ESHEM: the first 32 member sites

You will find below the list of 32 Holocaust sites in 18 countries, formally welcomed into the European Sites of Holocaust Memory network on 17 November 2026 in Brussels.

Read more about the sites: ESHEM website, https://holocaust-memory-sites.ec.europa.eu.

Austria



Ebensee Concentration Camp / Konzentrationslager Ebensee

KZ-Gedenkstätte Ebensee / Ebensee Concentration Camp Memorial

Ebensee Concentration Camp Memorial is located on the area of the former camp. It provides an exhibition in an underground armament factory, a few original traces of the camp, a cemetery with mass graves, and memorials of different countries.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Croatia



Jasenovac Concentration Camp / koncentracijski logor Jasenovac

Jasenovac Memorial Site and Memorial Museum

The Jasenovac Memorial Site and the Memorial Museum were founded with the task of safeguarding the historical record about the concentration camp Jasenovac, which was established and operated by the Ustasha regime from 1941 until 1945.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Czech Republic



Hodonín u Kunštátu Camp / Tábor Hodonín u Kunštátu

Museum of Romani Culture

The memorial commemorates the victims of the Holocaust of the Roma and Sinti located on an authentic site where the Protectorate's concentration camp for Roma operated between 1942 and 1943. The families were later sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Denmark



Gilleleje Escape Route / Flugtruten fra Gilleleje

Museum Nordsjælland

Gilleleje Museum tells the story of the October 1943 rescue of Danish Jews. Located in the fishing town that became a key escape hub, the museum explores how local families helped around 1,500 Jews flee safely to Sweden.

Read more on the ESHEM website

France (5 sites)



Bobigny Deportation Station / Gare de déportation de Bobigny

Établissement public du Mémorial de la gare de déportation de Bobigny

Bobigny station is the departure point for Jews deported from France, from June 43 until August 1944. 22,500 adults and children were transported in 21 convoys, primarily to Auschwitz. The station has remained close to its 1940s configuration.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Children's Home in Izieu / Maison d'Izieu

Maison d'Izieu, mémorial des enfants juifs exterminés

The Maison d'Izieu is a place of remembrance, education and life. The house sheltered over a hundred Jewish children from 1943 to the roundup of April 6th 1944. The museum allows you to dive into history to learn more about the lives of the children.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Drancy Internment & Transit Camp / Camp d'internement et de transit de Drancy

Mémorial de la Shoah

Opened in 2012, the Drancy Memorial is a museum and memorial dedicated to the history of the former Drancy internment and transit camp, the main departure point for the deportation of Jews from France during the Holocaust.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Gurs Internment Camp / Camp d'internement de Gurs

Amicale du Camp de Gurs

Meant for 25577 defeated Spanish Republicans et al, the camp held 14795 undesirables as WWII began; after defeat, being set near the Ocean and the demarcation, its 382 rundown wood huts detained 26641 Jews, 3907 death-bound, and last, collaborators or PoWs.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Les Milles Camp / Camp des Milles

Fondation du Camp des Milles: Mémoire et Éducation

The Camp des Milles is the only preserved French internment and deportation camp. Of 10,000 internees (1939-1942), more than 2,000 Jewish men, women, and children were deported to Auschwitz under the Vichy Regime.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Germany (2 sites)



Displaced Persons Camp Föhrenwald / Displaced Persons-Lager Föhrenwald

Bürger fürs BADEHAUS Waldram-Föhrenwald e.V.

The BADEHAUS is located in Waldram, formerly Föhrenwald, the longest-standing Jewish Displaced Persons Camp. Between 1945 and 1957, Holocaust survivors started rebuilding the post-war Jewish community, and used it as a stepping stone into a new life.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Site of the Bullenhuser Damm Crimes / Tatort Bullenhuser Damm

Foundation of Hamburg Memorials and Learning Centres Commemorating the Victims of Nazi Crimes

The Memorial commemorates the 20 Jewish children and 28 adults murdered in April 1945. It was established in 1980 by the Children of Bullenhuser Damm Association. It is part of the Foundation of Hamburg Memorials and Learning Centres.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Hungary



