Mr Kishore Rao
Director
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Subject: State of conservation of the World Heritage property „Auschwitz Birkenau — German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)” (C31) (Poland)

Dear Sir,

In reply to the letter of the 15th February 2013 (nr CTL/WHC/6133/PL/EC/AS), I would like to submit the report on state of conservation of Auschwitz Birkenau, the German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945), the World Heritage property. The issues presented in the report illustrate continuous activities which have the objective of assuring the effective protection of the World Heritage property and its surroundings. It presents the progress of work related to the protection of the outstanding Universal Value of Auschwitz Birkenau.

Counting on further cooperation of the World Heritage Centre I would like to emphasise that the Polish Government is making every effort to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the property so that it remains a tangible memento for future generations.

Please accept Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Appendix:
1. Report on state of conservation of Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945), the World Heritage property

CC:
1. Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO
2. Monuments Preservation Department, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
3. Polish National Commission for UNESCO
4. Polish National Committee of ICOMOS, The Committee for World Heritage in Poland
Report on the UNESCO World Heritage Site

Auschwitz Birkenau,
German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)
(Poland) (C-31)

This Report presents the current state of conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) and its surroundings. It covers the period from the end of January 2011, when the State Party submitted the Report on the State of Conservation of the property, to January 2014.

The main reason for the drawing up of this document is the need to clarify the issue of construction of the S-1 Expressway and the southern link road to Oświęcim planned in the vicinity of the World Heritage site.

The last decision of the World Heritage Committee concerning Auschwitz Birkenau (No. 33 COM 7B.115) was adopted during its 33rd session in Seville in June 2009. The response to it was the above-mentioned State of Conservation Report sent to the Centre on 25 January 2011 (Ref. no. NID-M/676/92/11), and subsequently transmitted to ICOMOS on 21 February 2011. The report dealt with a number of issues related to the protection and maintenance of Auschwitz Birkenau, World Heritage site. It presented the status of work concerning the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Auschwitz Birkenau and its surroundings, as well as the main planned conservation work and investments within the boundaries of the World Heritage site or in its surroundings. To date, the State Party has not received any response to the report sent to the Centre on 21 January 2011, and hence received no comments on the issues presented.

Explanations concerning the construction of the S-1 Expressway and the link road to Oświęcim

In January 2013, the inhabitants of the villages of Rajsko, Pławy and Harmęże and the Convent of the Barefoot Carmelites from Oświęcim wrote a letter to the World Heritage Centre, in which they expressed their objection to the planned construction of the S-1 Expressway. They were concerned to note that the proposed road was to run nearby their places of residence, which would considerably deteriorate their comfort of living, as well as close to the Auschwitz Birkenau camp.

On 15 February 2013, the World Heritage Centre wrote letter no. CTL/WHC/6133/PL/EC/AS, requesting the State Party to clarify the situation concerning the planned road projects, in the context of concerns and protests of the local community.

In reply to the enquiry from the Centre, in April 2013, Piotr Żuchowski, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, invited (by letter NID-M/3407/511/13/BF, dated 26 April 2013) international experts to consultations on the matter. The results of the international consultations which took place in Kraków and Oświęcim on 20-23 October 2013, were summarised in the report of the expert group, sent to the Ministry at the beginning of December 2013.

The report is Annex 1 to this document.
Other aspects tackled in this Report go beyond the period and subject matter concerned in order to fully depict the current situation of Auschwitz Birkenau, World Heritage site, since the submission of the last report of 25 January 2011.

**I. Position of the State Party clarifying the situation of the planned S-1 Expressway and the southern link road to Oświęcim**

The construction of the S-1 Expressway section from the Kosztowy II Junction in Mysłowice to the Suchy Potok Junction in Bielsko-Biała and the southern link road to Oświęcim was already presented in the report of 25 January 2011 (Ref. no. NID-M/676/92/11) as a matter under consultation.

In 2008, following the international experts’ report received in May 2008, the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways developed a new, VI version of the S-1 Expressway route, which was accepted by the Malopolska Regional Monument Inspector. However, the option was rejected owing to a negative impact of the road on the newly established Natura 2000 area, i.e. the Brzeszcze Ponds, which the road was originally to cross. In 2010, the route in variant VI was modified in the pond area, and in the following year design work started on the S-1 Expressway, with four variants identified: A, B, C, D. At the same time, a number of analyses were commissioned, which took into account the Natura 2000 areas, the UNESCO World Heritage site, as well as social considerations and the locations of: a hard coal mine, potable water intakes, main groundwater reservoirs, transport infrastructure in the area, existing ecological corridors and sites. In a multi-criteria analysis conducted for the purposes of the design study, all four route variants were subjected to the same assessment, based on the same requirements: technical/operational, economic, social and environmental. The proposed link road to Oświęcim connecting the town with the S-1 Expressway is to largely overlap with the existing national road no. 44. The design of the link road provides for the following mitigation measures: noise protection in the form of earth embankments, visual protection in the form of protective green belts, placing the road partly below the existing ground level (in cutting), running the link road to Oświęcim under the existing railway line.

The issue of choice of the route option for the S-1 Expressway and the link road to Oświęcim was again consulted with many institutions: the Malopolska Regional Monument Inspector, the National Heritage Board of Poland, the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and, as part of public consultations, with the inhabitants of the municipalities to be crossed by the expressway and link road under the different variants. All the above-mentioned institutions approved variant A of the S-1 Expressway. However, the inhabitants have mixed opinions on the different route options. Representatives of the inhabitants of the villages of Plawy, Rajska and Harmęże had an opportunity to present their position at a meeting with experts in Oświęcim on 22 October 2013. Annex 2 contains a map showing all four S-1 Expressway variants.

The report drawn up by experts following international consultations in October 2013 sets forth the measures and recommendations to be considered by the Polish authorities with regard to the management of the World Heritage site, and also refers to infrastructural projects in its vicinity, in particular those relating to the link road to Oświęcim which is to connect the town with the S-1 Expressway.

The experts accepted and approved without comments the proposed route of the S-1 Expressway in variant A, running on the western side of the Vistula. They did, however, have objections to the proposed southern link road to Oświęcim. They concluded that the route of the road might be acceptable, subject to further studies and analyses aimed to ensure protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.
The proposed link road to Oświęcim connecting the town with the S1 Expressway in variant A is aimed to relieve the town of vehicular traffic, which is currently excessively heavy. The road design is being developed in compliance with the technical regulations and guidelines of the Polish construction law. The proposed route is to be situated at a distance from the Birkenau camp. Specialists from the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways assured that the Oświęcim Bypass took into account the landscape aspect and the silence zone around Birkenau, although those factors cannot be formally recognised under the Polish planning regulations. In addition, they proposed special engineering solutions in order to ensure compliance with the World Heritage protection procedures (the link road to run under the railway tracks in a tunnel in order to avoid the construction of a bridge over the tracks, provision of quiet asphalt). In this variant the road would have a minimum environmental impact and would hence be in compliance with the national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The experts’ report was sent to the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways for review of the experts’ comments and recommendations. At the time completion of this Report, no response has been received by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage from the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways to the experts’ comments and recommendations.

II. Other issues dealt with in the report of the expert group concerning the World Heritage site.

1. Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV)
During international consultations, the experts reported that in March 2013, the World Heritage Centre, in its letter CTL/WHC/6240/PL/EC/AS, presented comments on the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) of the property submitted by the State Party. The said letter had not reached the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, and it was not until the experts’ meeting that information on the existence of such a document was provided. Its copy was sent to the Ministry at the end of October 2013.

The letter stated that the proposed statement did not contain all the required parts of the document (listed in paragraph 155 of the Operational Guidelines), and that there were certain inaccuracies, namely parts of the “Brief synthesis” and “Justification of criteria” were not consistent with the Statement of Significance of the property, which was approved by Decision 31 COM 8B.8, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in Christchurch in 2007. It was pointed out that the adopted text of the Statement of Significance should not be changed or modified.

In their report, the experts recommended that the State Party should check the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for compliance with operational guidelines, in order to ensure consistency with the Statement of Significance formally accepted by the World Heritage Committee, and transmit the document in the final version to the World Heritage Centre.

The experts’ report, together with recommendations concerning SoOUV, was sent to the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Work is currently in progress to prepare the final version of the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, which will be sent to the World Heritage Centre.

2. Conservation policy
Since the date of the last report of 25 January 2011, work has continued, aimed at the protection, conservation and presentation of the World Heritage site and its surroundings.
a/ Conservation strategy for Auschwitz Birkenau, the German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) World Heritage site

The National Heritage Board of Poland has been working on the development of a conservation strategy containing the rules for the protection and preservation of the World Heritage site and its surroundings based on the valorisation of objects and landscape of historical significance.

The purpose of the Strategy is to define the scope and methods of protection of tangible traces of the functioning of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp, and the identification of the institutions and persons that share responsibility for the preservation and communication to the future generations of the warning message sent from the site. The Strategy aims to contribute to the creation of optimal conditions for the management and protection of the World Heritage site. The study covers the areas inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage together with the buffer zone submitted in 1978 by the Government of the Republic of Poland. The study concerns the objects and cultural landscape situated within the above-mentioned boundaries.

In 2008-2013, three parts of the study were prepared. Parts I and II of the Strategy were developed in 2008, and some of the guidelines contained in the study were applied in the conservation practice and materialised in the form of listing in the register of monuments and inclusion in municipal records of monuments. Part III of the Strategy, which deals in detail with the landscape around Auschwitz-Birkenau, was developed in 2009 and 2013, and includes surveys, valorisation and guidelines concerning the historical landscape. It was consulted with the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and with the Małopolska Regional Monument Inspector, who intends to use the study for further work on new planning documents for Brzezinka.

b/ Protection of the World Heritage site and its surroundings

Legal protection of the World Heritage site

Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) – World Heritage site within the boundaries inscribed on the List is subject to strict and highly restrictive legal protection.

Legal protection of the immediate surroundings of the World Heritage site

The report from 25.01.2011 noted the work of the town authorities of Oświęcim on the local spatial development plan for the entire Oświęcim town area within its administrative boundaries (excluding the Holocaust Memorial area with its buffer zone). The draft plan, completed in 2008, was not approved by the Małopolska Regional Monument Inspector, as required by law, for formal and factual reasons. After additional consultations with the Małopolska Regional Monument Inspector, some of the conservation recommendations were taken into account. Finally, the local spatial development plan for the town of Oświęcim was adopted by resolution of the Town Council on 29 June 2011. It is a great success showing the cooperation of the town authorities with the Małopolska Regional Monument Inspector. The document contains provisions and arrangements concerning the protection of cultural heritage; it identifies objects listed in the register of monuments and included in Municipal Records of Monuments, and delimits buffer zone “B” for the protection of survived monuments and their surroundings.

Currently, the entire extensive landscape area surrounding the Auschwitz-Birkenau World Heritage site, situated within the buffer zone submitted in 1978, is covered by local area development plans.
3. Conservation work at the World Heritage site

a/ Conservation of two blocks of Auschwitz I camp

October 2013 saw the completion of the three-year project of conservation of historic blocks 2 and 3 of the former Auschwitz I camp, particularly valuable brick prisoner blocks, which had not been modified since 1945. The work comprised comprehensive conservation of all surviving original elements and fittings of the building.1 Photographs showing the result of conservation work are attached in Annex 3 to this Report.

b/ New suitcase store and change of the storage system for historic objects

In November 2013, comprehensive upgrading of storage facilities where suitcases from transports to Auschwitz are kept was completed. A safe fire-extinguishing system, specialist lighting and professional cabinets for storing objects were installed. The project was possible owing to financial support from the European Commission.2 Photographs showing the result of conservation work are attached in Annex 4 to this Report.

