



Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region
2026

Holocaust Memorial Days:

An overview of remembrance and education
in the OSCE region
2026



Published by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions
and Human Rights (ODIHR)
Miodowa 10
00-251 Warsaw
Poland
www.osce.org/odihr

© OSCE/ODIHR 2026
All rights reserved.

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

ISBN 978-92-9271-479-6

Design and illustrations: Inga Ciumac
Layout: Homework



Contents

Foreword.....	6
Introduction.....	8
OSCE commitments and activities.....	9
Background and methodology.....	12
Executive Summary.....	14
Numbers at-a-glance.....	15
Key cross-cutting trends.....	16
Remembrance Activities.....	19
Key findings.....	20
Highlights from Survey 1 responses.....	29
Memorial Sites and Infrastructure.....	32
Key findings.....	33
Highlights fro Survey 2 responses.....	38
Education and Research.....	39
Key findings.....	40
Highlights from Survey 3 responses.....	47
Annexe: References and Additional Resources.....	48

Foreword

Keeping the memory of the Holocaust does not only honour the six million Jews who were murdered by the brutal Nazi regime. It also reaffirms the principles of tolerance and non-discrimination that underpin the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security. This mission grows ever more important each year. In this 2026 edition of the *Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region* publication, we reflect on the collective efforts to preserve the memory of the Holocaust, educate future generations and prevent the recurrence of such atrocities in the future.

In January 2025, we commemorated the 80th Anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, a poignant milestone which reinforced the reality that we are leaving the age of first-hand survivor testimony. Future generations will need to grapple with the realities of the Holocaust without direct access to the voices of those who lived through it.

Encouragingly, certain OSCE participating States are responding to this challenge with innovation and determination. As this 9th edition of the publication shows, particular effort is being put into using new technologies to preserve the memory and increase access to testimony and historical sources. It also shows an understanding of engaging young people sensitively on this difficult topic, while applying the lessons from the painful past to the ongoing fight against contemporary anti-Semitism and other forms of prejudice and discrimination today.

We are grateful to all participating States who have contributed to this initiative — the most to have done so to date — by sharing the information about their national efforts to remember and educate about the Holocaust.

Through sustained innovation and dedication, OSCE participating States can ensure that the universal lessons of the Holocaust are never lost. It is our hope that this publication serves as an inspiration to all governments that are striving to be effective in this indispensable pursuit.

Maria Telalian
ODIHR Director

Introduction

OSCE COMMITMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

OSCE participating States (pSs) 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 Holocaust remembrance and education form a key part of the OSCE’s efforts to promote tolerance and non-discrimination across the region,² a priority echoed by other regional and international bodies.³

Holocaust remembrance and education are also integral to the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area.⁴ Adopted in 2003, this framework calls for the inclusion of Roma history and culture — particularly the genocide of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust — in educational materials. Civil society has advocated for greater efforts to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, including the recognition of 2 August as a day of remembrance.⁵ This publication therefore provides an overview of governmental and non-governmental practices across the OSCE area to commemorate all victims of the Holocaust, including Roma and Sinti.

In November 2014, the OSCE marked the 10th anniversary of the Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism⁶ with a high-level commemorative event highlighting challenges of Holocaust denial and distortion. Subsequently, Ministerial Council Declaration No. 8/14 on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism” was adopted, providing comprehensive commitments to address anti-Semitism

¹ OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/04, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Sofia, 7 December 2004; OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/05, “Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005.

² See ODIHR’s [Countering anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust remembrance](#) webpage.

³ See, for example, European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), [Annual Report 2011, Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2011](#); Council of Europe, [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2009\)4](#), of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the education of Roma and Travellers, 17 June 2009, Article 17.

⁴ OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/03, “Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area”, Maastricht, 2 December 2003.

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 press release, 1 August 2014.

Jaroslav Praskiewicz



Roma Genocide Remembrance Day 2024 - Central Council of German Sinti and Roma

6
Berlin Declaration, 2004, OSCE
CiO, 29 April 2004.

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

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

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



HMDT Saint Church Hill

United Kingdom — Holocaust Memorial Day Trust Survivors' Tea Party May 2024

and affirming ODIHR’s mandate to “facilitate cooperation between governmental officials and civil society on issues related to (...) Holocaust remembrance” and to “facilitate the exchange of Good Practices among participating States on educational initiatives and other measures to (...) overcome challenges to Holocaust education”.⁷

To deliver on these commitments, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has developed educational materials that directly address anti-Semitism and promote Holocaust teaching. In May 2018, the Office co-published with UNESCO *Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers*, which includes guidance on Holocaust education.⁸ In December 2019, ODIHR published ten related teaching aids for classroom use, including two focused on Holocaust education.⁹ The Office also cooperates with state institutions and civil society to share good practices on addressing anti-Semitism and promoting Holocaust education.

ODIHR brings together civil society and academic representatives to discuss teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide, addressing challenges such as bias and negative perceptions, the absence of information in curricula, insufficient teaching materials and gaps in research, including limited information about Roma soldiers who fought during World War II and the impact of the war on Roma and Sinti women.

ODIHR’s annual Hate Crime Report documents incidents across pSs, including vandalism targeting Holocaust memorials and Holocaust-related insults

during attacks on individuals. The 2024 Hate Crime Report identified 6,780 anti-Semitic incidents reported to ODIHR by civil society. These anti-Semitic incidents are increasingly widespread across society, appearing in public, private and online spaces; and a significant number of incidents target young people and/or take place in schools or at universities. Anti-Semitic incidents relating to the events of 7 October 2023 and the ensuing escalation of violence continue to be prevalent, including where these narratives are used in combination with other anti-Semitic tropes, especially Holocaust denial or distortion. Further information is available on ODIHR's Hate Crime Report website.¹⁰

Many pSs have reinforced their commitment to Holocaust commemoration and education through membership in other international bodies, including the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) and the European Union. Currently, 32 of 57 pSs are IHRA members, and a further six have observer status in IHRA. Thirty-five of these (with member and observer status) have adopted or endorsed IHRA's working definition of anti-Semitism.¹¹ The European Parliament's 2017 motion on combating anti-Semitism calls on Member States to adopt this definition, promote Holocaust teaching in schools and include information on Jewish history and contemporary life in curricula.¹² The "EU Strategy on combating anti-Semitism and fostering Jewish life"¹³ further emphasizes education, research and Holocaust remembrance, reflecting the growing recognition of the role of commemoration and education across the OSCE region.

In line with the OSCE Action Plan for Gender Equality,¹⁴ this publication applies a gender perspective throughout, highlighting the multiple marginalization of Jewish and Roma women, and memorials addressing gendered discrimination under National Socialism, as reported by pSs.

¹⁰ [Anti-Semitic hate crime](#), ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting website.

¹¹ [Adoptions and Endorsements of the IHRA Working Definition on Antisemitism](#), Combat Anti-Semitism Movement webpage.

¹² [Combating anti-Semitism. European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating anti-Semitism](#), European Parliament (2017/2692(RSP), P8_TA(2017)0243.

¹³ [EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life \(2021-2030\)](#), European Commission, 30 September 2021.

¹⁴ [Ministerial Council Decision No. 14/04, 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality](#), OSCE, Sofia, 7 December 2004.

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

15
Holocaust remembrance,
UNGA Resolution A/Res/60/7,
1 November 2005.

16
For previous editions of the re-
port, see [Holocaust Memorial
Days in the OSCE Region](#).

Since the adoption of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/7¹⁵ in 2005, which established 27 January as the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust, pSs have recognized Holocaust remembrance as an essential element of democratic culture and respect for human rights.

Within this framework, ODIHR has supported pSs through its Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region (HMDs) initiative on a bi-annual basis since 2008.¹⁶ This is implemented as part of ODIHR's wider work on tolerance and non-discrimination, including activities to address anti-Semitism and related forms of prejudice.

The initiative has three main objectives:

1. **Document and analyse** how pSs commemorate the Holocaust and related historical events;
2. **Facilitate exchange** of good practices and encourage inclusive, historically accurate remembrance; and
3. **Support policy development** by providing comparable data to inform national strategies on remembrance, education and human rights.

Information is collected via questionnaires distributed to delegations of pSs. Responses are validated for internal consistency and cross-checked against previous reporting cycles. The information included for each participating State depends on the completeness of the responses. As such, responsibility for the accuracy of the information lies with pSs. ODIHR analyses both quantitative indicators and qualitative examples to prepare regional overviews and case studies that inform this publication and related ODIHR activities.

Methodology and data collection

The 2026 edition draws on three coordinated questionnaires developed by ODIHR in consultation with experts and national counterparts:

1. **Survey 1 – Remembrance**
2. **Survey 2 – Memorial Sites and Infrastructure**
3. **Survey 3 – Education, Research and Contemporary Relevance**

The surveys contained 57 questions in total, combining multiple-choice and open-ended items to capture both quantitative and qualitative information. Responses to at least one survey were received from 50 pSs between May and October 2025.¹⁷

¹⁷ Responses to each survey: Survey 1—46 participating States; Survey 2—45 participating States; Survey 3—46 participating States. 41 participating States responded to all three Surveys. In addition, one participating State requested that ODIHR use data from their submission to the 2024 report. One participating State submitted a nil return to all three surveys.