Burial Site in the Courtyard of the Dohány Synagogue / Sírkert a Dohány utcai zsinagóga parkjában

Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary (MAZSIHISZ)

The small garden beside the Dohány Street Synagogue became part of the Budapest ghetto during WWII. After liberation, over 2,000 Holocaust victims were buried there, transforming the park into a sacred graveyard and poignant memorial.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Italy



Square of the 16 October 1943 Roundup / Largo 16 Ottobre 1943

Jewish Community of Rome (Comunità Ebraica di Roma)

In this area, at the heart of Rome's ancient Jewish community, on 16 October 1943, German soldiers rounded up and deported 1,022 Jews from Rome to Auschwitz---men, women, and children. Only sixteen survived.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Latvia



Žanis Lipke House / Žaņa Lipkes māja

Žaņa Lipkes memoriāls

Holocaust site connected to Žanis Lipke, a Latvian dockworker who rescued more than 50 Jews from the Nazis by hiding them in an underground bunker dug out in the yard next to their home on Ķīpsala island in Riga. Today, a memorial marks this place of rescue and hiding.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Lithuania



Killing Site of 106 Jews and 5 Lithuanians, 27 June 1941 / 106 žydų ir 5 lietuvių žudynių vieta, 1941 m. birželio 27 d.

Palanga Jewish Community

Memorial commemorating the 106 Jews and 5 Lithuanians murdered by Nazi forces and local collaborators on 27 June 1941. It also preserves the history of Holocaust remembrance in Palanga.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Mauritius



St Martin Jewish Cemetery 1940 – 1945 / Le Cimetière juif de Saint-Martin 1940 – 1945

Island Hebrew Congregation

In 1940, the British deported 1,581 Jewish refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe and interned them in the Beau Bassin Prison until 1945. Of them, 128 died and are buried in the St. Martin Cemetery. The adjacent Memorial presents this Holocaust history.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Moldova



Jewish Cemetery of Chișinău / Cimitirul Evreiesc din Chișinău

Jewish History Museum of the Republic of Moldova

The Jewish Cemetery of Chișinău, founded in 1815. An open-air branch of the Jewish History Museum of the Republic of Moldova, it served as a WWII execution and burial site --- an ancestral necropolis and Holocaust memorial.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Netherlands (2 sites)



Camp Westerbork / Kamp Westerbork

Camp Westerbork Memorial Centre

At the Camp Westerbork Memorial Centre, stories are told about more than one hundred thousand Jews, Sinti and Roma who were deported from the Netherlands to concentration and extermination camps during the Second World War.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Dutch Theatre / Hollandsche Schouwburg

Jewish Cultural Quarter

In 1942-43 46.000 Jews were imprisoned and forced to await deportation to Nazi camps in the Dutch Theatre. From the school, opposite the theatre, 600 Jewish children were rescued from deportation. Today it houses the National Holocaust Museum.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Norway



Falstad Prison Camp / Falstad fangeleir

The Falstad Centre

In 1941-1945, this Nazi SS camp detained over 4200 prisoners, including Jewish citizens from Trondheim, later deported. Prisoners faced forced labor and violence. More than 150 were executed in the Falstad Forest. Today a memorial and educational center.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Poland (9 sites)



Będzin Ghetto Fighters House / Dom Bojowników Getta w Będzinie

Cukerman's Gate Foundation (Brama Cukermana)

The Będzin Ghetto Fighters' House was a center of Jewish resistance, where young activists built underground hideouts used for rescue and defense throughout the ghetto and during its destruction in August 1943.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Bersohn and Bauman Jewish Children's Hospital / Szpital Dziecięcy Bersohnów i Baumanów

Warsaw Ghetto Museum

Founded in 1878, the Bersohn and Bauman Jewish Children's Hospital operated in the Warsaw Ghetto from 1940 to 1942. Following a comprehensive restoration, the historic complex will open in autumn 2027 as the Warsaw Ghetto Museum.