4. Investment projects in the surroundings of the World Heritage site

a/ Construction of the main parking lot for visitors to KL Birkenau including associated infrastructure

The project was presented in detail (description, plan and visualisations) in the report of 25 January 2011. In the absence of response to the report, as already mentioned, the State Party has never received any comments on the project presented.

For many years, the Oświęcim Municipality has been carrying on work aimed to improve vehicular access to important locations situated outside the World Heritage site. In the vicinity of the former Birkenau camp, a new parking system has been developed for coaches and passenger cars, together with access roads. The project was implemented in two stages. In 2010-2011, in the stage I there was built parking for coaches (36 parking spaces) and cars (147 parking spaces), along with maneuvering roadways, sidewalks and public exit. In the II stage was built public building and technical infrastructure for the implementation of catering facilities, sanitation, education and information. The building is also to house an exhibition presenting the history of the municipality during World War II (the exhibition design has been consulted with the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum).

The investment process was completed in December 2013. Currently there are some activities related to obtaining a permit for the facility. The task was financed under the III and IV stage of OSPR, up to 80% of its value. Implementation of the investment is the responsibility of the authorities of Oświęcim Commune.

The location of the parking area is consistent with the provisions of the current local spatial development plan for Brzezinka. The project has also been consulted with the Małopolska Regional Monument Inspector and the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

The plans also provide for the construction of a relief road which will relieve traffic in Ofiar Faszyzmu Street running directly along the boundary of the former Birkenau sub-camp. Currently, investment is at the stage of ordination of the project and to obtain a decision authorizing the construction. The project is provided for as an additional one, to be included in the financial plan for Stage IV of the OSGP.

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1 2013 Report, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Memorial, p. 16.

2 2013 Report, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Memorial, pp. 18 and 32.
b/ New Service Centre for Visitors of the Auschwitz Memorial site

The construction of the new Service Centre for Visitors of the Auschwitz Memorial site was already presented in detail (description and visualisations) in the report of 25 January 2011, to which the State Party has never received any response and hence any comments on the project.

The significant increase in the number of visitors to the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum has necessitated the expansion of infrastructure. With support from the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, a 3.5 hectare bus depot area neighbouring on the Auschwitz camp was purchased by the Museum, for the purposes of the Visitor Centre. In 2010, proposals were invited and a contract was awarded for the development of an urban planning/architectural design concept of the new Service Centre for Visitors of the Auschwitz Memorial site. Its assumption was to develop a comprehensive solution comprising a service centre, a hotel, a parking lot and complete infrastructure. The location of the visitor service centre provides an opportunity for the creation of a new introductory exhibition and for moving a part of commercial operations outside the Holocaust Memorial area.

In 2013, design work was completed on the new Service Centre, which will provide a basis for the invitation to tender for the construction contract. The building permit is already in hand, issued in November 2013. The project is scheduled for implementation in 2014-2018. It is to be financed out of the funds of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the EU funds.

The plan of the project is attached in Annex 5 to this Report.

c/ New seat of the International Centre for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust

The concept (description and visualisations) of conversion of the Old Theatre building for the purposes of the International Centre for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust was already presented in the report of 25 January 2011. In the absence of response from the World Heritage Centre, the State Party has not obtained any comments on the project.

The Old Theatre building is situated within the boundaries of the World Heritage site, on the grounds of Auschwitz I. It is used by the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. It is not a listed building.

The implementation of the project was scheduled for 2012-2014, subject to the availability of funding under Stage IV of the Oświęcim Strategic Government Programme. In 2013, legal obstacles were removed and the Old Theatre building became property of the Museum. A design was prepared for the conversion of the building for use by the Centre. In October 2013, the Museum requested the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage to finance the project under the Multi-annual Government Programme. The project is scheduled for completion within three years.

d/ Renovation and conversion of the “small potato warehouses”

In September 2013, the building that used to house what were called “small potato warehouses” came under the care of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. The structures were burnt several years ago and have since remained in ruins. Plans provide for the renovation of the buildings, preserving their external form and adaptation for use as technical facilities for conservation work carried on in the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau area. The project is scheduled for 2014-2015. It is to be financed with the Museum’s funds.

The reconstruction of the buildings and giving them a new function will make it possible to preserve this landscape feature from the times when the Birkenau camp was in operation.

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4 2013 Report, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Memorial, p. 44.

e/ Construction of dykes and pumping stations
Having regard to major flooding events which took place on the area of the Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp in May 2010 (which were reported in the government report of 25 January 2011 and in the Report on the consequences of flood at World Heritage sites in Poland", sent to the World Heritage Centre in January 2011) efforts were taken with a view to preventing further flooding.
A new concept was proposed of flood protection from the waters of the Vistula river and the Plawianka brook. It consists in the construction of new flood dykes to protect the former Birkenau camp from flooding by the Vistula and the installation of a pumping station on the Plawianka. The project is expected to significantly improve the flood safety of the former camp area, while also making it possible to maintain the dykes along the Plawianka – known in the camp as Koenigsgraben – at their historical height. In November 2013, the Governor of Małopolska Provincial Office made the decision to permit the implementation of the said project.
The plan and visualisation of the project form Annex 6 to this Report.

5. Financing activities related to the protection and conservation of the World Heritage site and its surroundings
Using its own resources and owing to professional conservation facilities, the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum performs ongoing work and implements projects based on the funding acquired. Some of the conservation tasks in the World Heritage Site area are financed with EU funds.

a) Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation
In 2009, the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation was established in response to the conservation needs of the World Heritage site. Relevant information was provided already in the report from 25.01.2011.
The aim of the Foundation is to amass a perpetual fund which will ensure the permanent financing of maintenance work. In 2009 – 2010, numerous measures were taken to raise necessary contributions to the perpetual fund. The efforts were made by the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation with strong involvement of the Museum and the Government of the Republic of Poland. As a result of those efforts, declarations have been gathered for the amount of approx. EUR 80m. The first contributions to the perpetual fund made it possible to start preparatory work for the implementation of the long-term conservation plan as early as 2012. The schedule and progress of work depend directly on the timing and amounts of contributions made to the perpetual fund.
Ultimately, the Fund is to reach EUR 120m, and owing to the accrual of annual interest on that amount it will be possible to implement the Global Conservation Plan, i.e. a comprehensive, long-term conservation programme developed by experts for the Auschwitz Memorial. The Fund grows mainly owing to support provided by states from all over the world, but also owing to the involvement of many businesses and private individuals.
So far, funds provided by the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation in the amount of PLN 2.1m have been disbursed for activities under the Global Maintenance Plan, which focused in 2013 on the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp area. Among other activities, they included interdisciplinary research projects which will allow comprehensive conservation programmes to be prepared for the brick barracks situated in the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp.6

b) Oświęcim Strategic Government Programme (OSGP)
The report from 25.01.2011 noted the completion of Stage III of the Oświęcim Strategic Government Programme.
In May 2012, the agreement was signed on the commencement of Stage IV of the Oświęcim Strategic Government Programme (OSGP) for 2012-2015, under which the Municipality of Oświęcim will

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6 2013 Report, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Memorial, pp. 28 and 52.
receive PLN 11m, and the Town of Oświęcim more than PLN 7m for the implementation of the planned projects.

Owing to the OSGP funds, projects have been successfully implemented for many years, which are grouped into the following priorities:

**Priority 1.** Improvement and development of the area around the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

**Priority 2.** Improvement of transport accessibility of Oświęcim for pilgrims and tourists as well as commuters, users of services and developers.

**Priority 3.** Development of educational activities in Oświęcim at university level, related e.g. to the issues of human rights, international relations and peace.

**Priority 4.** Improvement of the attractiveness of Oświęcim for tourists through the renovation of historic sites and historic infrastructure.

The primary objective of the OSGP is to ensure public peace around the former KL Auschwitz-Birkenau in order to provide conditions for dignified commemoration of Europe’s and the world’s largest Memorial of mass extermination, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, mainly funded through state budget appropriations to the local authorities of the Oświęcim region to support the elimination of potential conflicts and create conditions of dignity for 1.5 million of pilgrims and tourists visiting the town every year, for the conflict-free functioning of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and the harmonious development of the Town and Municipality of Oświęcim through the expansion of local infrastructure.

The plan of the project, together with a table containing a list of tasks to be implemented in Stage IV of the OSGP forms Annex 7 to this Report.
List of Annexes:

2. Map presenting four variants of the expressway S-1 with link roads to Oświęcim
3. Photographs of conservation of historic block 2 in former Auschwitz I camp
4. Photographs presenting new storage for suitcases and storage system for historic objects
5. Plan of New Visitor Centre
6. Location plan and visualization of new flood dyke and construction of a pump station on the Plawianka brook
7. Plan of development projects and table listing tasks completed under Stage IV of the OSGP
8. 2013 Report, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Memorial
Annex 1

Report of the expert group on Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi concentration and extermination camp (1940 – 1945)

20-23 October 2013
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Experts express their sincere gratitude to the Polish authorities for the arrangements and generous hospitality. The Expert Group welcomed the detailed presentations especially those on-site by the national, regional and local authorities and the Director of the Museum.

INTRODUCTION

The Expert Group met between the 20th and 23rd October with sessions at the Hotel Polski, Krakow and a public meeting at the State Vocational High School, Oswiecim and carried out a site visit to Auschwitz Birkenau camp sites and their vicinity on the afternoon of 21st October 2013.

The report identifies actions and recommendations that the Polish Government may wish to consider and adopt concerning the management of the World Heritage property and infrastructure projects, especially concerning the link road from the S1 expressway to Oswiecim. The Expert Group noted the works carried out on the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and also used the opportunity to review progress made on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2008 Expert Group meeting and to make suggestions on the way forward. All recommendations are listed below and are summarized at the end of the report.

BACKGROUND TO THE EXPERT CONSULTATION

Inscription history, criteria and Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The property was included on the World Heritage List in 1979 under cultural criterion (vi), recognizing that

the fortified walls, barbed wire, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and cremation ovens show the conditions within which the Nazi genocide took place in the former concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest in the Third Reich. According to historical investigations, 1.5 million people, among them a great number of Jews were systematically starved, tortured and murdered in this camp, the symbol of humanity's cruelty to its fellow human beings in the 20th century.

At the time of inscription, the Committee stated that it had decided "… to enter Auschwitz concentration camp on the List as a unique site and to restrict the inscription of other sites of a similar nature."
At its 31st Session in 2007, the World Heritage Committee adopted a Statement of Significance for the property (31 COM 8B.8) and changed the name of the site to Auschwitz Birkenau: German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940 – 1945). (Annex III)

Examination of the state of conservation by the World Heritage Committee

The last decisions of the World Heritage Committee were taken in 2007 (31 COM 7B.101) and 2009 (33 COM 7B115):

**Decision: 31 COM 7B.101**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-07/31.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decision 30 COM 7B.88, adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),

3. Notes the progress made in the preparation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage property and in particular the international consultations undertaken in November and December 2006;

4. Commends the State Party for the high level of historic documentation of the site and its landscape, prepared by the local experts, as a basis for the Management Plan, together with the conservation efforts of the Site Director;

5. Expresses its concern for the lack of planning guidelines for the approved site and buffer zones, and the resulting deterioration of buildings associated with the Outstanding Universal Value of the site;

6. Regrets the delay in the submission by the State Party of the Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre as requested both at its 29th and 30th sessions;

7. Urges the State Party to take up its responsibilities at all levels of government and the local authorities to ensure the full implementation of the Management Plan;

8. Requests the State Party to provide an updated statement of Outstanding Universal Value and site boundaries reflecting this statement;

9. Also requests the State Party to provide the approved Management Plan and details of its implementation, including timeframe and responsibilities, to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2008 for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 32nd session in 2008.

