research are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

50 The 20 states where the genocide of Roma and Sinti is researched are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden and the United States.

51 The 20 states where crimes committed against other victims groups are researched are: Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, and the United States.

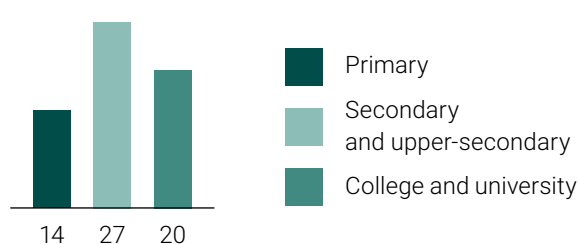
52 The 22 states where the Holocaust is taught in primary schools are: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

53 The 37 states where the Holocaust is taught in secondary and upper-secondary schools are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

54 The 28 states where the Holocaust is taught in colleges and universities are: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Graph 12

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

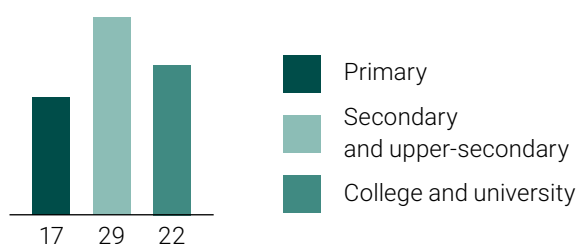


Teaching also occurs in the OSCE region on the Roma and Sinti genocide, with 14 participating States indicating that this topic is covered in primary schools.⁵⁵ Additionally, 27 participating States stated that the topic is taught at the secondary and upper-secondary levels,⁵⁶ while 20 participating States teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide in colleges and universities (Graph 12).⁵⁷

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

Graph 13

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



States,⁵⁸ in secondary and upper-secondary schools in 29 participating States⁵⁹ and in colleges and universities in 22 states (Graph 13)⁶⁰

Training for teachers covering the Holocaust aims to equip educators with the skills and knowledge to teach and raise awareness about the Holocaust. Participating States' responses reveal that these topics feature widely in teacher training throughout the OSCE area. When asked about the availability of such training, 35 participating States reported training teachers to teach about the

55 The 14 states where primary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia and the United States.

56 The 27 states where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

57 The 20 states where colleges and universities teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

58 The 17 states where primary schools teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

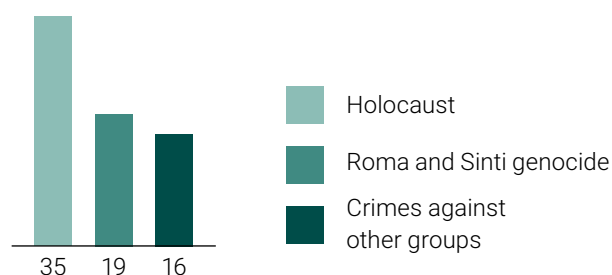
59 The 29 states where secondary and upper-secondary schools teach

about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

60 The 22 states where colleges and universities teach about crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Graph 14

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

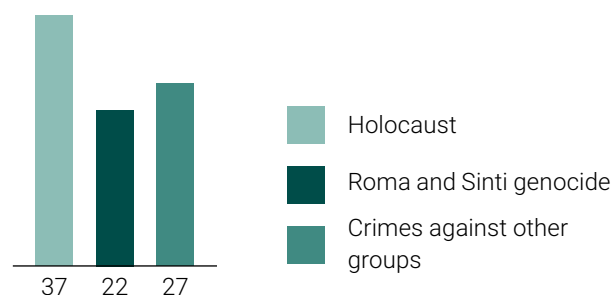


Holocaust,⁶¹ 19 states – to teach about the genocide of Roma and Sinti,⁶² and 16 states – to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups (Graph 14).⁶³

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 37 participating States,⁶⁴ the genocide of Roma and Sinti is covered in textbooks in 22 partic-

Graph 15

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



icipating States,⁶⁵ while textbooks in 27 States contain information on crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism (Graph 15).⁶⁶

Finally, 26 participating States reported that extracurricular activities are carried out in schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism.⁶⁷

61 The 35 states where teachers are trained to teach about the Holocaust are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

62 The 19 states where teachers are trained to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

63 The 16 states where teachers are trained to teach about the crimes committed against other victim groups are: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Latvia,

Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States.