Analytical framework: “Memory – Place – Learning”

The 2026 edition is structured around a triad that captures the interrelated dimensions of Holocaust remembrance:

Dimension	Focus Area	Objective
Memory	Remembrance	Examine national and local commemoration efforts
Place	Memorial Sites and Infrastructure	Analyse the preservation of historical sites, institutional memorial frameworks and future development
Learning	Education and Research	Review formal and non-formal education, teacher training, academic study and responses to contemporary anti-Semitism

This approach illustrates how remembrance extends beyond ceremonial observance to include the preservation of historical sites and the transmission of knowledge to future generations. Together, these efforts create a continuum linking historical memory to civic responsibility.

The cross-cutting considerations integrated throughout the publication include **gender perspectives, social inclusion, the fight against anti-Semitism** and the **representation of Roma and Sinti and other victim groups**, to ensure that Holocaust remembrance across the OSCE region remains comprehensive and relevant.

Each chapter combines concise data summaries with short highlights of key trends and good practice, allowing the publication to serve both as an analytical report and a practical reference for policymakers, educators and civil society. The **Annexe** provides references to ODIHR and external resources, including those produced by other international organizations.

Executive Summary

This publication presents an overview of how OSCE participating States (pSs) commemorate the Holocaust, preserve memorial sites and promote education and research related to its history.

NUMBERS AT-A-GLANCE

Remembrance

- **42** participating States have officially established a **Holocaust Memorial Day** through law or another official act.
- **43** mark **27 January – International Holocaust Memorial Day** – in an official or unofficial capacity.
- **Jewish people** are specifically commemorated in **44** pSs; **37** also specifically commemorate **Roma and Sinti**, in official or unofficial observances.
- Commemorations are held in **parliaments (24 pSs)**, **government offices (21 pSs)** and at **memorial sites (31 pSs)**.
- **Civil society organizations** participate in **40** pSs; **30** pSs provide funding to civil society for their initiatives.

Memorial sites and infrastructure

- **40** pSs maintain **state-funded museums or memorials** dedicated to Jewish people.
- **23** fund museums or memorials for **Roma and Sinti**.
- **27** support museums or memorials for **other groups**.
- **30** host **private memorials or museums** commemorating Jewish people, **13** dedicated to Roma and Sinti and **14** for other groups.
- **17** report **new or planned memorial infrastructure projects (2024–2030)**. New and planned projects (2024–2030) demonstrate sustained investment in preservation, modernization and accessibility.

Education, research and contemporary relevance

- Holocaust education is included in **formal curricula** in **43** pSs.
- **42** provide **teacher training** to equip teachers with the skills and knowledge to teach and raise awareness about the Holocaust.
- The Holocaust is a **subject of research** by academic institutions in **42** pSs.
- **33** pSs make educational connections between the Holocaust and tackling **contemporary forms of anti-Semitism**.
- Digital learning platforms and virtual memorial tours continue to expand engagement and accessibility.

KEY CROSS-CUTTING TRENDS

80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau

This 2026 edition covers the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau on 27 January 1945, which many pSs used to reaffirm their commitment to remembrance and civic education. **Thirty-five** pSs dedicated resources to specific programmes that marked this anniversary.

Youth engagement

An increasing number of initiatives target young people, integrating Holocaust education into citizenship education, volunteering opportunities and digital engagement. Certain pSs recognize the importance of ensuring the memory of the Holocaust and that lessons learnt in the aftermath of these tragedies are reinforced for future generations.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Bulgaria — Young people participate in the March of Tolerance

Institutional consolidation and continuity

Many pSs reported that commemorative activities, memorial site maintenance and education programmes are prescribed by law or regulated by executive decisions. In several cases, multi-year budget lines or institutional mandates have been established, providing a foundation for sustained remembrance across governmental levels.

Innovative use of technology and digital transformation

Responses to all three surveys underscore a strong movement towards digitalization to enhance accessibility and document testimonies which might otherwise be lost. Participating States reported the use of digital archives, online exhibitions, hybrid commemorations and eLearning tools but noted challenges associated with digital transformation, including uneven technical capacity, limited funding and the need for data security standards.

Partnerships with international institutions

Partnership and collaboration with international organizations were a highlight of many submissions. In particular, pSs reflected on collaboration with the **Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum (26 pSs)**, **Yad Vashem (22)** and the

Mémorial de la Shoah (11) as key partners in their Holocaust commemoration activities and educational programmes.

Inclusion and representation

The systematized extermination of six million Jews through the Holocaust remains the central focus of remembrance. In addition, across all three surveys, respondents reported expanding the inclusion of Roma and Sinti, persons with disabilities, political prisoners and other victim groups in ceremonies, memorials and educational materials. PSs also reported gender-inclusive approaches and programmes focused on youth and minority communities, reflecting efforts to broaden the scope of remembrance practices.

Professionalization and research development

The surveys show an increasing professionalization of remembrance and education work, where memorial sites and museums employ trained staff in conservation, curation and education. Teacher-training systems are expanding, and academic research continues to diversify. Responses indicate that smaller institutions and local actors often rely on international cooperation to access expertise and specialized training resources.

Responding to contemporary challenges

A major trend of the 2026 surveys is the explicit linkage between Holocaust remembrance and responses to contemporary anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance. **33 pSs explicitly connect Holocaust education to national strategies against anti-Semitism and/or other forms of intolerance and discrimination.** This approach reinforces the preventive and civic-education dimensions of remembrance. Yet, it is important to stress that Holocaust education, in and of itself, is insufficient to address anti-Semitism in and through education and must be supplemented by educational efforts that specifically focus on contemporary forms of anti-Semitism.

As this edition is the **first to cover the period following the events of 7 October 2023 and the ensuing escalation of violence**, some pSs mentioned this context in their submissions. They underlined efforts to keep Holocaust remembrance and teaching distinct from the ongoing conflict and contemporary political developments in the Middle East. Several pSs noted that international training and study-visit programmes, including those organized with Yad Vashem, were temporarily adapted to online formats or reduced in scope following the outbreak of the conflict.

Remembrance Activities



KEY FINDINGS



Italy — President Mattarella addresses the national Memorial Day Ceremony

Official and unofficial remembrance days

Forty-one pSs¹⁸ have formally designated at least one **Holocaust Memorial Day** by law or another official act.

Of the six pSs who indicated that they have not established an official Holocaust Memorial Day, **five reported unofficial commemorative activities¹⁹**, many coinciding with International Holocaust Memorial Day on 27 January.

In 2025, the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau prompted high-level international engagement, with many countries sending senior delegations to the official ceremony and holding national commemorations.

Five pSs²⁰ officially designate 2 August as Remembrance Day for the Genocide of Roma and Sinti, with a further 32 marking the date unofficially.²¹

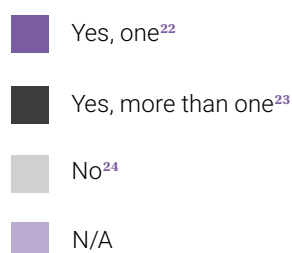
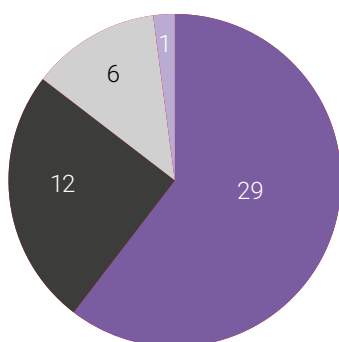
18 Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

19 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and North Macedonia.

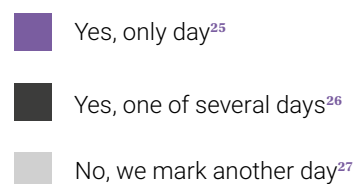
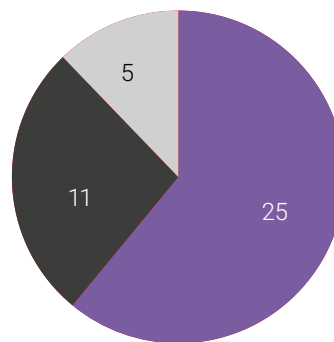
20 Croatia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania.

21 Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Has your state designated by law or by other official act a Holocaust memorial day to commemorate the victims of National Socialism?



Is the date designated by law or other official act 27th January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day?



²² Yes, one: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

²³ Yes, more than one: Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine, United States of America.

²⁴ No: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Uzbekistan. N/A: Andorra.

²⁵ Yes, only day: Albania, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

²⁶ Yes, one of several days: Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine, United States of America.

²⁷ No, we mark another day: Austria, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia.