**Decision: 33 COM 7B.115**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 32 COM 7B.102, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),

3. Notes progress made with the conservation strategy and the negotiations concerning the register of additional areas in the register of monuments to further enhance the protection of the authenticity and integrity of the property;

4. Welcomes the new variant of the expressway S1 which takes into account the values, integrity and authenticity of the property and does not adversely impact on its Outstanding Universal Value;

5. Encourages the State Party to continue stakeholder and local community consultations towards the finalization of the management plan;

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2011, a detailed report on the status of the consultations, the management plan as well as the implementation of the conservation strategy.

The State Party subsequently provided a State of Conservation Report on 25 January 2011 in which was transmitted to ICOMOS for review on 21st February 2011. The experts identify a number of issues in this current report which also need to be reviewed by ICOMOS.

Justification of the Expert Group

The Polish Ministry for Culture and National Heritage invited a further visit of the Expert Group which consisted of Dr Eleonora Bergman (Expert, former Director Jewish Historical Institute and Coordinator of the Ringelblum Archive, Poland), Mr. Max Polonovski (Expert, General Curator of Jewish Heritage, Ministry for Culture, France), Prof. Michael Turner (Expert, Bezalel Academy, Israel), Dr Christopher Young (Expert, English Heritage), Mr Giora Solar (Expert, Israel) and Dr. Mechtild Rossler (Deputy Director World Heritage Centre) with a view to assist in the assessment and development of the routing of the expressway S-1 and its link road to Oswiecim close to the World Heritage property. The Group was also invited to consider progress on the management and conservation of the site and to discuss other issues concerning the protection of the outstanding universal value of the site. The detailed agenda and list of participants are included in Annex I and II of this report.

In his invitation, the State Secretary for Culture and National Heritage and General Conservator of Monuments wrote:

The meeting shall be dedicated to the presentation of the situation of the World Heritage Site, especially in light of the proposed construction of S-1 expressway and Oswiecim link road located in the buffer zone. Also we would like to discuss other issues which are essential from the point of protection of the outstanding universal value of the Site.

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES

The Expert Group received presentations on work carried out since its last meeting in 2008 by different agencies including the National Heritage Board, the Monument Conservator and the Director of the State Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau. The Expert Group also attended a meeting of stakeholders concerning the S1 road scheme and the Oswiecim Strategic
Programme on 22\textsuperscript{nd} October. They were able to review many site components and other issues which might have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. The Expert Group reviewed the variants of the expressway S-1, in particular the proposed routes and preferred line for the link-road from the S-1 to Oswiecim. The map in Annex IV shows the preferred route for the link road, the boundaries of the silence and protection zones for both parts of the property notified to UNESCO in 1979 (indicated by blue and purple hatched lines respectively), and the analysis of landscape zones prepared as part of the draft 2007 Management Plan.

The Expert Group focused primarily on the proposals for the S-1 Expressway and the link road from it to Oswiecim. The Group received presentations on a number of other matters and these are also considered below. The Group was informed of progress on a number of recommendations from the report of 2008.

This report is grouped below under the following headings:

1. S-1 Expressway and Link Road to Oswiecim: Summary and analysis of variants
3. Policy issues
   1. Plans
   2. Boundaries of property and buffer zone
   3. Designations
4. Threats and risk management measures
   1. Floods
   2. Decay
   3. Redundant Buildings
   4. New Development
5. The State Museum, visitor management and circulation
6. Conclusions and Recommendations
   Annexes

1. **S-1 expressway and Link Road to Oswiecim: Summary and analysis of variants**

The Expert Group was presented with details on the history of the planning and update of the S-1 expressway project both by the National Heritage Board and by Engineers of the General Directorate of National Roads and Motorways (GDDKiA) regional office in Katowice; and inspected the proposed corridor of the latest proposal for the link road during our site visit.

At the Experts meeting in 2008, variant IV was proposed by the Polish authorities as a priority variant to be examined; while it was close to the west of Birkenau KL, it provided for a four-lane road link to Oswiecim city. The Expert Group recalled that this proposal was not acceptable as it crossed important landscape features together with elevated junctions with exposed views to and from the camp; subsequently the GDDKiA developed variant VI combining variant IV and V which diverted the connection away from Birkenau. This was welcomed and approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 33\textsuperscript{rd} session in 2009 (33 COM 7B.115).
In 2010 this variant was found to be unfeasible due to the extension of the natural protection of the Vistula River as part of Natura 2000. Subsequently, the GDDKiA re-designed the alignments with variant A (distant from the camp beyond the Vistula river) and three sub-variants, B, C and D, similar to A in the north, but separated in the south. The link-road would be four-lane with limited access and parallel access roads in some parts resulting in a road corridor of up to six or eight lanes by the railway crossing (see Annex IV for map).

As well as the site visit, at the meeting of stakeholders on 22nd October, the GDDKiA presented to the Experts variant A showing consideration for the landscape component and the Silence Zone around Birkenau, even though these are not formally recognized in the Polish planning system. It was indicated that this alternative had a minimum environmental impact (bridges, underground aquifers) based on traffic analysis (population access). This alignment is distanced from the Camp while allowing city access and complying with national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes in accordance with European Union (EU) regulations. The GDDKiA is prepared to use exceptional measures to ensure compliance with World Heritage procedures.

The State Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau, National Heritage Board, the Regional Inspector of Monuments and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO were invited to comment on the proposals late in 2012. The Expert Group was also informed about other representations from the office of the Chief Rabbi of Poland, the Jewish Community of Bielsko-Biala, the Convent of the Barefoot Carmelites, the residents of Plawy, Rajsko and Harmeze, due to its impact on their daily life, the Marshal of Malopolskie Province, the Council of the Oswiecim Commune, the President of the City of Oswiecim and the City Council. Six of these bodies formally intervened in the discussion at the meeting on 22nd October.

The Jewish Community of Bielsko-Biala and the residents of Plawy, Rajsko and Harmeze raised objections to the road, while the Convent of the Barefoot Carmelites in supporting the residents wanted more information and to be informed. Objections included the disruption of daily life during and after construction, the division of the historic landscape by the new road and the potential disturbance of human remains. The Regional and City authorities stressed the urgency of implementing the road due to major congestion in and around the city. The other petitions accepted the alignment but requested that special attention be given to design and implementation to ensure the protection of the property and its values. The Expert Group noted that four buildings would have to be demolished along the link road, compared with higher numbers for the other variants.

Questions were raised regarding the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment and the complexities of a two stage EIA. Further questions related to the northern alignments, road capacities, detailed design, noise levels and the elevated road by the Carmelite Convent leading to the proposed river bridge, the visual impact of which on Auschwitz I also needs to be assessed. The Expert Group was informed that the length of this elevated section, including the bridge would be 2kms, over 7m high above the ground. Clarification was requested regarding the relationship of the road to the classification of the landscape protection areas as presented by architects Rawecki in the 2007 draft Management Plan, and also regarding the noise level model applied to the road proposal.

A full consensus was reached concerning the alignment of the S-1 expressway. However the alignment of the link-road that passes through the Landscape Protection Zone was debated. This quadrant of the landscape protection zone is currently one of the best preserved with
areas defined as ‘relic landscape’ in the 2007 draft Management Plan. Though The Expert Group was concerned that the line of the southern link road was in the Protection Zone as defined in 1978, they noted that this route was similar to that endorsed by the World Heritage Committee in 2009 (33COM7B.115), and agreed that the alignment might be acceptable, on condition that further investigation and reviews would be carried out to ensure the protection of the OUV of the property.

The Expert Group was concerned by the potential impact of a four-lane highway on the landscape, particularly as in places its width would be greatly increased by the realignment alongside it of local and access roads. The Group was not presented with a detailed evaluation of the northern alternative, making it difficult to evaluate the implications of the proposals. However, the Group considers that the traffic solution should be based on reducing the proposed link-road to a two-lane highway, perhaps supported by comprehensive road improvements and traffic management measures to divert traffic to other routes north of the city as appropriate. Any changes should be based on further review of the predicted traffic volumes and the implications of the regional traffic plan in determining the road design and capacity, using more precise estimates of future traffic flows to Oswiecim city centre, the State Museum and through-traffic to the regional network. The Group considers that the Polish authorities should give notification of the road scheme to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014 in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

**Recommendations of the Expert Group for continuing the evaluation of variant A:**

1. The footprint of the road should be reduced to ensure effective integration within the landscape by reducing it as far as possible to a two-lane road, supported by traffic management measures to divert traffic to other routes north of the city as appropriate;

2. Review the scheme design to minimize the need for additional new access and local roads in order to avoid an over-wide road corridor. This should include also a review of the proposed bridge;

3. Impact assessment of the road scheme must include a heritage component that will ensure high environmental and heritage standards to minimize adverse impact on OUV of the property. This assessment should include, inter alia, a detailed traffic assessment of alternatives and evaluation of visual and aural impact based on visitor experiences in and around the property related to a clear understanding of the values and attributes as outlined in the Statement of OUV;

4. The Polish authorities should give notification of the road scheme to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014 in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

5. Silence should be interpreted in its wider sense, including visual and aural, and consideration should be given to establishing criteria for this in the assessment. All possible use should be made of technical solutions such as quiet asphalt to minimize noise from the road;
6. A landscape and archaeological survey should be carried out ensuring that great care be taken regarding possible human remains, under the supervision of appropriate professionals. This should be based on the excellent survey by architects Rawecki in the 2007 draft Management Plan which defined the landscape features based on historic documentation;

7. The guidelines for design of the road should reflect the different landscape features and connections to other sites in and around the property, especially the former sub-camps in Harmeze, and Plawy and routes of the 1945 ‘death marches’. A visual analysis of views to and from the property including the surrounding landscape features should be prepared to ensure that there would be no visual intrusion, thus ensuring its integrity;

8. Design of banks used to minimize noise, where necessary, should not be considered as a landscaped barrier, but integrated into the landscape to allow continued agricultural activities in the vicinity of the road, thus preventing the accentuation of the road by over-visible barriers;

9. If, based on the traffic analysis, the bridge across the River Sola is deemed necessary, it might be evaluated as part of a second phase. The footprint of the bridge and its embankments by the Carmelite Convent should be clearly indicated on the plans and evaluated within the impact assessment with recommendations to minimize any visual and aural impact of the bridge across the River Sola on Auschwitz I;

10. The detailed design of the road should also minimize signage and other street furniture. There should be no commercial advertising along the link road and lighting should be reduced to a minimum with poles and lights to be hidden from the views from the property.

