Jasenovac Declaration

Participants of the International Conference "Linkage of the historical experience of Roma in Europe with the promotion of tolerance and non–discrimination of Roma" held in Zagreb and Jasenovac, Croatia on May 23-24, 2013 as a part of Presidency of the Republic of Croatia of Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015, having in mind

European Parliament resolution on remembrance of the Holocaust, anti-Semitism and racism (P6TA (2005) 0018) on May 27th, 2005

and supporting

Written declaration in European Parliament on establishing a European Day of Remembrance for Victims of the Roma Holocaust (0029/2012) on September 10th, 2012,

and other relevant documents,

conclude:

- 1. During the Second World War Roma population in the European and other countries faced with numerous atrocities which aimed to their genocide, i.e. systematic extermination resulting to Porajmos. This crime was systematic ignored for years.
- 2. We need state and general society recognition of Roma suffering during the Second World War in the European and other countries, mostly because of raising discrimination against Roma.
- 3. As a one of conditions for recognition of the Roma suffering we need to initiate scientific and other researches about the suffering of Roma during the Second World War.
- 4. We need to improve and harmonize the work of educational institutions in the European and other countries in order to properly educate the population on the Roma suffering during the Second World War. Under this context we need to improve the knowledge on Romani culture, language and history on educational institutions on all levels.
- 5. We need to initiate public and other media in the European and other countries adequately to inform the public about the suffering of Roma during the Second World War.
- 6. We need to encourage state and other institutions and organizations to adequately commemorate International day to commemorate Roma victims of Porajmos (August 2nd), especially on the locations of their suffering.

7. We need to encourage museums and other similar institutions in the European and other countries to organize cultural and educational activities on suffering of Roma during the Second World War. In the institutions with adequate conditions, should be created special departments dedicated to Porajmos.

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