Other dates that pSs report marking as an official observance to commemorate victims of National Socialism include:

January	
5	Austria Memorial Day against Violence and Racism in Remembrance of the Victims of National Socialism (<i>Gedenktage gegen Gewalt und Rassismus im Gedenken an die Opfer des Nationalsozialismus</i>)
9	Slovakia National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence

March	
10	Bulgaria Day of the Rescue of Bulgarian Jews and Victims of the Holocaust and crimes against humanity
15	Lithuania Day of Remembrance of the Rescuers of Lithuanian Jews

April	
16	Hungary Memorial Day dedicated to the Holocaust Victims in Hungary
22	Croatia, Serbia Commemoration of the Anniversary of the prisoner breakout from the Jasenovac concentration camp; Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust, Genocide and Other Victims of Fascism in World War II

April/May	
date varies	United States of America Yom Hashoah

June	
14	Poland National Remembrance Day for the Victims of the German Nazi Death-Concentration Camps
22	Russian Federation The Day of Remembrance and Sorrow

July	
4	Latvia Commemoration Day for the Victims of Genocide against Jewish People

September	
23	Lithuania Day of Remembrance of the Genocide of Lithuanian Jews

October	
9	Romania National Day of Commemoration of the Holocaust
28	Greece OHI Day

November	
9	Serbia International Day Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism

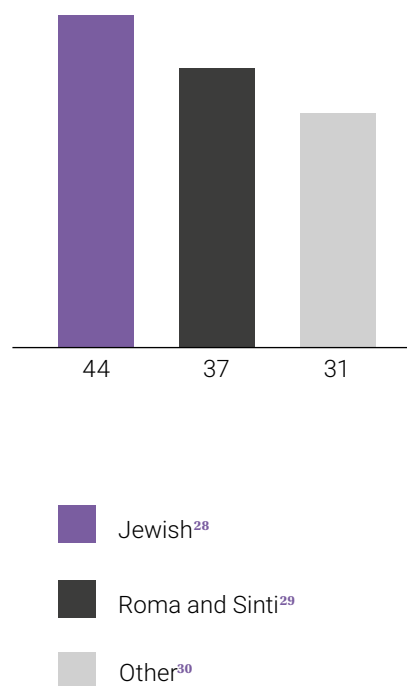
Inclusion and representation of persecuted groups

The Holocaust, as the systematic, state-sponsored extermination of six million Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, is a unique atrocity, as evidenced by the diminished presence of Jewish communities where previously Jewish life had flourished. As such, the majority of pSs highlight the stories of Jewish individuals and communities in their remembrance activities.

The Genocide of the Roma and Sinti under National Socialism is also a unique atrocity of forced labour, sterilization and extermination that is, likewise, increasingly memorialized by pSs.

In addition, certain pSs have initiated memorials dedicated to other persecuted groups such as political prisoners, persons with disabilities, those persecuted for their beliefs and those persecuted for their sexual orientation.

Victim groups commemorated by participating States



Participation and inclusion in remembrance activities

In many pSs, national ceremonies are held in parliaments, government buildings or at memorial sites, complemented by regional and local events.

²⁸ Commemorates Jewish groups: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan.

²⁹ Commemorates Roma and Sinti groups: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

³⁰ Commemorates other groups: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Venues of commemorative events by participating State

Country	Commemorations in parliament	Commemorations in government offices	Commemorations at memorial sites
Albania	●	●	●
Austria	●	●	●
Belgium	●	●	●
Bulgaria			●
Canada	●		●
Croatia	●		●
Cyprus	●	●	●
Estonia			●
Finland			●
France	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●
Greece	●	●	●
Hungary	●		●
Ireland		●	
Italy	●	●	●
Liechtenstein			●
Lithuania	●	●	●
Luxembourg	●	●	●
Moldova	●	●	●
Monaco		●	●
Montenegro	●		
Norway			●
Poland	●	●	●
Portugal	●		
Romania	●	●	●
Russian Federation	●	●	●
Serbia			●
Slovakia	●		●
Slovenia			●
Spain	●	●	●
Sweden	●	●	●
Ukraine		●	●
United Kingdom	●	●	●
United States of America	●	●	●

Civil society participation and funding for civil society organizations (CSOs)

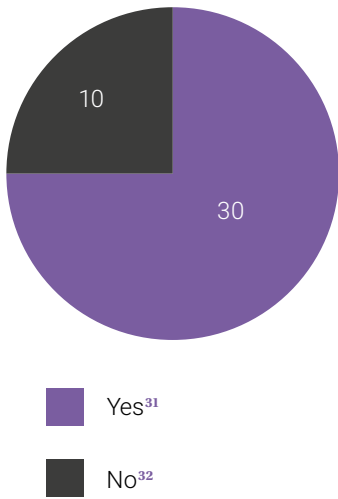
Forty pSs report regular participation by CSOs and community groups in commemorative activities, while **30** allocate public funding for CSOs to organize or attend events. Survivor associations, Jewish and Roma communities and other NGOs partner with local authorities, museums and schools to ensure inclusive programming and outreach.



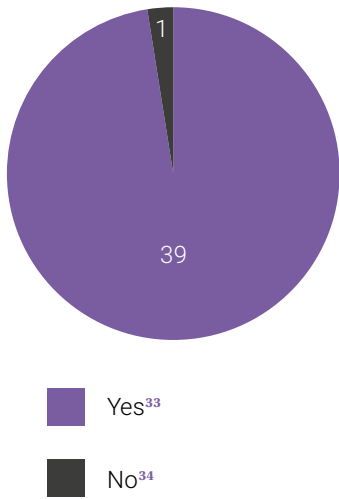
SIP Claude Piscitelli

Luxembourg — Holocaust Survivor Gerd Kletzadt speaks at Memorial Ceremony in Esch, Luxembourg

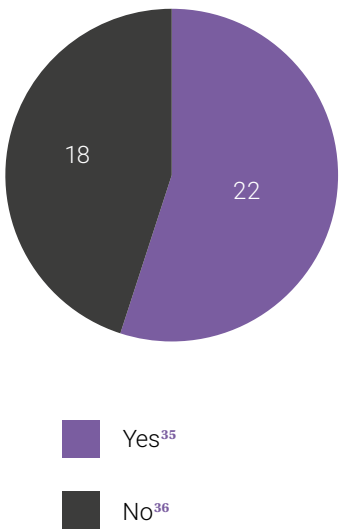
Include participation from victims or survivor groups



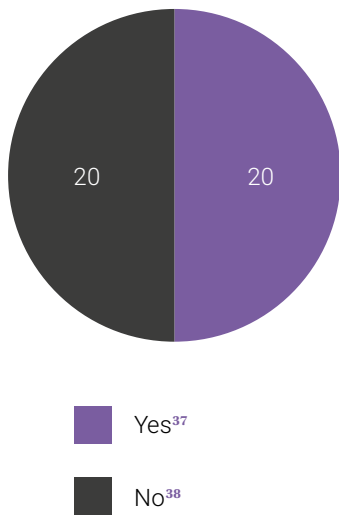
Include participation from Jewish groups



Include participation by Roma and Sinti groups



Include participation by other religious or belief communities



³¹ Yes: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

³² No: Armenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino.

³³ Yes: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia,

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

³⁴ No: San Marino.

³⁵ Yes: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

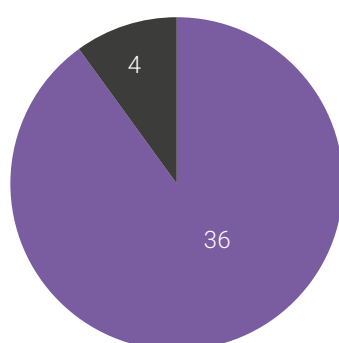
³⁶ No: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Greece,

Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Switzerland.

³⁷ Yes: Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

³⁸ No: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

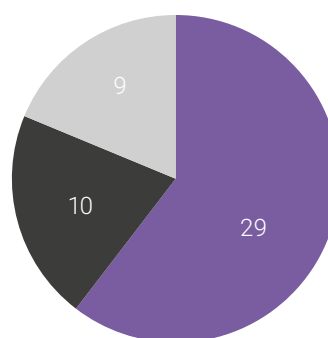
Include participation from other civil society groups



Yes³⁶

No⁴⁰

Is there funding available for civil society to attend or organize events

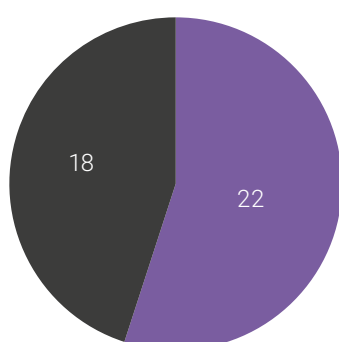


Yes⁴³

No⁴⁴

No answer⁴⁵

Include participation from academic or research institutions



Yes⁴¹

No⁴²

³⁹ Yes: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁴⁰ No: Belarus, Canada, Montenegro, Norway.

⁴¹ Yes: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁴² No: Canada, Hungary, Ireland, Montenegro, Sweden, Switzerland.

⁴³ Yes: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Spain, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

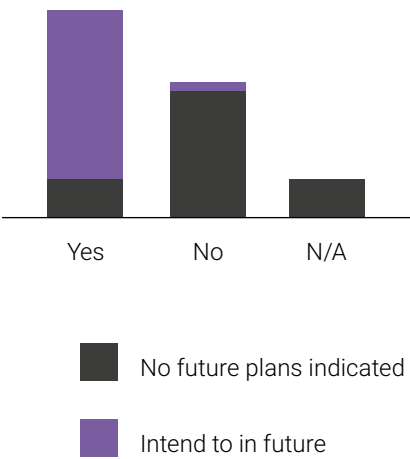
⁴⁴ No: Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Portugal, Monaco, Slovenia.

⁴⁵ No answer: Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Georgia, Latvia, North Macedonia, Uzbekistan.

Digital commemoration

In a trend that ODIHR has been assessing since the COVID-19 pandemic, pSs have continued to organize commemorative activities online or in hybrid format, facilitating broader participation and accessibility. Many also confirmed that this is now an embedded practice, and intend to continue to organize virtual or hybrid activities.

Did you hold any commemorative events that did not require in-person attendance?



46 Organized virtual or hybrid commemorations and intend to in future: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

47 Organized virtual or hybrid commemorations with no future plans indicated: Belarus, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia.