2 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property Auschwitz Birkenau: German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940 – 1945)

The Expert Group noted that at its 31st session in 2007, the World Heritage Committee formally adopted a Statement of Significance for the site with Decision 31 COM 8B.8 (statement included in Annex III) and changed the name of the site to Auschwitz Birkenau: German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940 – 1945).

During meetings with the national authorities the Expert Group was informed that a Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (RSOUV) was prepared by the authorities to comply with requests related to the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe which will be presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2014/2015.

This RSOUV was transmitted by letter of the Secretary of State and General Inspector of Monuments, Mr Zuchowski, dated 21 January 2013 and noted “This draft statement has been prepared by the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. It contains amendments to previous documents, which reflect the existing conditions, in order to assure effective protection based on legal regulations in force.” The technical analysis was carried out by the World Heritage Centre and in a letter dated 20 March 2013 the Director of the World Heritage Centre informed the national authorities that the statement did not fully comply with the previous
decisions of the Committee, in particular in the section “Justification of the Criteria”. No reply to this letter was received from the State Party.

During the visit of the Expert Group a side meeting was organized with the National Heritage Board and the Director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum to review the situation. The Group understood that the letter from the Centre had not reached all the relevant authorities. The meeting was used to review the guidance for the preparation of the RSOUV, including the section on justification and issues related to the notion of integrity. It was agreed that the national authorities review the draft texts for the RSOUV for transmission to the World Heritage Centre.

**Recommendation of the Expert Group on the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:**

11 The State Party is encouraged to review the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to comply with the guidance and to ensure consistency with the Committee’s formally adopted Statement of Significance (Decision 31 COM 8B.8) prepared by an international Expert Team in 2007.

**3 Policy issues**

The Expert Group were informed that the National Heritage Board and the Regional Monuments Inspector have reviewed relevant documents and are working with the authorities at all levels to ensure that policies to protect the World Heritage property are included in all relevant planning documents.

**3.1 Plans**

The National Heritage Board has begun to develop a conservation strategy for the area around the property. This will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee as soon it is completed. The State Museum has developed a Conservation Master Plan for its property and the many artifacts which it is now implementing.

The Expert Group noted that no further progress had been made in the adoption of the 2007 draft Management Plan. We welcomed the fact that a Conservation Master Plan now existed for the Museum and that the National Heritage Board are using aspects of the draft Management Plan as the basis for their conservation strategy. However, background information and recommendations contained in the draft plan need to be integrated into these documents. After consultation with the conservator of historic monuments, some of the recommendations of the management plan were partly integrated into the development plan for the town of Oswiecim that was adopted on 29 June, 2011. However, there was no indication of approval of updated plans for Brzezinka. The Expert Group urges the Polish authorities at all levels to continue to develop cooperation and to agree and document an effective management system involving all stakeholders for the property and buffer zones (see paragraph 3.2)

**3.2 Boundaries of property and buffer zone**
While considering boundaries, the Group also noted and welcomed that a number of important buildings close to the existing boundaries of the property have now been designated as protected monuments by the Regional Conservator and by the local authorities (see 3.3 below). This provides the opportunity for the State Party to consider extending the property to include properties noted as being of high significance in the draft 2006 Management Plan such as the various railway sidings, including the Judenrampe, the potato and cabbage warehouses and the SS Kitchen.

Discussion also included reference to the map submitted in 1978 with the original nomination which clearly indicated the property and two kinds of “protective zones”; one was the “silence zone” surrounding the property and the other, the “broader protection zone”. The national authorities noted that the “protection zones” were not formally recognized in the Retrospective Inventory Process; furthermore the terminology used in 1978 originated from the planning system at the time, but was never formally put in place and was not reconfirmed. The Expert Group was informed that the map submitted by the State Party in response to the Retrospective Inventory was not accepted by the World Heritage Centre because it did not indicate the silence zone and the broader protection zone.

The Expert Group welcomed the fact that the GDDKiA was treating the silence zone around the property as if it was a protective designation even though it has no legal standing in Polish planning system. The Group expressed their deep concern that the silence and broader protective zones notified to UNESCO when Auschwitz-Birkenau was nominated as World Heritage in 1979 have never been given full official planning and management status.

The Expert Group considers that the broader protection and silence zones as presented by the Polish Authorities in 1978 need review based on the current situation. The excellent survey by architects Rawecki in the 2007 draft Management Plan defines the landscape zone based on historic documentation and field survey of what now survives, and could provide the basis for such a review, and for proposals for a buffer zone or through spatial planning policies (see Annex V for this analysis).

3.3 Designations

Since 2008, several buildings at risk outside the State Museum have been designated:

i. The small potato warehouse next to the Birkenau Camp (2008)
ii. The railway siding to the Tobacco Monopoly (2008)
iii. Two buildings of the Tobacco Monopoly (2009)
iv. Potato and cabbage warehouses as a ruin next to the Judenrampe (2010)

The Group noted that the railway siding from the Judenrampe to Birkenau could not be designated because of ownership issues. The Group urged that this situation should be resolved as soon as possible, if necessary by public acquisition, and that the route of the siding should be made clear and accessible.

Recommendations on policy issues
12. The Group urges the Polish authorities at all levels to continue to develop cooperation and to agree and document an effective management system involving all stakeholders;

13. The State Party is recommended to review the boundaries of the property to consider including significant structures as identified in the Raweckis’ survey within the property close to the present boundary;

14. The State Party is recommended to give legal status to the ‘silence zones’ and ‘broader protection zones’ as notified to UNESCO in 1978, modified as appropriate in line with current conditions and taking into account the landscape zones identified in the 2007 draft Management Plan, perhaps as buffer zones or through relevant spatial planning policies;

15. The State Party is urged to continue the designation of significant structures outside the World Heritage property and to overcome legal difficulties when these occur.

4. Threats and risk management measures

The Group was informed of a number of threats to the property and the measures being taken.

4.1 Floods

It was reported that Birkenau was flooded in 2010. Since then the State Museum has taken actions to prevent this happening in the future. These include the provision of pumping facilities to prevent flooding from nearby waterways.

4.2 Decay

None of the structures of the Auschwitz and Birkenau were built for the long term and many, particularly at Birkenau, were built of poor-quality materials. Their conservation therefore requires substantial work at all times. The Expert Group were pleased to be informed by the Director of the State Museum of the work being carried out at Auschwitz I and Birkenau on both the structures and the museum collections and archives. The Director updated the Expert Group on the establishment of the Foundation with an endowment fund for future conservation works and the progress so far in raising funds (with a target of €120 million).

The Expert Group was able to inspect the recent work in Barrack Block A at Auschwitz and was impressed by its quality. We are satisfied that the conservation needs within the State Museum are well in hand.

We remain very concerned about the state of conservation of significant structures outside the Museum boundaries. These include the potato and cabbage warehouses by the Judenrampe at Birkenau, and the SS Kitchen and the works at Auschwitz.

The lack of progress on conservation is closely linked to the continued failure to find new uses for these redundant buildings which is discussed further in the next section. The Group considered that resolution of this issue is urgent and essential since these buildings can be regarded as attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, even though they are not included
within the present boundaries of the World Heritage property (see Section 3.2 above and Recommendation 13, 17, 18).

4.3 Redundant buildings

Except for the four buildings of the Tobacco Monopoly, no use for the other buildings has been found. The function for the former Krupp AG Werke hall has not been found after the withdrawal of an Italian company, due to the economic crisis. The SS kitchen is not reused, either, for lack of security (it is a wooden structure), and there is no vision for the future. We learnt too that no new function has yet been identified for the housing next to Auschwitz I for the former staff of IG Farben which until recently has been used by the Polish Army. An appropriate use for these buildings needs to be identified urgently.

The Expert Group was pleased to learn that the Old Theatre is to be used as an education centre and that the small potato store adjoining Birkenau has been acquired by the Museum for restoration and use as a works depot. The Group urges that appropriate use of designated buildings should be a high priority in preference to new construction and that conservation plans should be prepared for these newly designated structures.

4.4 New development

Apart from the road proposals discussed in Section 1, this meeting of the Expert Group was not alerted to any major proposals for new development in the vicinity of the World Heritage property. We were informed that proposals for the Mound, mentioned during our meeting in 2008, would not now proceed. It is important that any future proposals in the vicinity of the World Heritage property should be assessed for their potential impact on its Outstanding Universal Value, using the techniques of Environmental Impact Assessment, with specific evaluation of impacts on heritage, for major projects, and Heritage Impact Assessment for lesser ones.

Recommendations on threats and risk management:

16 Risk assessment and disaster preparedness should be an essential part of the management of the property;

17 High priority should be given to the conservation of significant structures outside the boundaries of the World Heritage property, linked to finding appropriate uses for these buildings;

18 The Group urges that appropriate use of designated buildings should be a high priority in preference to new construction and that conservation plans should be prepared for these newly designated structures;

19 Any future proposals for new development in the vicinity of the World Heritage property should be assessed for their potential impact on its Outstanding Universal Value, using the techniques of Environmental Impact Assessment, with specific evaluation of impacts on heritage for major projects, and Heritage Impact Assessment for lesser ones;
5. **The State Museum, visitor management and circulation**

**Visitor Management Update**

The Director of the Museum presented the statistics of visitors to the site. In the year 2012 it reached 1,430,000 visitors, which he defined as problematic, a tripling visitors in less than a decade. It seems that Auschwitz I is reaching its carrying capacity as a museum.

As a result, the museum decided that individual visitors will be admitted only during certain morning and afternoon hours during the peak season, while during the rest of the day, the visits are only by pre-booked groups with a responsible guide ensuring safety and security.

The museum presented a new plan for a larger parking area at Auschwitz I at a new location on the former Bus Station site and a plan for a new visitors center in a new building to be constructed on the same site.

The local commune of Brzezinka initiated and implemented a new car and bus park near the entrance to Birkenau (outside the 100 metre zone) which is functioning. Next to it a facilities building is under construction. This building will include a souvenir shop, a food and beverage selling place and a visitors' centre telling the story of these communes during WWII. This initiative was discussed with the director of the museum, who had no objection to the commune’s scheme.

A long section of railway sidings from the Judenrampe, next to the big, abandoned potato storage complex, had been restored in 2008 with financial support by a French Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. Next to it, a new and quite big drop off area for visitors has now been created. The work was supervised and the site is managed, by the Museum, although it is outside its boundaries; the legal basis for its approval and management was not explained.

In the meantime, new sites for visitors are being developed by different bodies. The experts group visited a permanent exhibition of drawings by a Polish artist (Marian Kolodziej), an ex Auschwitz inmate, presented in the undercroft of the church of the nearby Franciscan monastery. Another museum, in the town, is dedicated to the Jewish community of Oswiecim. These initiatives certainly indicate growing interest by visitors as well as by the local communities.

**Identified problems**

- The new visitors' facilities and opportunities are not part of any comprehensive visitor management plan;
- In the town and its surroundings there is insufficient signage to direct visitors to the new places to visit;
- While there are empty buildings in the town, directly linked with the 1940s camps activities of the concentration camps, standing without any conservation – mainly due to the fact that there are no suitable functions suggested for them, the museum is building a new center, while it could have used one of the historic buildings;
• There is no promotion of the new visitors' opportunities (the commune’s centre is still under construction) nor any coordination among the tourism attractions for the mutual benefits of all the stakeholders;
• There is an urgent need for an integrated approach to access, parking facilities, visitor services and interpretation.