Read more on the ESHEM website



German Nazi concentration and extermination camp in Lublin (1941–1944) / Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady w Lublinie (1941–1944)

State Museum at Majdanek

State Museum at Majdanek was established in 1944 as the first Holocaust memorial on the former concentration camp grounds. It commemorates 130,000 prisoners deported in 1941--1944, 80,000 of whom perished in the camp.

Read more on the ESHEM website



German Nazi extermination camp in Bełżec (1942–1943) / Niemiecki nazistowski obóz zagłady w Bełżcu (1942–1943)

State Museum at Majdanek (branch)

Museum and Memorial in Bełżec is a branch of the State Museum at Majdanek, and was established on the former grounds of the German Nazi extermination camp SS-Sonderkommando Belzec, where at least 434,000 victims, mostly Polish Jews, were murdered.

Read more on the ESHEM website



German Nazi extermination camp in Sobibór (1942–1943) / Niemiecki nazistowski obóz zagłady w Sobiborze (1942–1943)

State Museum at Majdanek (branch)

Museum and Memorial in Sobibór is a branch of the State Museum at Majdanek, established on the former grounds of the German Nazi extermination camp SS-Sonderkommando Sobibor, where at least 180,000 Jews, mostly Polish, Dutch, and Slovak, were murdered.

Read more on the ESHEM website



German Nazi Forced Labor Camp (Camp "Behind the Tracks") / Niemiecki nazistowski obóz pracy przymusowej (obóz „za torami")

Kehila Trzebinia Association

In 1942, the Nazis established a forced labour camp "behind the tracks" for 600-800 Jews from all over Europe. Prisoners were mainly tasked with expanding the railway freight station and building a locomotive shed. The camp was liquidated in 1943.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Roma Mass Grave in Szczurowa / Masowy grób Romów w Szczurowej

Committee for Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Tarnów

On July 3, 1943, at this site, the Germans murdered 93 Roma who had been settled here for generations. Thanks to the help of the villagers, one girl survived: Krystyna Ciuroń (1938-2021). Her mother had pushed off a wagon as it was being driven to the execution.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Site of the Main Jail of the Warsaw Ghetto/ Miejsce Aresztu Centralnego Getta Warszawskiego

POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews

The Crown Artillery Barracks stood here from 1784 to 1965. During the Warsaw Ghetto, the building housed the Main Jail and later the Jewish Council. After the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, it became part of the KL Warschau concentration camp.

Read more on the ESHEM website



Treblinka II German Nazi Extermination Camp (1942–1943) and Treblinka I Labour Camp (1941–1944)

Treblinka Museum

The Treblinka Museum commemorates the victims of the German Nazi camps: the Treblinka II Extermination Camp (1942--1943) and the Treblinka I Labour Camp (1941--1944).

Read more on the ESHEM website

Serbia



Jewish Camp Zemun and Detention Camp Zemun / Јеврејски логор Земун и Прихватни логор Земун

Memorial Center Staro Sajmište

Staro Sajmište in Belgrade, Serbia, served as the location of two Nazi camps during the Second World War: The Jewish Camp Zemun (1941---1942) and the Detention Camp Zemun (1942---1944).

Read more on the ESHEM website

Switzerland



Escape Routes across the Swiss Border in the Basel Region / Fluchtrouten über die Schweizer Grenze in der Region Basel

Gedenkstätte Riehen für Flüchtlinge des Zweiten Weltkrieges

During the Holocaust and Nazi persecution, refugees -- particularly Jewish refugees -- sought safety by crossing the Swiss border in the Basel region. Riehen was one of the border locations where their fate could be decided through admission or rejection.

Read more on the ESHEM website

Ukraine



Babyn Yar Mass Shootings Site / Бабин Яр – місце масових розстрілів

Babyn Yar Holocaust Memorial Center

Babyn Yar in Kyiv is one of the largest Holocaust mass murder sites in Europe. On 29--30 September 1941, 33,771 Jews were shot here; in total, over 100,000 people were killed. Today it is a living memorial visited by 220,000 people a year.

Read more on the ESHEM website

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High-resolution photos are available on request.