48 Did not organize virtual or hybrid commemorations but intend to in future: Monaco.

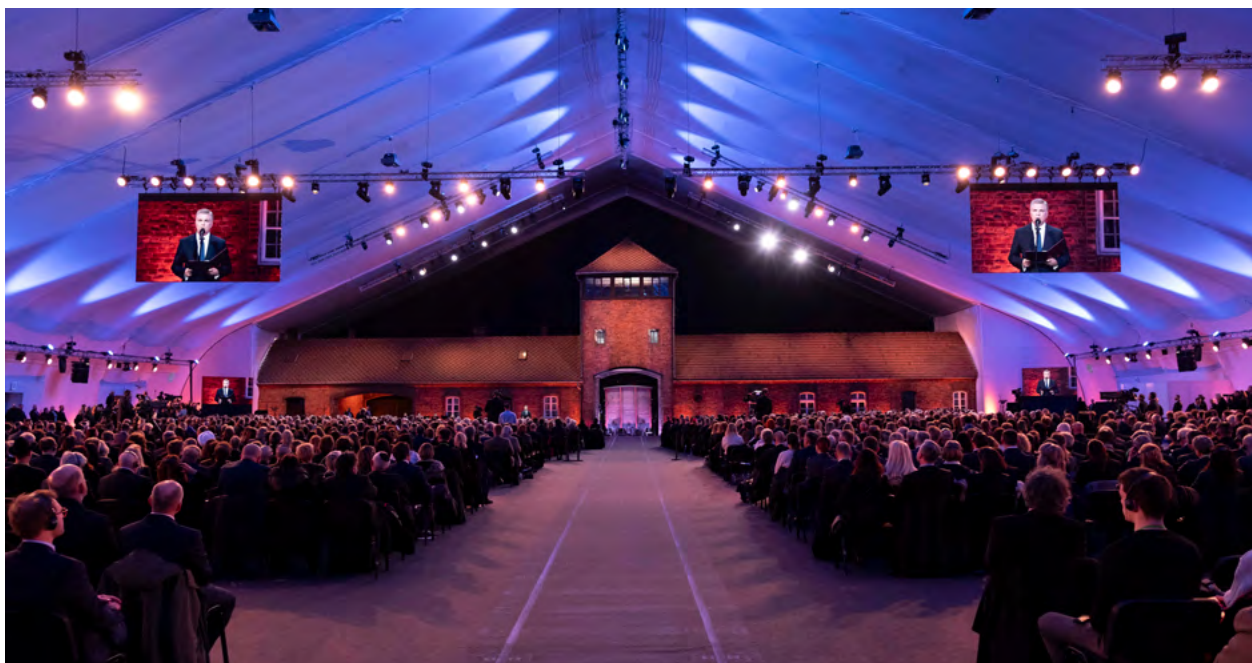
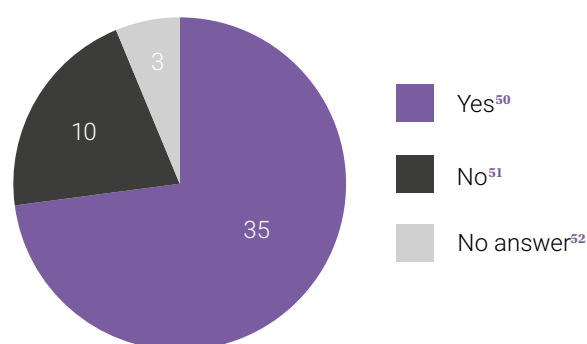
49 Did not organize virtual or hybrid commemorations with no future plans indicated: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Uzbekistan.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM SURVEY 1 RESPONSES

80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau

In 2025, the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau prompted high-level international engagement, with many countries sending senior delegations to the official ceremony in Poland and holding national commemorations.

Were any additional resources or activities designated for marking Holocaust Remembrance in 2025, the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau?



Wojciech Grabowski, The Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum

Commemorations of the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau

⁵⁰ Yes: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Spain, Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova,

Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Monaco, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁵¹ No: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Romania, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan.

⁵² No Answer: Andorra, Georgia, Iceland.

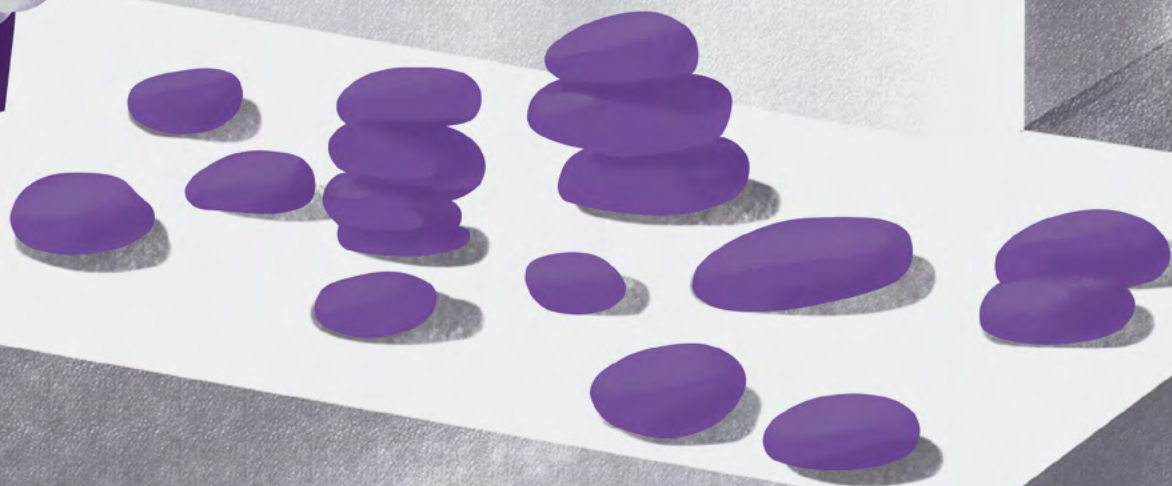
Some of the local activities organized to mark the 80th anniversary include:

Austria	Ground-penetrating radar investigations and an archaeological survey commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior and the Province of Upper Austria at Hartheim Castle, a former Nazi euthanasia and killing centre. A newly discovered burial site with cremated human remains next to the castle will be marked and permanently preserved, in accordance with the Austrian War Graves Act of 1948.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The University of Sarajevo held a Scientific Forum entitled “Eighty Years Since the Liberation of Auschwitz” on 27 January 2025 (Holocaust Remembrance Day). This event was organized by the University’s Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law. Alongside the forum, there was an exhibition called “My Family in the Holocaust” by Dr. Sc. Elias Tauber, accompanying the remembrance activities.
France	Broadcast of a dedicated documentary on French national television.
Lithuania	A concert entitled “Music for Future Generations” dedicated to the International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the 80th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp was organized in Vilnius.
Serbia	A commemorative event was held on the occasion of the 80th anniversary at the Cultural Center in Gradiška. The central lecture was delivered by Mr. Nikola Miloševski, curator at the Genocide Victims Museum, who addressed the historical suffering of Jews and Serbs deported to Nazi concentration camps, including Auschwitz.
United States of America	The 80th anniversary of the liberations of Auschwitz, Dachau and other Nazi camps was the focus of all official and numerous other commemorations in 2025. The U.S. Holocaust Museum livestreamed the Auschwitz ceremony.

Other highlights by theme

Theme	Highlight Examples
Highlighting local histories and diverse perspectives	<p>Ireland – Holocaust Education Ireland (HEI) collaborates with the Pavee Point Roma and Traveller Centre in the annual commemoration of the Genocide of the Roma on 2 August. The Roma community and second and third generation survivors have an active role as readers and participants in the annual commemoration.</p> <p>Ukraine – The Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance and World Congress of Ukrainians convenes an interreligious prayer on 27 September in memory of the victims of the mass shootings committed by the Nazis at Babyn Yar during the occupation of Kyiv in World War II.</p>
Engaging young people	<p>Cyprus – Hosts the annual Holocaust School Competition for students in all levels of education to raise awareness of the Holocaust among children. At the prize ceremony, speeches are delivered by Holocaust survivors, with different survivors speaking every year.</p> <p>Germany – The Federal Programme entitled “YOUNG PEOPLE remember on site & committed” aims to involve young people in the planning and implementation of remembrance culture projects. The programme focuses on a critical examination of the National Socialist era, its crimes and its before and after period. Funding is provided for youth projects, memorial sites and history initiatives in Germany. The Federal Foreign Office funds the international part of the federal programme, “YOUNG PEOPLE remember international”.</p>
Public awareness campaigns	<p>#WeRemember – Greece, Luxembourg, Montenegro and Switzerland all reported participating in the World Jewish Congress #WeRemember campaign online and illuminating national monuments.</p> <p>Russian Federation – The #MemoryWeek campaign invites people to post a photo of a lighted candle on social media during the week of 27 January to honour the memory of victims of the Holocaust.</p>

Memorial Sites and Infrastructure



Physical memorials play a crucial role in preserving the memory of the Holocaust and in linking historical awareness with civic education, as these sites acts as central venues for remembrance, education and historical research.