Recommendations on visitor management

20. It is recommended that a comprehensive tourism management and interpretation plan for the whole area to, inter alia, handle promotion, to suggest projects and actions, provide coordination and review new initiatives;
21. A signage plan should be prepared, for directions as well as for narratives regarding historic built elements outside the museum boundaries;
22. New functions, whether for the local population or visitors, should be placed, whenever suitable, in historic buildings;
23. An experts committee for the Museum (not part of the International Auschwitz Council) should be established to review and advise on new construction projects inside and outside the Museum.
24. The involvement of the Museum in sites outside its current boundaries should be decided in accordance with a new comprehensive tourism management and interpretation plan on a case by case basis.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Expert Group welcomed the evidence of increased contact and cooperation between the various stakeholders and considered that The National Heritage Board should be encouraged to continue to develop the dialogue. The Expert Group were concerned that cooperation appears to be carried out only on an ad-hoc basis and that there is no formalised system for cooperation and overall management of the World Heritage property within its landscape setting. We recommend that all parties involved should continue to develop cooperation and that the government at national, regional and local levels should consider ways of establishing a more formal system of coordination, through the conservation plans and management mechanisms, and that this should be followed up by the State Secretary and General Conservator.

The Expert Group also had concerns on a number of specific issues, discussed in more detail above and in the Recommendations. The boundaries of the property, the silence and 'broader protection zone' need to be finalized and the Expert Group considered that it needed to be extended to include other significant elements (such as buildings and landscapes which are attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. There is a need too for a more coordinated approach to interpretation and visitor management to take account of the development of new centres outside the State Museum. Such an approach should be incorporated into the formal system of coordination suggested above.

The Expert Group’s most urgent concerns focus on the potential impact of the link-road from the S1 Expressway to Oswiecim. There is an urgent need to take all steps possible to minimize its impact. The Expert Group was also concerned by the continued dilapidation and risk to major significant structures (e.g. the SS Kitchen, the cabbage and potato warehouses) outside the present boundaries of the World Heritage property. Their condition contrasts
The Expert Group recognized that there had been considerable progress since its last meeting in 2008. This included, for example, the evidence of increased cooperation between many stakeholders, the designation of significant structures outside the World Heritage properties, the incorporation into local spatial plans of policies to protect the property and its setting, the development of the Museum’s Conservation Master Plan, and the conservation work planned and carried out by the State Museum within its boundaries, the development of the Museum’s Conservation Master Plan. There had also been work carried out on new visitor facilities near Birkenau and a new parking area by the Judenrampe. We were concerned that such improvements seemed to be carried out piecemeal without any overall strategy. Overall there continues to be a strong need to develop a coherent management system for the property and its setting and this needs to be addressed alongside the specific issues raised in this report.

**List of all recommendations by the Expert Group**

**Recommendations of the Expert Group for continuing the evaluation of variant A:**

1. The footprint of the road should be reduced to ensure effective integration within the landscape by reducing it as far as possible to a two-lane road, supported by traffic management measures to divert traffic to other routes north of the city as appropriate;

2. Review the scheme design to minimize the need for additional new access and local roads in order to avoid an over-wide road corridor;

3. Impact assessment of the road scheme must include a heritage component that will ensure high environmental and heritage standards to minimize adverse impact on OUV of the property. This assessment should include, inter alia, a detailed traffic assessment of alternatives and evaluation of visual and aural impact based on visitor experiences in and around the property related to a clear understanding of the values and attributes as outlined in the Statement of OUV;

4. The Polish authorities should give notification of the road scheme to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014 in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

5. Silence should be interpreted in its wider sense, including visual and aural, and consideration should be given to establishing criteria for this in the assessment. All possible use should be made of technical solutions such as quiet asphalt to minimize noise from the road;

6. A landscape and archaeological survey should be carried out ensuring that great care be taken regarding possible human remains, under the supervision of appropriate professionals. This should be based on the excellent survey by architects Rawecki in the 2007 draft Management Plan which defined the landscape features based on historic documentation;
7. The guidelines for design of the road should reflect the different landscape features and connections to other sites in and around the property, especially the former sub-camps in Harmeze, and Plawy and routes of the 1945 ‘death marches’. A visual analysis of views to and from the property including the surrounding landscape features should be prepared to ensure that there would be no visual intrusion, thus ensuring its integrity;

8. Design of banks used to minimize noise, where necessary, should not be considered as a landscaped barrier, but integrated into the landscape to allow continued agricultural activities in the vicinity of the road, thus preventing the accentuation of the road by over-visible barriers;

9. If, based on the traffic analysis, the bridge across the River Sola is deemed necessary, it might be evaluated as part of a second phase. The footprint of the bridge and its embankments by the Carmelite Convent should be clearly indicated on the plans and evaluated within the impact assessment with recommendations to minimize any visual and aural impact of the bridge across the River Sola on Auschwitz I.

10. The detailed design of the road should also minimize signage and other street furniture. There should be no commercial advertising along the link road and lighting should be reduced to a minimum with poles and lights to be hidden from the views from the property.

Recommendation of the Expert Group on the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

11. The State Party is encouraged to review the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to comply with the guidance and to ensure consistency with the Committee’s formally adopted Statement of Significance (Decision 31 COM 8B.8) prepared by an international Expert Team in 2007.

Recommendations on policy issues:

12. The Group urges the Polish authorities at all levels to continue to develop cooperation and to agree and document an effective management system involving all stakeholders.

13. The State Party is recommended to review the boundaries of the property to consider including significant structures as identified in the Raweckis’ survey within the property close to the present boundary.

14. The State Party is recommended to give legal status to the 'silence zones' and 'broader protection zones' as notified to UNESCO in 1978, modified as appropriate in line with current conditions and taking into account the landscape zones identified in the 2007 draft Management Plan, perhaps as a buffer zone or through relevant spatial planning policies.

15. The State Party is urged to continue the designation of significant structures outside the World Heritage property and to overcome legal difficulties when these occur.
Recommendations on threats and risk management:

16 Risk assessment and disaster preparedness should be an essential part of the management of the property.

17 High priority should be given to the conservation of significant structures outside the boundaries of the World Heritage property, linked to finding appropriate uses for these buildings.

18 The Group urges that appropriate use of designated buildings should be a high priority in preference to new construction and that conservation plans should be prepared for these newly designated structures.

19 Any future proposals for new development in the vicinity of the World Heritage property should be assessed for their potential impact on its Outstanding Universal Value, using the techniques of Environmental Impact Assessment, with specific evaluation of impacts on heritage for major projects, and Heritage Impact Assessment for lesser ones.

Recommendations on visitor management

20. It is recommended that a comprehensive tourism management and interpretation plan for the whole area to, inter alia, handle promotion, to suggest projects and actions, provide coordination and review new initiatives.

21. A signage plan should be prepared, for directions as well as for narratives regarding historic built elements outside the museum boundaries.

22. New functions, whether for the local population or visitors, should be placed, whenever suitable, in historic buildings.

23. An experts committee for the Museum (not part of the International Auschwitz Council) should be established to review and advise on new construction projects inside and outside the Museum.

24. The involvement of the Museum in sites outside its current boundaries should be decided in accordance with a new comprehensive tourism management and interpretation plan on a case by case basis.
ANNEXES

Annex I: Agenda of the Expert Group consultation meeting

Annex II: List of participants of the expert consultation

Annex III: Statement of significance adopted by the Committee in 2007

Annex IV Map of the road variants A, B, C and D and the location of the property and its protection zones

Annex V: Map of the property and identification of landscape areas to be protected
Annex I: Agenda of the Expert Group consultation meeting

International consultation meeting concerning
Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)
UNESCO World Heritage Site
Kraków/Oświęcim 21-23 October 2013

20th October, Sunday
Arrival of the participants to Kraków
check in at the Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków, ul. Pijarska 17

Meeting in a group of Experts and the Organisers
(“Puławy” conference room in Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków)
17:00 Welcome and opening of the meeting
17:15 An introduction – presentation of situation of World Heritage Site since the last expert meeting in May 2008
19:00 Dinner

21st October, Monday
Meeting in a group of Experts and the Organisers
(“Puławy” conference room in Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków)
9:00 Presentation of conservation and investment activities within World Heritage Site and buffer zone – Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum
9:45 Presentation of “Conservation Strategy for Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945), UNESCO World Heritage Site” – National Board of Poland
10:30 Coffee break
10:45 Presentation of action of Regional Monuments Inspector of Małopolska according protection of Auschwitz Birkenau World Heritage Site – Regional Monuments Inspector of Małopolska
11:30 Presentation of evolution of projects for S-1 expressway, and southern link road to Oświęcim since the last expert meeting in May 2008 – National Board of Poland
12:00 transfer to Oświęcim
check in at the Hotel Galicja, Oświęcim, ul. Gen. Dąbrowskiego 119
13:30 Lunch
15:00 Visit of Auschwitz Birkenau World Heritage Site and buffer zone
18:30 Visit to the exhibition “Memory films – labyrinths” by Marian Kołodziej (former inmate in KL Auschwitz), St. Maksymilian Centre in Harmęże
20:00 Dinner

22nd October, Tuesday
Meeting with representatives of the central, regional and local government authorities, Government Agency responsible for Roads and Motorways in Poland, representatives of local people of Harmęże, Rajska and Pławy, the Jewish community in Bielsko-Biała, Carmelite monastery, and other stakeholders
State Higher Trade School in Oświęcim, ul. Kolbego 8,
lecture theatre in Collegium sub Horologio
9:00 Welcome and opening of the meeting
9:30  Presentation of Strategic Government Programme for Oświęcim – Jerzy Miller, the Governor of Małopolska Region
10:00 Presentation of a construction project for expressway S-1 and southern link road to Oświęcim – Government Agency responsible for Roads and Motorways in Poland
10:45 Coffee break
11:20 Presentation of opinions:
   Jerzy Miller, the Governor of Małopolska Region
   Marek Sowa, the Marshal of Małopolska Region
   Janusz Chwierut, the President of Oświęcim
   Małgorzata Grzywa, the Mayor of Oświęcim Community
   Representative of local people of Pławy, Harmęże and Rajsko
   Representative of Carmelite Monastery in Oświęcim
   Dorota Wiewióra, chairwoman of Jewish Community in Bielsko-Biała
12:30 Discussion
13:30 Lunch
14:30 transfer to Kraków
   check in at the Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków, ul. Pijarska 17
16:00 Working time for experts – work on the report from the meeting
   (“Puławy” conference room in Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków)
20:00 Dinner

23rd October, Wednesday
9:00 Working time for experts – work on the report from the meeting
   (“Puławy” conference room in Hotel Polski “Pod Białym Orłem”, Kraków)
12:00 Lunch
Close and return

Annex II:  List of participants of the expert consultation

Dr Eleonora Bergman (Expert, former Director Jewish Historical Institute and Coordinator of the Ringelblum Archive, Poland)

Mr. Max Polonovski (Expert, General Curator of Jewish Heritage, Ministry for Culture, France)

Dr. Mechtild Rossler (Deputy Director World Heritage Centre)

Mr Giora Solar (Expert, Israel)

Prof. Michael Turner (Expert, Bezalel Academy, Israel)

Dr Christopher Young (Expert, English Heritage)
Annex III: Statement of significance adopted by the Committee in 2007

Auschwitz-Birkenau was the principal and most notorious of the six concentration and extermination camps established by Nazi Germany to implement its Final Solution policy which had as its aim the mass murder of the Jewish people in Europe. Built in Poland under Nazi German occupation initially as a concentration camp for Poles and later for Soviet prisoners of war, it soon became a prison for a number of other nationalities. Between the years 1942-1944 it became the main mass extermination camp where Jews were tortured and killed for their so-called racial origins. In addition to the mass murder of well over a million Jewish men, women and children, and tens of thousands of Polish victims, Auschwitz also served as a camp for the racial murder of thousands of Roma and Sinti and prisoners of several European nationalities.