64 The 37 states where information about the Holocaust is present in textbooks are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

65 The 22 states where information about the genocide of Roma and Sinti is present in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Slova-

kia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

66 The 27 states where information about crimes committed against other victim groups is present in textbooks are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

67 The 26 states where extracurricular activities about the Holocaust are held in schools are: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

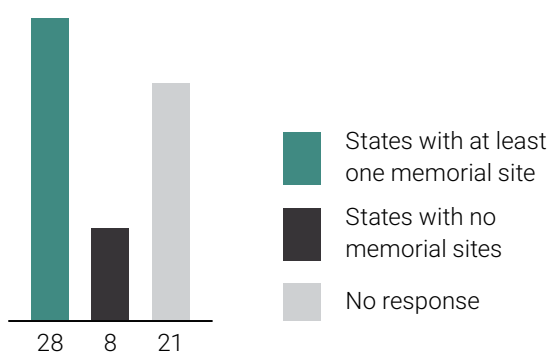
Memorial Sites



Overview

Graph 16

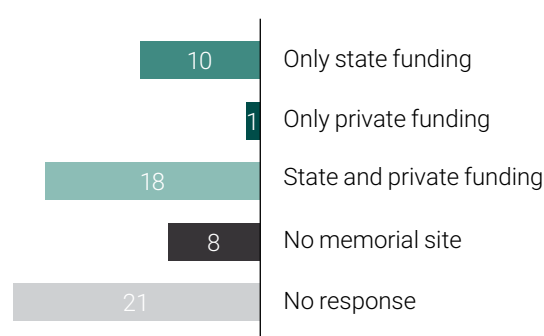
Number of participating States with memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism



Of the 38 OSCE participating States that responded to ODIHR's questionnaire, 36 answered the section on memorial sites.⁶⁸ The data indicate that most states have at least one memorial site dedicated to the Holocaust, with eight indicating that they do not have any memorial sites.⁶⁹ As such, 28 OSCE States confirmed that they have created memorial sites dedicated to the victims of National Socialism,⁷⁰ representing over two thirds of states that responded to the survey (Graph 16). This highlights the continuing determination throughout the OSCE region to support Holocaust education and commemoration through the creation of dedicated memorial sites.

Graph 17

Type of funding for all memorial sites



Twenty-seven states depend on the provision of state-funding for these sites,⁷¹ of which 10 are wholly dependent on this type of funding.⁷² Only Switzerland indicated that their memorial sites rely exclusively on private funding, including the Swiss Memorial for Refugees during World War II. Of the 27 states with state-funded memorial sites, 18 also have privately-funded sites for commemorating the victims of this period (Graph 17).⁷³ 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.

68 The 36 states that responded to the section on memorial sites are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. 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.

69 The eight states where there are no memorial sites dedicated to the Holocaust

are: Andorra, Finland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Sweden and Turkey.

70 The 28 states with memorial sites for victims of National Socialism are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

71 The 27 states that provide state funding for memorial sites are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary,

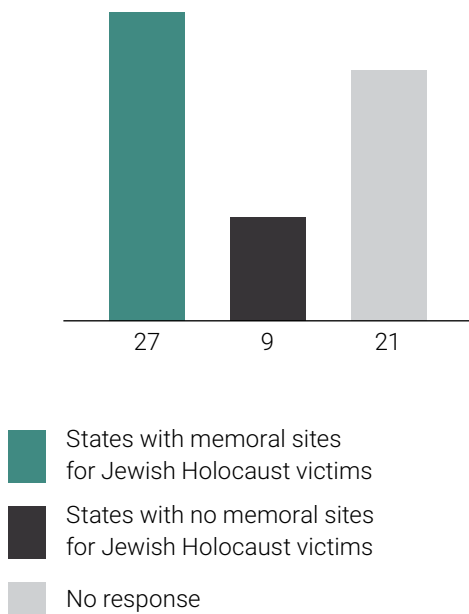
Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

72 The 10 states where there is no private funding for memorial sites are: Albania, Croatia, Greece, Lithuania, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Slovenia.

73 The 18 states with both state and privately-funded memorial sites are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

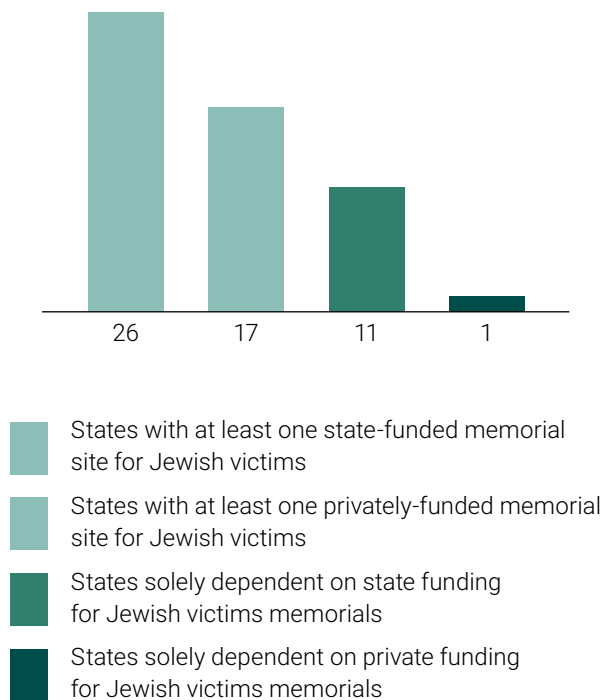
Graph 18

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



Graph 19

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims



Of those who responded to the survey, the majority of states (27) have at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust.⁷⁴ 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 (Graph 18).⁷⁵