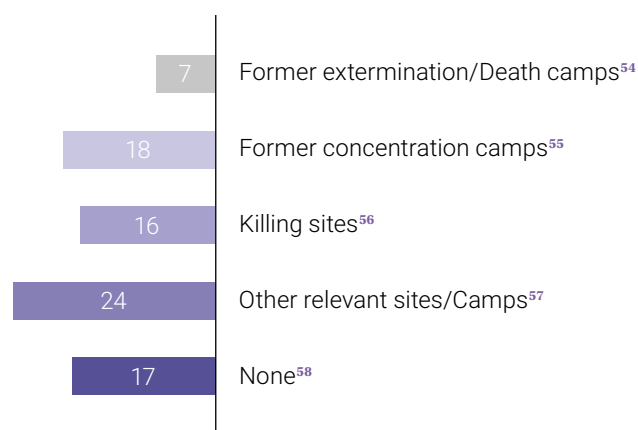
KEY FINDINGS

Distribution of Holocaust sites across OSCE participating States

The survey distinguished between two primary categories of memorial infrastructure:

Historical Sites: Locations where Holocaust atrocities directly occurred, including former extermination camps, concentration camps, killing sites and other relevant historical sites such as ghettos, detention centres or SS headquarters. A total of **23 pSs** reported hosting historical Holocaust sites on their current territory.²²

Historical Holocaust sites on the territories of participating States



⁵³ Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

⁵⁴ Former extermination/death camps: Austria, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

⁵⁵ Former concentration camps: Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, France, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Croatia, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

⁵⁶ Killing sites: Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine.

⁵⁷ Other sites/camps: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Croatia, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

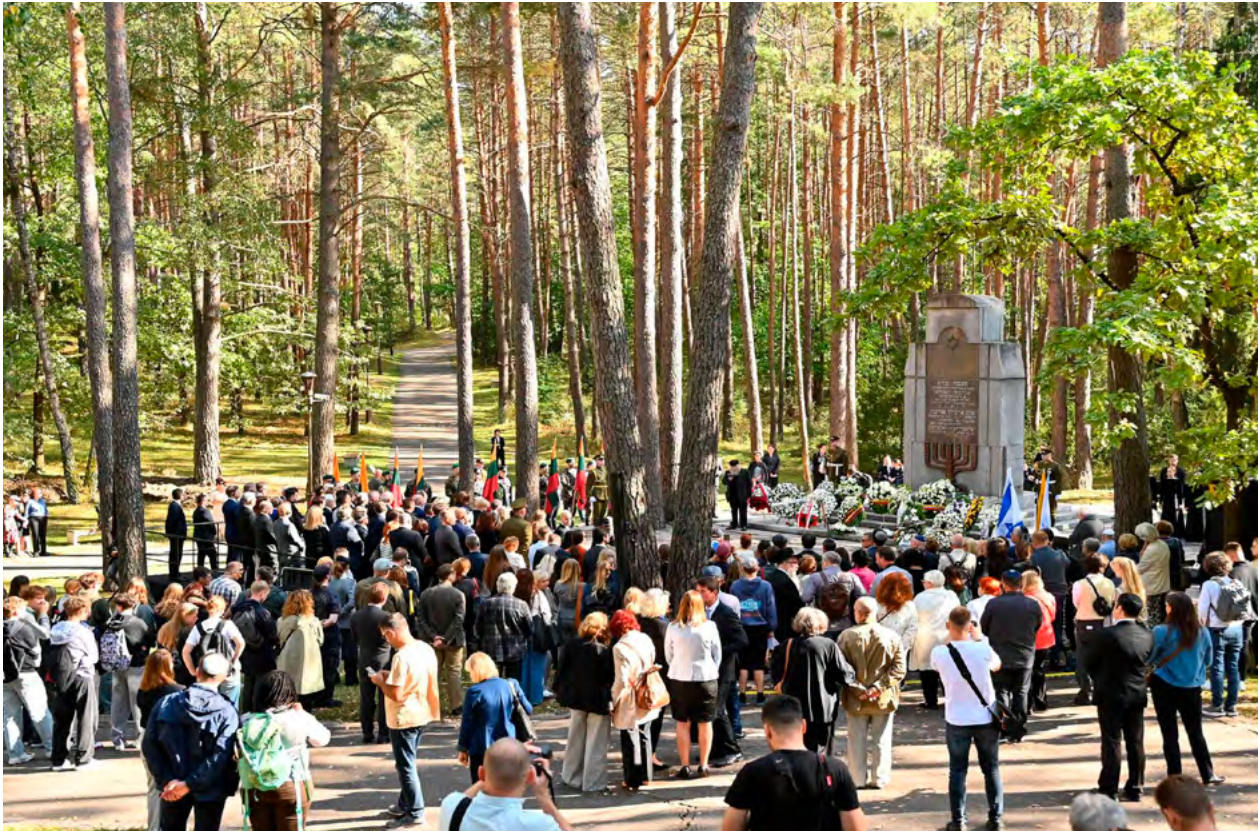
⁵⁸ None: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Switzerland, United States of America, Uzbekistan.

Commemorative Memorial Sites: Respondents described diverse forms of memorialization, including former camps preserved as museums, national memorial complexes and locally maintained monuments or plaques. Responses also highlighted both state- and privately-funded initiatives.



Nikola Milosevski

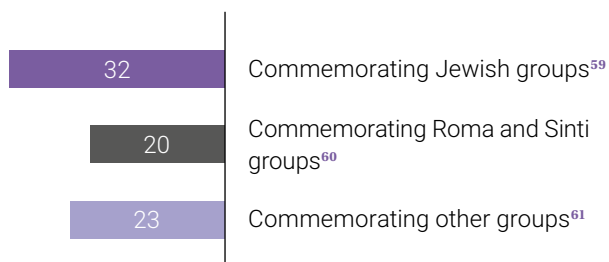
National Day of Remembrance for Victims of Genocide, Belgrade, 22 April 2025



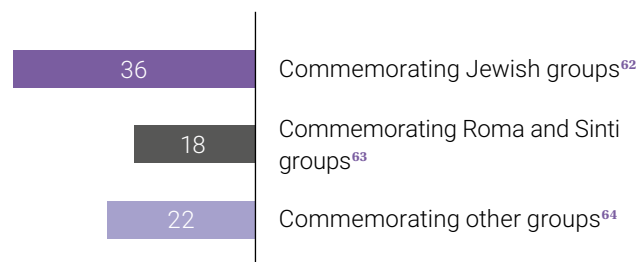
J. Azanovas/Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania

2024 ceremony commemorating the genocide of Lithuanian Jews at the Paneriai Memorial

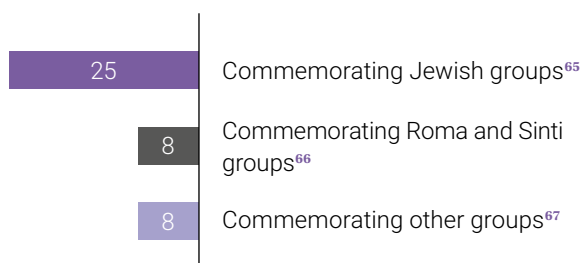
State-funded museums



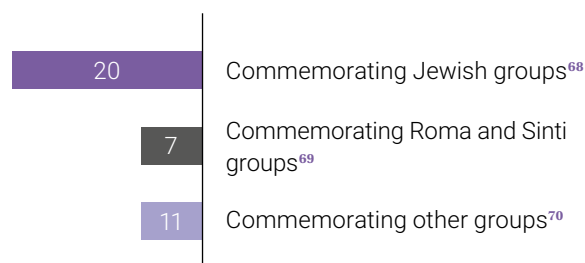
State-funded memorials



Private museums



Private memorials



⁵⁹ State-funded museums — Jewish Groups: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶⁰ State-funded museums — Roma and Sinti Groups: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶¹ State-funded museums — other groups: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶² State-funded memorials — Jewish groups: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia

and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Croatia, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶³ State-funded memorials — Roma and Sinti groups: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Czechia, Germany, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine, United States of America.

⁶⁴ State-funded memorials — other groups: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Croatia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, United States of America.

⁶⁵ Private museums — Jewish groups: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶⁶ Private museums — Roma and Sinti groups: Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United States of America.

⁶⁷ Private museums — other groups: Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovenia.

⁶⁸ Private memorials — Jewish groups: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁶⁹ Private memorials — Roma and Sinti groups: Albania, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁷⁰ Private Memorials — other groups: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, United States of America.

New and planned developments (2024–2030)

A distinctive feature of the 2026 survey is the forward-looking information on upcoming memorial projects. Approximately one-third of pSs plan to **create or expand** museums or memorials in the next five years, indicating continued public investment in remembrance infrastructure.

Country	Planned state-funded developments	Planned private developments
Austria	Planning and construction of a memorial for the Roma and Sinti victims of National Socialism in Vienna. Review process initiated for the possible establishment of an Austrian Holocaust Museum (ÖHM) in Vienna.	
Canada	\$5 million allocated in the 2024 Budget to support the development of a museum and educational infrastructure commemorating Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims.	
Cyprus	Advanced discussions on the creation of a memorial for the Holocaust or a museum in Larnaca .	
Czechia	Development of the Centre of Roma and Sinti in Prague (under the care of the Museum of Romani Culture).	
Estonia	Patarei Memorial Museum (introducing crimes committed by both the Soviet and Nazi regimes) is scheduled to be established by 14 June 2026, commemorating Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims.	
Germany	To complement existing memorials, a memorial for Jehovah's Witnesses is planned for summer 2026 in Tiergarten. There is also a Bundestag resolution for the construction of a German-Polish House and a "Second World War and German Occupation in Europe" Documentation Centre.	
Greece	The new Holocaust Museum of Greece in Thessaloniki will be partially state-funded.	Planned development of a memorial park in Thessaloniki , a permanent exhibition in Auschwitz and a memorial wagon in Athens .