The Nazi policy of spoliation, degradation and extermination of the Jews was rooted in a racist and anti-Semitic ideology propagated by the Third Reich.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest of the concentration camp complexes created by the Nazi German regime and was the one which combined extermination with forced labour. At the centre of a huge landscape of human exploitation and suffering, the remains of the two camps of Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau, as well as its Protective Zone were placed on the World Heritage List as evidence of this inhumane, cruel and methodical effort to deny human dignity to groups considered inferior, leading to their systematic murder. The camps are a vivid testimony to the murderous nature of the anti-Semitic and racist Nazi policy that brought about the annihilation of more than 1.2 million people in the crematoria, 90% of whom were Jews.

The fortified walls, barbed wire, railway sidings, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau show clearly how the Holocaust, as well as the Nazi German policy of mass murder and forced labour took place. The collections at the site preserve the evidence of those who were premeditatedly murdered, as well as presenting the systematic mechanism by which this was done. The personal items in the collections are testimony to the lives of the victims before they were brought to the extermination camps, as well as to the cynical use of their possessions and remains. The site and its landscape has high levels of authenticity and integrity since the original evidence has been carefully conserved without any unnecessary restoration.

Criterion (vi): be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal value.

Auschwitz – Birkenau, monument to the deliberate genocide of the Jews by the Nazi regime (Germany 1933-1945) and to the deaths of countless others bears irrefutable evidence to one of the greatest crimes ever perpetrated against humanity. It is also a monument to the strength of the human spirit which in appalling conditions of adversity resisted the efforts of the German Nazi regime to suppress freedom and free thought and to wipe out whole races. The site is a key place of memory for the whole of humankind for the holocaust, racist policies and barbarism; it is a place of our collective memory of this dark chapter in the history of humanity, of transmission to younger generations and a sign of warning of the many threats and tragic consequences of extreme ideologies and denial of human dignity.
Annex IV  Map of the road variants A, B, C and D and the location of the property and its protection zones

Notes:
1. The silence zones around both Auschwitz I and Birkenau notified to UNESCO when the property was nominated in 1978 are marked by a broken blue line
2. The broader protection zones around both Auschwitz I and Birkenau notified to UNESCO when the property was nominated in 1978 are marked by a broken purple line
3. The landscape zones are taken from the 2007 draft management plan
The proposed variants of expressway S1 and link road to Oświęcim - 2013

- World Heritage Property
- The relic landscape of 1940-1945 of priority significance for the maintenance of the authentic context of the property
- The relic landscape of 1940-1945
Annex V: Map of the property and identification of landscape areas to be protected
(from the 2007 Draft Management Plan)
Map presenting four variants of expressway S1 – A, B, C, D with link roads to Oświęcim

Routes of the expressway S1 with link roads to Oświęcim:
- Variant A and link road – blue line
- Variant B and link road – yellow line
- Variant C and link road – brown line
- Variant D and link road – pink line

Annex 2
Annex 3

Photographs of conservation of historic block 2 in former Auschwitz I camp (PMA-B property)
Photographs presenting new storage for suitcases and the storage system for historic objects (PMA-B property)
Plan of New Visitor Center (PMA-B property)

Legend:
1. Visitor Center building (remodelling and extension)
2. Hotel building
3. Underpasses
4. Security centre
5. Toilets and luggage storage
6. Gate
7. Information point
8. Gatekeeper lodge
9. Helicopter landing pad
10. Bus stop
(green dotted line) the boundary of investment area
(yellow line) element excluded
Location plan and visualization of new flood dyke and construction of a pump station on the Plawianka brook (PMA-B property)

Legend:
1. New flood dyke
2. Sluice
3. Pump station

Priority 1. Improvement and development of the area around the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>beneficiaries</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Oświęcim Municipality</td>
<td>a/ Construction of the main parking lot for visitors to KL Birkenau together with associated infrastructure on Męczeństwa Narodów St. and Czernichowska St. in Brzezinka – Stage II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b/ Reconstruction of Jakubowskiego St. in Brzezinka including drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c/ Reconstruction of Piwniczna St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d/ Construction of a new access road to the Judenrampe and the Potato Warehouses (extension of Kombatantów St.) linking Ofiar Faszyzmu St. with Piwniczna St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e/ Reconstruction of Pławiánka St. – Stage II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned start of the additional project “Construction of the relief road”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Oświęcim Province Oświęcim Province Office</td>
<td>a/ Reconstruction of Obozowa St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b/ Reconstruction district road no. K 1877 (former 04-104), Babice-Harmęże section – Stage II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c/ Maintenance of the State Treasury land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Oświęcim Town Municipality</td>
<td>a/ Reconstruction of Szarych Szeregów St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b/ Reconstruction of Polna St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c/ Reconstruction of Ostatni Etap St. – Stage II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority 2. Improvement of transport accessibility of Oświęcim for pilgrims and tourists as well as commuters, users of services and developers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>beneficiaries</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Oświęcim Province Oświęcim Province Office | a/ Reconstruction of Nojego and Tysiąclecia St. in Oświęcim – Stage II  
b/ Reconstruction of Pilata and Olszewskiego St. – Stage II |
| 2.  | Małopolska Voivodeship | a/ Development of technical documentation for the Regional Cooperation Road section from the Chemików/Fabryczna roundabout in Oświęcim to DW 933 in Bobrek |

Priority 3. Development of educational activities in Oświęcim at university level, related e.g. to the issues of human rights, international relations and peace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>beneficiaries</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Captain Witold Pilecki State Vocational High School in Oświęcim</td>
<td>Renovation and adaptation of the former storage building of the Tobacco Factory on Kolbego St. in Oświęcim for the purposes of Captain Witold Pilecki State Vocational High School in Oświęcim – Stage II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Oświęcim Province Oświęcim Province Office</td>
<td>Construction of the Educational and Sports Centre at District Sports and Technical School Complex No. 2 in Oświęcim – Stage II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority 4. Improvement of the attractiveness of Oświęcim for tourists through the renovation of historic sites and historic infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>beneficiaries</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Oświęcim Town Municipality | a/ Reconstruction of the Main Market Square floor together with infrastructure – Stage II  
b/ Reconstruction of Krasickiego St. – Stage II |
The Oświęcim Strategic Government Plan
(investments finished and planned)

Legend:
(grey line) Tasks performed as I stage of OSPR in 1997-2001
(blue line) Tasks performed as II stage of OSPR in 2002-2006
(red line) State and voivodship roads
(brown line) Planned link road to Oświęcim
(green dotted line) S1 expressway Pyrzowice–Bielsko Biała
(purple line and areas) Tasks performed as III stage of OSPR in 2007-2011
(blue dotted line) Road of regional cooperation
(yellow line and areas) Tasks performed as IV stage of OSPR in 2012-2015
Annex 8

Report 2013, Memorial and Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau.
* Wyłąecną odpowiedzialność za publikację ponosi autor. Komisja Europejska nie ponosi odpowiedzialności za wykorzystanie w jakikolwiek sposób informacji zawartych w niniejszej publikacji

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Jakże niewielu jest już wśród nas Ocalałych. Patrzmy w przeszłość i słyszymy ich słowa. Spoglądamy w przyszłość i odczuwamy lęk przed Wielką Ciszą.

Czyżbyśmy lękali się sami siebie? Przyszłość nie jest jutro, czy pojutrze. Ona jest już dzisiaj – w naszych rękach.


Tego miejsca nie da się ominąć. To miejsce stanowi punkt zwrotny w historii ludzkości. Nic, z tego co było przedtem, już nie będzie. Tu swoją śmierć przeżyły etyka, moralność, prawo, wiara, nauka, oświecenie, pozytywizm… Człowiek nie odzyska swego lubianego, wygodnego poczucia niewinności.

Dlatego jeśli dziś istnieje jakikolwiek niezbędny rite de passage w życiu człowieka, to jest nim przejście przez pozostałości Auschwitz. Każdy człowiek powinien przeżyć swoje własne zrozumienie. Więcej: powinien poczuć ciężar swej własnej dzisiejszej odpowiedzialności.

Wielka Cisza nie nastąpi. Jest nas za wielu i wiemy za dużo.

\[\text{dr Piotr M.A. Cywiński}\]
There are so few Survivors left among us now. We look back, into the past, and we hear their words. We look forward, into the future, and fear the Great Silence.

Are we afraid of ourselves then? The future is not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. The future is today and it is up to us to shape it.

Next year we will be celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. We will then tell those Last of the Survivors among us that their words are rooted in our memory. We will also reassure them that the relics of their hell—Human traces and testimonies—are safer now than they have ever been before. This is possible thanks to the support of governments and people to whom the future is not indifferent.

This place is impossible to ignore. It is a turning point in human history. Nothing that preceded it will ever return. Ethics, morality, law, faith, science, enlightenment, positivism, all died here... A Man lost his sense of innocence that he cherished and found so comforting.

If there is a necessary rite de passage that every man and woman should complete, this rite is walking through the remnants of Auschwitz. Everyone should experience their personal comprehension here. There is even more to that experience, for they should also feel the burden of their own present responsibility.

There will be no Great Silence. We are too many and we know too much.

Dr. Piotr M.A. Cywiński
STYCZEŃ

Rocznica wyzwolenia Auschwitz

27 stycznia minęło 68 lat od oswobodzenia niemieckiego nazistowskiego obozu koncentracyjnego i zagłady Auschwitz. Symbolem ceremonii był obraz byłej więźniarki obozu, polskiej Żydówki, Haliny Olomuckiej, zatytułowany właśnie Wyzwolenie. „Pamiętamy o zagładzie Żydów, o cierpieniu i eksterminacji Polaków, Rosjan, Romów, Białorusinów, Ukraińców oraz obywateli niemal wszystkich państw Europy. Ich pamięć, ich los, to nasze dziedzictwo” – mówił podczas ceremonii polski minister kultury i dziedzictwa narodowego Bogdan Zdrojewski.

LUTY

Życie prywatne esesmanów w Auschwitz

Wybór relacji młodych Polaków, które podczas wojny pracowały przymusowo w domach oficerów i podoficerów SS z załogi Auschwitz opublikowano w książce Życie prywatne esesmanów w Auschwitz. To portret 22 esesmanów i ich rodzin, spojrzenie na sprawców zbrodni z innej, mało znanej i czasem zaskakującej perspektywy.

Pierwszy numer Auschwitz Studies

Ukazał się pierwszy angielskojęzyczny numer Zeszytów Oświęcimskich, publikacji naukowej Muzeum. Ukazujące się od 55 lat Zeszyty wydawane były dotychczas w języku polskim oraz w niemieckim, jako Hefte von Auschwitz. Auschwitz Studies zastąpią wersję niemieckojęzyczną.
Anniversary of the Liberation of Auschwitz
The 27th of January marked the 68th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi German concentration and extermination camp Auschwitz. A symbol used for the ceremony was a painting by Halina Olomucka, a former Polish-Jewish prisoner of the camp, entitled Liberation. “We remember the Holocaust of Jews and the suffering and extermination of Poles, Russians, Roma, Belarusians, Ukrainians, and citizens of almost all the countries of Europe. Our memory of them and of their fate is our heritage,” Bogdan Zdrojewski, the Polish Minister of Culture and National Heritage, said during the ceremony.