Survey responses also highlighted the prevalence of state funding for memorial sites dedicated to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, with 11 states solely dependent on state funding for these memorial sites.⁷⁶ Overall, 26 states hold at least one state-funded memorial site or museum for Jewish victims.⁷⁷ A sizeable number of States (17) also rely on private

74 The 27 states with at least one memorial site dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

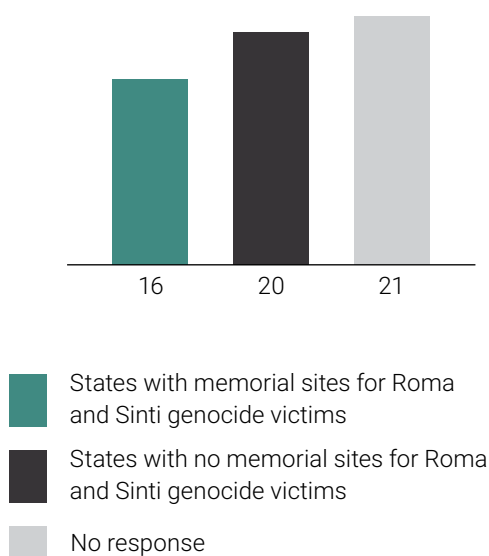
75 In its response to the questionnaire, Portugal specifically mentioned that the memorial primarily commemorates Jewish refugees who fled from Nazi persecution, which is why this memorial site is included in this section.

76 The 11 states where all memorial sites dedicated to Jewish Holocaust victims are state-funded are: Belgium, Croatia, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Slovenia.

77 The 26 states with at least one state-funded memorial site for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

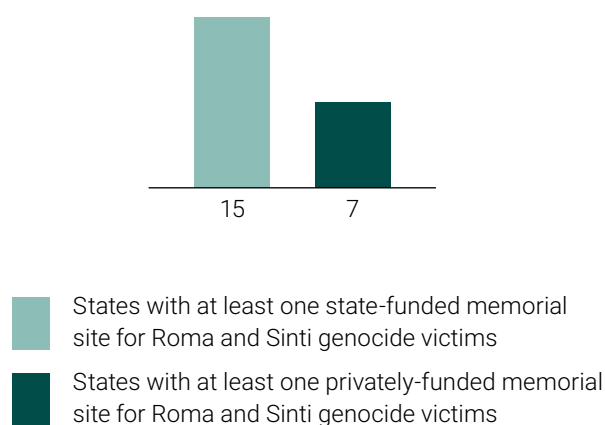
Graph 20

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



Graph 21

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



funding for memorial sites commemorating Jewish victims of the Holocaust,⁷⁸ and only Switzerland depends exclusively on private funding for these memorial sites (Graph 19).

Roma and Sinti victims are commemorated at memorial sites throughout the OSCE region, with 16 OSCE participating States indicating

that they have memorial sites for victims from this community (Graph 20).⁷⁹ The majority of these memorials are state-funded (in 15 states),⁸⁰ except seven privately-funded memorials in Belgium, Hungary, France, Germany, Norway, Slovakia and the United States (Graph 21).

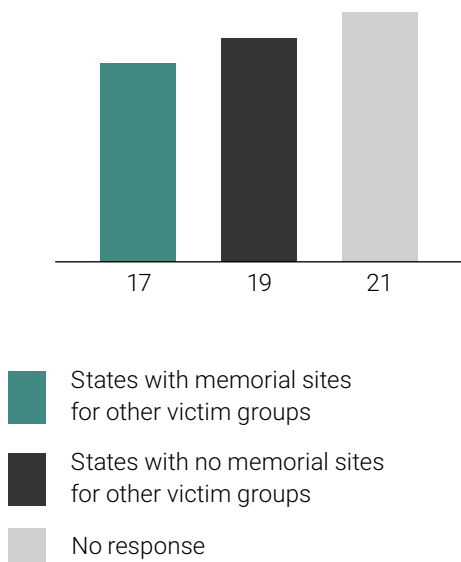
78 The 17 states with privately-funded memorial sites for Jewish Holocaust victims are: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

79 The 16 states with memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

80 The 15 states where memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims are state-funded are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Graph 22

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



Seventeen States indicated that they have memorial sites for other victim groups persecuted under National Socialism.⁸¹ In most cases, these memorial sites are unique to the national context of the responding 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.

In all states with memorial sites to commemorate other victim groups, at least one memorial site is state-funded. In Austria, 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

Graph 23

Type of funding for memorial sites dedicated to other victim groups



Nazi “ethanasia” programme. Only Austria, Germany, Slovakia and the United States indicated that 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 genocide of Roma and Sinti and crimes committed against other 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.

81 The 17 states with memorial sites for other victim groups are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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.