Country	Planned state-funded developments	Planned private developments
Romania	Development of the Museum of the History of the Jews and of the Holocaust in Romania (commemorating Jewish and Roma and Sinti victims).	
Serbia	The Genocide Victims' Museum is planning to develop new museum premises within the Jajinci Memorial Park .	
Switzerland	Active preparation for a national memorial for the victims of National Socialism in Bern and a cross-border educational centre in St. Gallen canton.	
United Kingdom	The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre is currently in development in London and due to open in 2029 (addressing Jewish and non-Jewish victims).	
United States of America	Non-profit museums and memorial sites in development that commonly receive state/local funding include the Holocaust Legacy Foundation Museum in Boston (2026) and the Hilton Family Holocaust Education Center in Phoenix (2027).	Private, non-profit museums are planned, such as the Holocaust Museum for Hope & Humanity in Orlando.

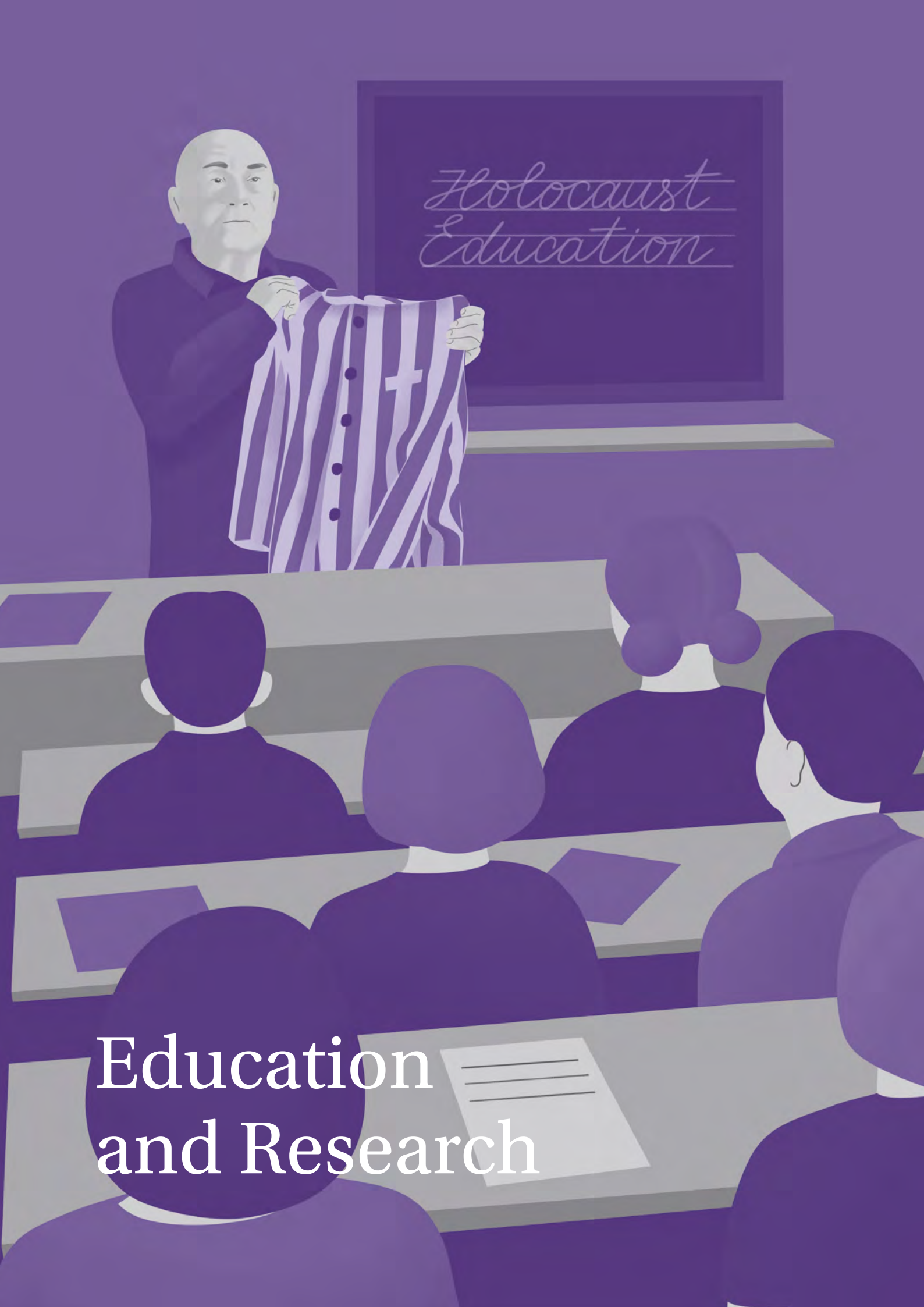


HMPT-Sam Churchill

Young people participate in the UK National Holocaust Memorial Day Ceremony 2025.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM SURVEY 2 RESPONSES

Theme	Highlight Examples
Linking learning with remembrance	<p>Luxembourg – The Cinqfontaines monastery is being transformed into an educational and memorial centre, with more than 6,000 visitors up to May 2025.</p> <p>Poland – Commemorations at historical sites form part of the local calendar, with local students invited to participate in commemorations.</p>
Expanding access through technology	<p>Latvia – The Center for Judaic Studies at the University of Latvia has launched an online database of Holocaust Memorial Places in Latvia.</p> <p>Estonia – Establishing an interactive map of Holocaust sites along with photographs.</p> <p>In addition to the above, virtual tours of historical sites were reported by Monaco, Lithuania and Slovenia.</p>
Safeguarding authenticity and accountability	<p>Croatia – The Jasenovac memorial site is implementing the IHRA Charter for Safeguarding Sites and IHRA’s Recommendations for Teaching and Learning about the Persecution and Genocide of the Roma during the Nazi Era.</p> <p>UK – The planned Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre will focus particularly on British responses to the Holocaust and the difficult questions they raise.</p>
Sustaining personal testimonies	<p>Belgium – The Neshama Project trains and supports members of the ‘Second Generation’ to share their family history in schools.</p> <p>Slovenia – The “Here is Where Death Worked Itself to Death” touring exhibition tells the story of the fate of various ethnic and religious groups during the occupation in April 1941.</p>
Inclusive remembrance	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina – In January 2024, a significant interfaith event was held in Srebrenica to commemorate International Holocaust Remembrance Day. Muslim and Jewish communities gathered to honour the victims of the Holocaust and the Srebrenica genocide, emphasizing the shared experiences of persecution and the importance of peace and dialogue.</p> <p>Armenia – The Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute is integrating Holocaust Exhibitions, linking education about different genocides to foster awareness.</p>



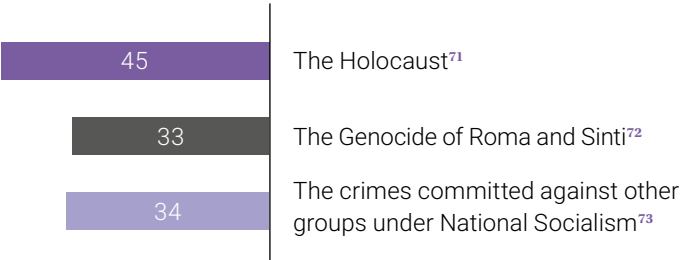
Education and Research

KEY FINDINGS

Teaching the Holocaust in formal education

Across the OSCE region, teaching about the Holocaust is systematically integrated into formal curricula, supported by an extensive network of governmental bodies, memorial institutions, academic research centres and civil society organizations (CSOs).

Which of the following is a subject of education in your country?



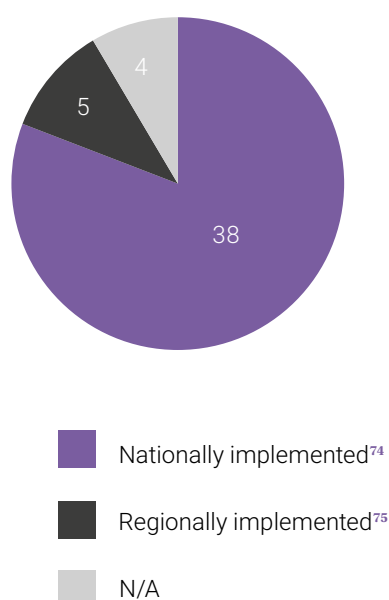
Students participate in the Sulle Tracce della Memoria Remembrance Itinerary for schools in San Marino

71 Participating States that educate about the Holocaust: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

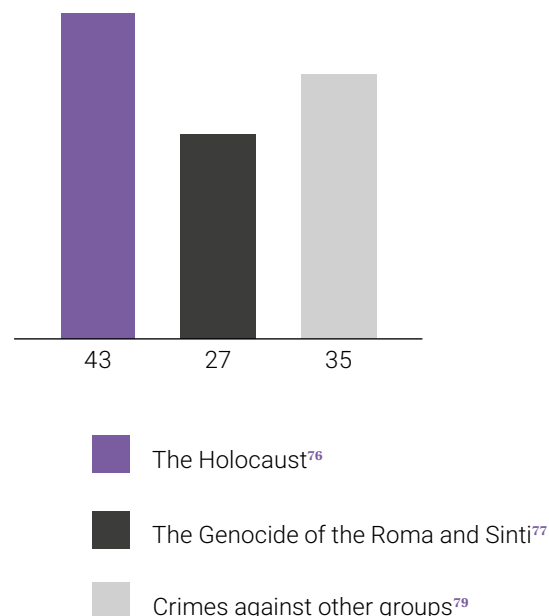
72 Participating States that educate about the Genocide of Roma and Sinti: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