A new Russian exhibition entitled “Tragedy. Valour. Liberation.” was opened on the 68th anniversary of the liberation in the presence of Sergey Naryshkin, Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation. It was created in block 14 of the former Auschwitz I camp, one of the nine blocks in which, in October 1941, thousands of Soviet prisoners of war were located.

The Private Life of the SS in Auschwitz
A selection of accounts by young Polish women who during the war were forced to work at the houses of SS officers and non-commissioned officers of the Auschwitz garrison can be found in a book entitled The Private Life of the SS in Auschwitz. The book portrays life of 22 members of the SS and their families and depicts the perpetrators of the crimes from a little-known and sometimes surprising perspective.

First Issue of Auschwitz Studies
The first English-language issue of Zeszyty Oświęcimskie was published, entitled Auschwitz Studies. Zeszyty Oświęcimskie has been published out for 55 years in Polish and in German as Hefte von Auschwitz. Auschwitz Studies replaced the German-language version.
Pamiętnik Anny Hinel podarowany muzealnemu Archiwum


XIII edycja studiów podyplomowych

Wykład Haliny Birenbaum, izraelskiej poetki i pisarki, byłyj więźniarki obozu Auschwitz, rozpadł 13. edycję studiów podyplomowych „Totalitaryzm – Nazizm – Holokaust”. Ich tematyka obejmuje zarówno zagadnienia z zakresu historii systemów totalitarnych, jak i II wojny światowej, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem historii Auschwitz i Zagłady.

„Auschwitz i Holokaust – edukacja w szkole i w Miejsku Pamięci”

Tematyce Auschwitz i Holokaustu w edukacji szkolnej i pozaśkolnej poświęcona była konferencja naukowo-dydaktyczna „Auschwitz i Holokaust – edukacja w szkole i w Miejskiej Pamięci”. Wzięło w niej udział ponad 80 ekspertów, nauczycieli szkolnych i akademickich z całej Polski.

Martin Schulz odwiedził Miejsce Pamięci


1. Wizyta przewodniczącego Parlamentu Europejskiego Martina Schulza
2. 22. Marsz Żywych
MARCH

Diary of Anna Hinel Donated to the Museum Archives
Diary written by the sixteen-year-old Anna Hinel during the war in occupied Warsaw was donated to the Museum Archives. The author herself died in Auschwitz on 19 March 1943 at the age of nineteen. Her entries, dating from September 1939 to August 1940, describe the beginning of the war and the German occupation of Warsaw.

13th Edition of Post-graduate Studies
A lecture delivered by Halina Birenbaum, an Israeli poet and writer and a former prisoner of the Auschwitz camp, began the 13th edition of the “Totalitarianism, Nazism, and the Holocaust” post-graduate studies. Their scope includes the history of both totalitarian regimes and the Second World War; particular attention is paid to the history of Auschwitz and the Holocaust.

APRIL

22nd March of the Living
Young Jews from more than 50 countries of the world and a group of Polish youth marched from the Arbeit macht frei gate in Auschwitz I to Auschwitz II-Birkenau during the 22nd March of the Living. Among the leaders of the March was Ronald S. Lauder, President of the World Jewish Congress, whose foundation financed the creation of the conservation workshop and laboratories of the Museum.

“Auschwitz and the Holocaust—Education in School and at the Memorial Site”
The issue of Auschwitz and the Holocaust in education (both in school and out-of-school) was the main point of a scholarly and methodological conference entitled “Auschwitz and the Holocaust—education in school and at the Memorial Site”. It was attended by more than 80 experts—school and university teachers from all over Poland.

Martin Schulz Visited the Memorial Site
Martin Schulz, the President of the European Parliament, visited the grounds of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the former Nazi German concentration and extermination camp. “It is completely clear to me that a visit to this place alters one. One has to come here to realize just how great the depths to which our civilisation descended were. To see a child’s shoe, a pair of glasses, or a lock of human hair here changes one forever”, Schulz said.
MAJ

Prezydent Bronisław Komorowski w Miejsku Pamięci
Prezydent Polski Bronisław Komorowski oddał hołd ofiarom Auschwitz. „Naszym wspólnym zadaniem jest sprawić, by ten symbol upadku człowieczeństwa stał się ostrzeżeniem wszech czasów, znakiem sprzeciwu wobec zła, zbrodni i unicestwiania ludzkiej godności” – podkreślił prezydent Komorowski.

Przeciwno negowaniu Holokaustu
Grupa muzułmańskich duchownych odwiedziła Miejsce Pamięci Auschwitz. Studynia wizyta była częścią specjalnego programu współorganizowanego przez amerykański Departament Stanu, którego celem jest zwalczanie antysemityzmu oraz negacjonizmu.

Wspomnienia z Lagerkapelle
Wyjątkowy opis historii obozowej orkiestry znalazł się w opublikowanych przez Muzeum wspomnieniach byłej więźniarki Heleny Dunicz Niwińskiej Drogi mojego życia. Wspomnienia skrzypaczki z Birkenau. Publikacji towarzyszyła sesja edukacyjna oraz wystawa czasowa.

„Co w moim dzisiejszym życiu znaczy Auschwitz?”
Blisko 300 osób nadesłało swoje refleksje w ramach konkursu literackiego zorganizowanego przez Muzeum i Rzecznika Praw Obywatelskich. Jednym z celów projektu było kształtowanie i rozwijanie wrażliwości na niesprawiedliwość i krzywdę ludzką, w szczególności wśród młodego pokolenia.

1. Wizyta Prezydenta Polski Bronisława Komorowskiego w Auschwitz
2. Duchowni muzułmańscy modzą się na dziedzińcu Bloku Śmierci
**President Bronisław Komorowski at the Memorial Site**

Bronisław Komorowski, the President of Poland, paid tribute to the victims of Auschwitz. “It is the duty of us all to ensure that this symbol of human degradation forever remains a warning and comes to signify our protest against evil, crime, and the destruction of human dignity”, President Komorowski emphasized.

**Against Negating the Holocaust**

A group of Muslim clerics paid a visit to the Auschwitz Memorial. This study visit was part of a special programme co-organised by the US Department of State aimed at combatting anti-Semitism and revisionism.

**Memories of Lagerkapelle**

A remarkable description of the history of the camp orchestra can be found in the memoirs of Helena Dunicz Niwińska, a former prisoner, published by the Museum and entitled *Ways of my Life. Memoirs of a Birkenau Violinist*. This publication was accompanied by an educational session and temporary exhibition.

**“What Does Auschwitz Mean in my Today Life?”**

Close to 300 participants submitted their works as part of a literary contest organised by the Museum and the Human Rights Defender. One of the objectives of that project was to shape and develop sensitivity to injustice and harm done to other humans, particularly among the youth.

---

1. The visit by Bronisław Komorowski, the President of Poland
2. Muslim clerics praying in the courtyard of the Death Block
CZERWIEC

Autobus od Volkswagena dla Miejsca Pamięci
Muzeum otrzymało w darze autobus od firmy Volkswagen AG oraz Międzynarodowego Komitetu Oświęcimskiego. Od wielu lat autobusy muzealne ułatwiają odwiedzającym przejazd pomiędzy obiema częściami Miejsca Pamięci.

„Szoa”. Nowa wystawa w bloku 27
W bloku 27 otwarto nową wystawę narodową pt. „Szoa”. W uroczystości wzięli udział premier Izraela Beniamin Netanyahu oraz polski minister kultury i dziedzictwa narodowego Bogdan Zdrojewski. Ekspozycja przygotowana została przez Instytut Yad Vashem. Podczas inauguracji dyrektor Instytutu Avner Sha-

Narodowy Dzień Pamięci
14 czerwca, w rocznicę przywiezienia do Auschwitz pierwszych 728 polskich więźniów politycznych, odbyły się uroczystości Narodowego Dnia Pamięci Ośmiarów Zagłady

„Słowa w służbie nienawiści”
Ponad 120 edukatorów, przedstawicieli organizacji pozarządowych oraz dziennikarzy wzięło udział w IV konferencji „Auschwitz i Holocaust na tle zbrodni ludobójstwa w XX wieku”. Uczestnicy dyskutowali nad istotą działania systemów totalitarnych, a także nad sposobami zapobiegania masowym zbrodniom w przyszłości.

1. W maju Auschwitz odwiedzili wyższe przedstawienia zakonu św. Augustyna z całej Europy
2. Avner Shalev odbiera nagrodę „Światło Pamięci”

lew został uhonorowany „Światłem Pamięci”, nagrodą Muzeum przyznawaną za wybitny wkład w edukację o Auschwitz i Zagładzie.
JUNE

Bus from Volkswagen for the Memorial Site
The Museum received a bus as a gift from Volkswagen AG and the International Auschwitz Committee. For years, Museum buses have been making the access to the two parts of the Memorial Site easier.

“Shoah”. New Exhibition in Block 27
A new national exhibition entitled “Shoah” was opened in block 27. Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, and Bogdan Zdrojewski, the Polish Minister of Culture and National Heritage, took part in the opening ceremony. The exhibition was prepared by the Yad Vashem Institute. During the opening ceremony, Avner Shalev, Director of the Institute, received the “Light of Remembrance”, an award the Museum grants in recognition of an exceptional contribution to education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust.

National Remembrance Day
Celebration of the National Remembrance Day for Victims of the Nazi Concentration Camps took place on 14 June, on the anniversary of the day when the first 728 Polish political prisoners were deported to Auschwitz.

“Words in the Service of Hatred”
More than 120 educators, representatives of non-governmental organisations, and journalists took part in the 4th “Auschwitz and the Holocaust in the Context of Genocide in the 20th Century” conference. The participants discussed the idea underlying the functioning of totalitarian regimes and ways in which genocide could be prevented in the future.

1. In May, major superiors of the Order of Saint Augustine from all over Europe visited Auschwitz
2. Avner Shalev is presented with the “Light of Remembrance” award
LIPIEC

Akademia Letnia

Uczestnicy m.in. z Izraela, Sri Lanki, Grecji czy Wielkiej Brytanii wzięli udział w Akademii Letniej, czterodniowym angielskojęzycznym seminarium Międzynarodowego Centrum Edukacji o Auschwitz i Holokaustie. W sierpniu odbyło się podobne seminarium po raz pierwszy prowadzone w języku niemieckim.

Prezydent Grecji w Miejscu Pamięci


SIERPIEŃ

Dzień Pamięci o Zagładzie Romów i Sinti

W uroczystościach 69. rocznicy likwidacji Ziґgehov obozów w Birkenau wzięli udział m.in. byli więźniowie, przedstawiciele europejskich organizacji romskich, polskiego rządu oraz korpusu dyplomatycznego.

Wielkopolskie Księgi Pamięci

Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Wielkopolski, Pomorza, Ciechanowskiego i Białostoczyzny 1940-1944 to trzytomowa publikacja naukowa wydana przez Muzeum. Opracowanie Bohdana Piętki przedstawia losy 5453 więźniów i więźniarek skierowanych przez Niemców do obozu Auschwitz w 84 transportach przywiezionych z zachodnich i północnych ziem polskich wcielonych do Rzeszy Niemieckiej.
JULY

Summer Academy
Participants from such countries as Israel, Sri Lanka, Greece, and Great Britain, took part in the Summer Academy, a four-day English language seminar of the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust. In August, a similar seminar was held for the first time in German.