73 Participating States that educate about the crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Inclusion of the Holocaust in formal educational curricula by participating States



Participating States' textbook presentations



⁷⁴ Nationally implemented: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

⁷⁵ Regionally or locally implemented: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁷⁶ Participating States that discuss the Holocaust in school textbooks: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria,

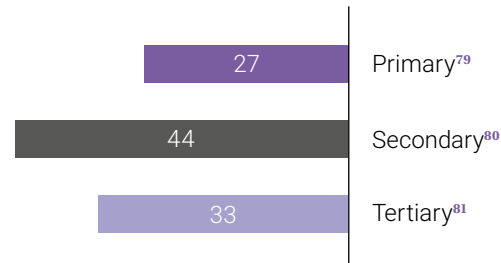
Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁷⁷ Participating States that discuss the Genocide of Roma and Sinti in school textbooks: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation,

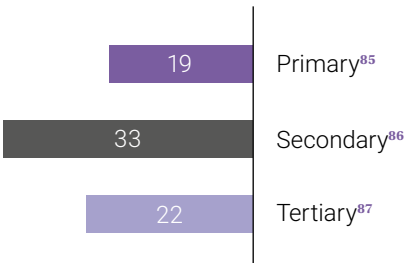
San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁷⁸ Participating States that discuss the crimes committed against other groups under National Socialism in school textbooks: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

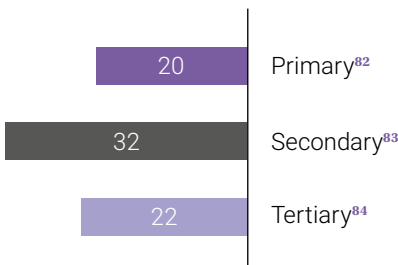
Number of participating States that teach about the Holocaust by educational stage



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



Number of States that teach about the Genocide of the Roma and Sinti by Educational Stage



⁷⁹ States teaching about the Holocaust at the primary educational stage: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸⁰ States teaching about the Holocaust at the secondary educational stage: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸¹ States teaching about the Holocaust at the tertiary educational stage: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia,

Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸² States teaching about the Genocide of Roma and Sinti at the primary educational stage: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸³ States teaching about the Genocide of Roma and Sinti at secondary educational stage: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸⁴ States teaching about the Genocide of Roma and Sinti at the tertiary educational stage: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸⁵ States teaching about other groups persecuted under National Socialism at the primary educational stage: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America.

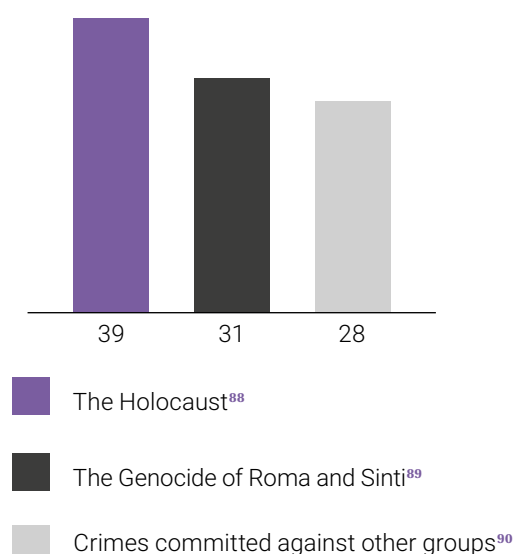
⁸⁶ States teaching about other groups persecuted under National Socialism at the secondary educational stage: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁸⁷ States teaching about other groups persecuted under National Socialism at the tertiary educational stage: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Teacher training and capacity building

Educator preparation is essential for ensuring accurate and meaningful Holocaust education. Participating States offer opportunities for teachers to participate in pre-service or in-service training on the Holocaust, frequently organized in partnership with memorial institutions, research centres or international organizations.

Number of participating States that provide teacher training on



Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center

A 2025 professional development seminar for teachers in the Russian Federation on Holocaust Education

⁸⁸ Participating States providing teacher training on the Holocaust: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

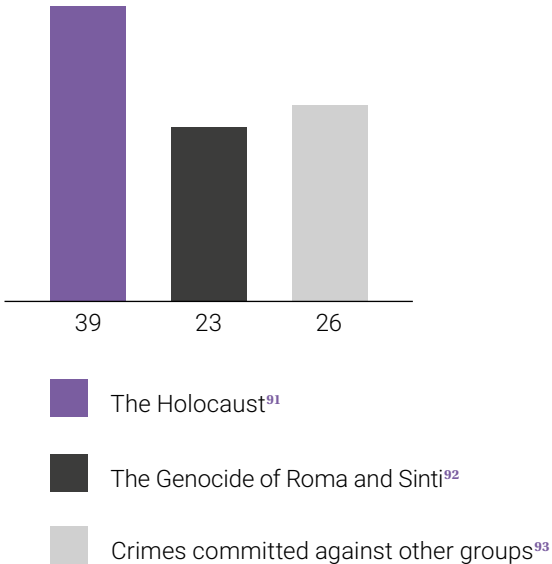
⁸⁹ Participating States providing teacher training on the Genocide of Roma and Sinti: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁹⁰ Participating States providing teacher training on other groups persecuted under National Socialism: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

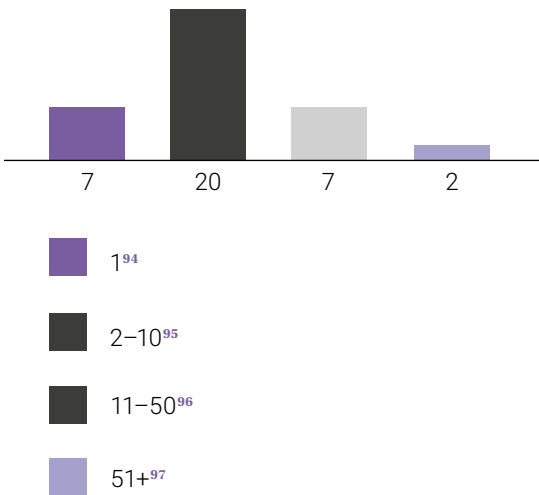
Academic research and institutional support

The responses to Survey 3 indicate a well-established, yet unevenly distributed landscape of Holocaust-related research across the OSCE region.

Participating States in which the Holocaust is the subject of academic research, by topic



Number of academic institutions conducting research on the Holocaust by participating State



⁹¹ Participating States in which the Holocaust is the subject of academic research: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁹² Participating States in which the Genocide of Roma and Sinti is the subject of academic research: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁹³ Participating States in which other groups persecuted under National Socialism are the subject of academic research: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁹⁴ Participating States hosting one institution conducting research on the Holocaust: Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Slovakia,

⁹⁵ Participating States hosting 2-10 institutions conducting research on the Holocaust: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland.

⁹⁶ Participating States hosting 11-50 institutions conducting research on the Holocaust: Romania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, France, Greece, Ukraine.

⁹⁷ Participating States hosting over 50 institutions conducting research on the Holocaust: United Kingdom, United States of America.

Contemporary anti-Semitism in education and research

The relationship between the fields of Holocaust education and research, and educational efforts to address contemporary anti-Semitism, is complex. It is common to acknowledge that the goal of Holocaust education is to ensure that the tragedies of history are not repeated. While education and research about the Holocaust can indeed help to undermine current prejudices against Jews and generate empathy with contemporary Jewish communities, this is not the only objective.

From the other direction, while efforts to respond to contemporary anti-Semitism can benefit from robust education about the Holocaust, this will not be enough to address contemporary forms of hatred targeting Jews. Holocaust education and research can be a valuable tool in a comprehensive set of measures to prevent and respond to contemporary

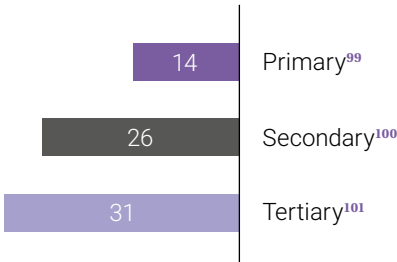
anti-Semitism. However, in order to be effective, it must be supplemented with a holistic approach which focuses on addressing contemporary hatred against Jews, as well as an accurate portrayal of Jews and Jewish life in and through education and research.

For the first time, the 2026 survey briefly examined how pSs are educating about contemporary anti-Semitism, and whether/how this integrates with educational approaches to the Holocaust. This is an area worth exploring further in future reviews.

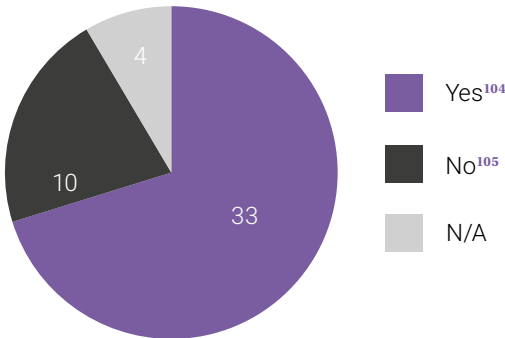
The availability of specific training for educators on contemporary anti-Semitism varies across pSs. ODIHR and UNESCO have produced a series of *Practical Guides to Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools*⁶⁷ that can support pSs to better integrate these subjects into their curricula and guidance for teachers.

⁹⁸ Training Curricula for Teachers at Primary and Secondary Level, Vocational Settings and School Directors; Teaching Aids to support teachers to address anti-Semitism and respond effectively to challenging questions or behaviour; and Guidance for Policymakers to address anti-Semitism through education.

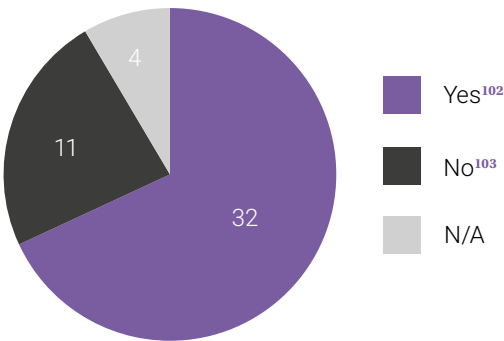
Education or research of contemporary anti-Semitism by educational level



Educational links made between the Holocaust and contemporary anti-Semitism



Teacher training on contemporary anti-Semitism



⁹⁹ Participating States educating about contemporary anti-Semitism at the primary educational stage: Austria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, United States of America.

¹⁰⁰ Participating States educating about contemporary anti-Semitism at the secondary educational stage: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

¹⁰¹ Participating States educating about contemporary anti-Semitism at the tertiary educational stage: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

¹⁰² Participating States providing teacher training on contemporary anti-Semitism: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

¹⁰³ Participating States not providing teacher training on contemporary anti-Semitism: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia. No response: Andorra, Iceland, Latvia, Moldova.

¹⁰⁴ Participating States in which educational links are made between the Holocaust and contemporary anti-Semitism: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

¹⁰⁵ Participating States in which educational links are not made between the Holocaust and contemporary anti-Semitism: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia. No response: Andorra, Iceland, Latvia, Moldova.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM SURVEY 3 RESPONSES

Theme	Highlight Examples
Engaging young people in their local contexts	<p>Serbia – The Ministry of Education has joined the “My Hometown initiative”, which encourages schools to discover and share stories about their hometown’s connections with the history of the Holocaust.</p> <p>Lichtenstein – The <i>Zeichnen gegen das Vergessen</i> (Drawing against forgetting) exhibition was set up by school students together with the artist Manfred Bockelmann, portraying young victims of the Holocaust. They also built a memorial art piece consisting of a transparent cube into which each student put a stuffed animal to remember and pay respects to a child Holocaust victim.</p>
Expanding access through technology	<p>Latvia – The Centre for Judaic Studies (CJS) at the University of Latvia is making good progress with its “Jews of Latvia: Names and Fates” project, which includes a website containing searchable information on former Jewish communities of Latvia as well as an archive on Jews who perished between 1941 and 1945.</p> <p>Switzerland – Using digital storytelling to create an interactive encounter with witness testimonies, making history personally accessible to students.</p> <p>United States – The “I-Witness Visual History Archive” provides schools with access to over 400 video testimonials from Roma survivors (via the USC Shoah Foundation), diversifying the narrative and promoting primary source analysis.</p>
Learning from history to respond to contemporary challenges	<p>Lithuania – Establishing a network of 177 Tolerance Education Centres in schools, museums and libraries to act as local hubs for promoting historical memory and civic responsibility through dedicated projects.</p> <p>Belgium – The travelling, interactive #FakelImages exhibition connects historical persecution to modern-day stereotypes and misinformation, teaching critical thinking and media literacy.</p>

An illustration in shades of purple and grey. On the left, a man in a light-colored suit stands behind a series of horizontal barbed wire strands. He is looking towards the right. On the right, a woman in a dark purple dress and boots stands with her back to the viewer, looking towards the man. Her right hand is raised, reaching towards the barbed wire. The background is a solid dark purple. The text 'ANNEXE: References and Additional Resources' is overlaid in the center in a white serif font.

ANNEXE: References and Additional Resources

The annexe lists selected references and materials relevant to Holocaust remembrance, education and memorial site preservation within the OSCE framework.

ODIHR resources

- *Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region*, ODIHR (previous editions, 2008–2024)
- *Words into Action to Address Anti-Semitism* project (ODIHR, 2018–2023)
- ODIHR Hate Crime Report — *Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes*
- *Anti-Semitic Hate Crime factsheet*, OSCE/ODIHR, 18 September 2019
- *Roma and Sinti genocide* OSCE resource collection
- *Teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide: Practices within the OSCE Area*, OSCE/ODIHR, 4 November 2015

OSCE participating States commitments on addressing anti-Semitism

- *Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (Copenhagen Document)*, CSCE, 29 June 1990, Section IV.
- *Report of the CSCE Meeting of Experts on National Minorities*, Geneva, OSCE, 19 July 1991, Section VI.
- *Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (Moscow Document)*, CSCE, 3 October 1991, Section III.
- *The Challenges of Change, Third CSCE Summit of Heads of State of Government (Helsinki Document)*, CSCE, 10 July 1992.
- *Final Document of the Third Meeting of the CSCE Council of Ministers*, CSCE, Stockholm, 15 December 1992.
- *Final Document of the Fourth Meeting of the CSCE Council of Ministers*, CSCE, Rome, 1 December 1993.
 - VIII. Integration of recently admitted Participating States
 - X. Declaration on Aggressive Nationalism, Racism, Chauvinism, Xenophobia and Anti-Semitism

- [Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era, Fourth CSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government](#), CSCE, Budapest, 6 December 1994.
- [Lisbon Document, Fifth CSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government](#), Lisbon, 3 December 1996.
- [Istanbul Document, Sixth OSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government](#), Istanbul, 19 November 1999.
- [Final Document of the Ninth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council](#), Bucharest, 4 December 2001.
- [Final Document of the Tenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council](#), Porto, 7 December 2002, Section V.
- [Final Document of the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council](#), Maastricht, 2 December 2003.
- [Berlin Declaration – 2nd OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism](#), OSCE CiO, 29 April 2004.
- [Final Document of the Twelfth Meeting of the Ministerial Council](#), OSCE, Sofia, 7 December 2004.
- [Final Document of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council](#), OSCE, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005, Section III.
- [Final Document of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council](#), OSCE, Brussels, 5 December 2006, Section II.
- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/07](#) on tolerance and non-discrimination: promoting mutual respect and understanding, OSCE, Madrid, 3 December 2007.
- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09](#) on Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability, OSCE, Athens, 4 December 2009.
- [Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat anti-Semitism](#), OSCE, Basel, 5 December 2014.

OSCE participating States commitments on Roma and Sinti

- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 566/03](#), Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, OSCE, Maastricht, 2 December 2003.
- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/08](#) on enhancing OSCE efforts to implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, OSCE, Helsinki, 8 December 2008.
- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/09](#) on enhancing OSCE efforts to ensure Roma and Sinti sustainable integration, OSCE, Athens, 2 December 2009.
- [OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/13](#) on the enhancing OSCE efforts to implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti Within the OSCE Area, With a Particular Focus on Roma and Sinti Women, Youth and Children, OSCE, Kyiv, 9 December 2013.

International frameworks and definitions

- [International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance \(IHRA\)](#)
- [Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion](#)
- [Working Definition of Anti-Semitism](#)
- [IHRA Recommendations for Teaching and Learning about the Holocaust](#)
- [United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/7 \(2005\): Holocaust Remembrance](#)
- [UNESCO Guidelines on Holocaust and Genocide Education](#)
- [Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec \(2022\)1 on the remembrance and teaching of the Holocaust and the prevention of crimes against humanity](#)

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAYS IN THE OSCE REGION 2026

The 2026 edition of *Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region* documents how participating States commemorate the Holocaust, preserve memorial sites and promote education and research about the Holocaust.

Drawing on three comprehensive surveys — **Remembrance, Memorial Sites and Infrastructure**, and **Education, Research and Contemporary Relevance** — this publication presents findings from **50 participating States**, identifies emerging trends, and highlights areas for continued cooperation.

Key findings

- **42** participating States have officially established a Holocaust Memorial Day
- **43** commemorate on 27 January — International Holocaust Memorial Day
- **40** maintain state-funded memorial sites dedicated to Jewish victims
- **23** fund memorials for Roma and Sinti
- **27** support memorials for other victim groups
- **43** include Holocaust education in school curricula
- **42** provide teacher training
- **42** support academic research

Cross-cutting trends

The **2026 reporting cycle coincides with the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau**, marked by significant, high-level engagement and special commemorative events across the OSCE region. This edition is the first review covering the period following the events of **7 October 2023 and the ensuing escalation of violence**, with several participating States noting its impact on international cooperation and educational programming.

Key developments include: increasing **youth engagement** in remembrance activities across **27 States**; **institutional consolidation** through legal frameworks and multi-year funding; expanding the **inclusion** of all victim groups in memorials and curricula; rapid **digital transformation** of archives and educational resources; and strengthening links between Holocaust education and **contemporary anti-Semitism**.

Looking forward

The findings confirm that Holocaust remembrance in the OSCE region remains both resilient and adaptive. Through sustained cooperation among governments, memorial institutions, educators and civil society organizations, the memory of the Holocaust continues to serve as a foundation for promoting democratic values, human rights and mutual respect across the OSCE region.