President of Greece at the Memorial Site
Karolos Papoulias, the President of Greece, paid a visit to the Auschwitz Memorial. “It is our duty to preserve the memory of the tragedy caused by the Nazis. Whoever denies that there were victims and that people who were brought here were murdered has no right to call himself or herself a member of our European family”, President Papoulias said.

AUGUST

Roma and Sinti Genocide Remembrance Day
Former prisoners, representatives of European organisations of Roma people, representatives of the Polish government, the Polish diplomatic corps, and others took part in the celebration of the 69th anniversary of the liquidation of Zigeunerlager in Birkenau.

Memorial Book of Greater Poland
Memorial Book. Transports of Poles to KL Auschwitz from the Greater Poland, Pomerania, Ciechanów Region, and Białystok Region in 1940-1944 is a three-volume scholarly book published by the Museum. This study by Bohdan Piętka presents the fate of 5,453 male and female prisoners sent by the Nazis to the Auschwitz concentration camp in 84 transports from the western and northern regions of Poland incorporated into the German Reich.

1. The visit by Karolos Papoulias, the President of Greece
2. Observances of the Roma and Sinti Genocide Remembrance Day
WYDARZENIA 2013

WRZESIEŃ

Wystawa „Obóz rodzinny Theresienstadt”
W 70. rocznicę utworzenia na terenie Birkenau *Familienlager Theresienstadt* otwarto czasową ekspozycję poświęconą historii getta stworzonego przez Niemców w czeskim Terezinie oraz losowi Żydów deportowanych stamtąd do Auschwitz.

Budynek tzw. małych ziemniaczarek pod opieką Muzeum
Pod opiekę Muzeum trafił znajdujący się w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie byłego obozu Birkenau obiekt tzw. małych ziemniaczarek. W przyszłości będzie tam mieścić zaplecze techniczne dla prac konserwatorskich prowadzonych na obszarze Birkenau.

PAŹDZIERNIK

Konserwacja dwóch bloków obozu Auschwitz I zakończona
Zakończył się trzyletni projekt konserwacji historycznych bloków 2 i 3 byłego obozu Auschwitz I, niezwykle cennych murowanych bloków więźniarskich, które nie uległy przekształceniom po okresie funkcjonowania obozu. Prace objęły kompleksową konserwację wszystkich zachowanych oryginalnych elementów i wyposażenia budynków.

Wizyta Prezydenta Finlandii

1. Wizyta Prezydenta Finlandii Sauli Niinistö
2. Edukatorzy z Czech na terenie byłego obozu rodzinnego dla Żydów z getta Theresienstadt w Birkenau
2013 EVENTS

SEPTMBER

Exhibition “Theresienstadt Family Camp”
A temporary exhibition devoted to the history of the ghetto the Germans created in a Czech town Terezín and the fate of Jews deported to Auschwitz from there was opened on the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Familienlager Theresienstadt in Birkenau.

Building of “Small Potato Warehouses” Under the Care of the Museum
The building which used to house potato warehouses, located in the direct vicinity of the former Birkenau camp, came under the care of the Museum. In the future, it will house technical resources for conservation work conducted in the area of Birkenau.

OCTOBER

Conservation of Two Blocks of the Former Auschwitz I Camp Completed
A three-year project for the conservation of historical blocks 2 and 3 of the former Auschwitz I camp was completed. Those prisoner brick blocks are particularly valuable and they were not modified after the camp was liquidated. Work comprised comprehensive conservation of all surviving original elements and fittings of the buildings.

Visit by the President of Finland
Sauli Niinistö paid a visit to the Auschwitz Memorial. In December 2012, Finland joined the countries supporting the Perpetual Capital of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation.

1. The visit by Sauli Niinistö, the President of Finland
2. Educators from the Czech Republic at the site of the former family camp for Jews from the Theresienstadt ghetto in Birkenau
LISTOPAD

Nowy magazyn waliz i zmiana systemu przechowywania historycznych obiektów
Zakończyła się kompleksowa modernizacja magazynów, w których przechowywane są walizki z transportów do Auschwitz. Zainstalowano tam bezpieczny system gazyzenia, specjalistyczne oświetlenie oraz zamontowano profesjonalne szafy do przechowywania obiektów.

Forbidden Art w Nowym Jorku

Prezydent Nauru w Miejsku Pamięci

GRUDZIEŃ

Auschwitz od A do Z. Ilustrowana historia obozu
Pierwsze tego rodzaju popularnonaukowe hasłowe ujęcie historii największego niemieckiego nazistowskiego obozu koncentracyjnego i zbrodni. Publikacja wydana w językach polskim i angielskim przedstawia wiedzę o obozie zebraną w ponad 300 hasłach napisanych w zwięzły i przystępny sposób.

Powrót historycznego baraku
Po ponad dwudziestu latach wypoczyńczenia fragment oryginalnego drewnianego baraku z Birkenau powrócił z United States Holocaust Memorial Museum do Miejsca Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Frekwencja
Nie słabnie zainteresowanie świata Miejsca Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau. W roku 2013 Muzeum odwiedziło 1,33 miliona osób.
**NOVEMBER**

**New Storage for Suitcases and Changing the Storage System of Historical Objects**

A comprehensive modernisation of storages where suitcases of people who were deported to Auschwitz are kept was completed. A safe fire extinguishing system, specialist lighting, and professional cabinets for storing objects were installed. The project is connected with extensive investments aimed at ensuring maximum safety of archival materials and the collections.

**Forbidden Art in New York**

An exhibition entitled “Forbidden Art” was opened at the Park East Synagogue in New York. It presents the history of more than 20 works of art created by prisoners who risked their lives by making them. Among the guests attending the opening were ambassadors, consuls and diplomats from 18 countries. During the ceremony, Rabbi Arthur Schneier asked for support for the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation. “We cannot recreate the past, it lies behind us now. However, we can shape the present and the future”, the rabbi said.

**Ban Ki-moon at the Memorial Site**

Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the UN, paid a visit to the Auschwitz Museum. During his visit, it was announced that the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust joined the United Nations Academic Impact initiative; it was invited to do so by the UN as the first institution of such kind in the world.

**DECEMBER**

**The President of Nauru at the Memorial Site**

Baron Waqa, the President of Nauru, the smallest republic in the world, visited the Auschwitz Memorial. Even though the Museum is mostly visited by people from Europe and North America, an evidence of its increasing significance is that more and more people from other regions of the world come to visit it every year.

**Auschwitz from A to Z. An Illustrated History**

This is the first time that the history of the largest Nazi German concentration and extermination camp is presented in so accessible a manner. The book, published in Polish and English, presents facts about the camp in more than 300 concise and intelligible entries.

**Historical Barracks Returned**

After being on loan to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for more than twenty years, a part of the original wooden barracks from Birkenau was returned to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial.

**Attendance**

The world’s interest in the Memorial shows no signs of dwindling. The Museum was visited by 1.33 million people in 2013.

1. The visit by Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the UN
2. The visit by Baron Waqa, the President of Nauru
3. Special cabinets for storing original suitcases in the collections of the Museum
Utrzymuje się bardzo wysoka frekwencja z lat ubiegłych. W 2013 r. Miejsce Pamięci odwiedziło 1,33 mln osób z całego świata. Większość z nich to ludzie młodzi, przyjeżdżający na ogół w ramach różnych programów edukacyjnych. The number of visitors has for years now been very high. In 2013, the Memorial Site was visited by 1.33 million people from all around the world. Most of them were young people paying their visit as part of various educational programmes.

Porównanie frekwencji odwiedzających w latach 2001-2013

Comparison of the number of visitors from 2001 to 2013
### Visitors by country in 2013 (top 30 countries)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Visitors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>178800</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>16100</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>13000</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1332700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost 300 licensed educators of the Museum guided 1,124,262 people (87% of the overall number of visitors) in 19 languages. This was an increase of 16% in comparison with 2012. The number of individual visitors who decided to join groups organised for them also increased. In 2013, there were 271,371 such visitors, i.e. 4% more than in 2012. A tour guided by an educator covers both parts of the former camp: Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau.

The number of visitors from Ireland increased significantly (123%). The number of visitors from Israel, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, and the USA remained the same or slightly increased. Visits paid by Polish school groups were fewer—similarly to last year—which is connected with a change in the curriculum in Polish schools and the demographic decline.

The subject of Auschwitz continues to arouse the interest of the media around the world. In addition to several hundreds of journalists from all over the world, more than 145 film crews from 29 countries (including 25 crews from Great Britain, 18 crews from France, Germany, and Italy each, and 14 crews from Poland). Moreover, now was the first time that a film crew from the United Arab Emirates voiced its willingness to shoot a documentary about Auschwitz.
1. Monthly attendance in summer exceeds 150 thousand people.

2. In winter attendance does not drop below 45 thousand people.
TERENY I OBIEKTY

Ochroną i opieką konserwatorską objętych jest m.in. ponad 150 obiektów nieruchomych (budynków), około 300 ruin i śladów poobozowych, w tym szczególnie ważne dla historii Auschwitz ruiny czterech komór gazowych i krematorów w Birkenau, ponad 13 km ogrodzenia z ponad 3 tys. słupów betonowych. Na blisko 200 hektarach znajdują się m.in. kilometry dróg utwardzonych, rowów melioracyjnych oraz tory kolejowe z bocznicą. Stałej konserwacji poddana jest zieleń niska, a także drzewostan historyczny i powojenny (w tym ok. 20 hektarów lasu).

ZBIORY

W Miejsku Pamięci przechowujemy i chronimy przedmioty pochodzenia obozowego oraz część dobytku przywiezionego przez skazanych na Zagładę Żydów, którego Niemcy nie zdążyli zniszczyć lub wysłać w głąb Rzeszy. Są to m.in.: • ok. 110 tys. butów; • około 3,8 tys. waliz, w tym 2,1 tys. z napisami pozostawionymi przez właścicieli; • ponad 12 tys. garnków; • prawie 470 protez i ortez; • 350 sztuk odzieży obozowej, tzw. pasiaków; • ok. 250 tañówek; • ok. 4,5 tys. prac plastycznych (w tym ok. 2 tys. wykonanych przez więźniów).

Pod opieką Muzeum znajdują się też blisko dwie tony włosów obciętych deportowanym kobietom.

ARCHIWUM

W muzealnym archiwum znajduje się prawie 250 metrów bieżących dokumentów. Zbiór zawiera m.in.: • ok. 39 tys. negatywów fotografiiowo przywiezionych więźniów, wykonanych przez administrację obozową; • kopie ok. 200 fotografii wykonanych przez SS w Birkenau w trakcie deportacji Żydów z Węgier w 1944 r.; • zdjęcia wykonane nielegalnie przez członków Sonderkommando w poblizu komór gazowych w Birkenau; ok. 500 zdjęć obiektów i terenu Auschwitz wykonanych przez SS w czasie istnienia obozu; prawie 2,5 tys. fotografii rodzinnych przywiezionych przez osoby deportowane do Auschwitz (głównie przez Żydów z gett w Będzinie i Sosnowcu); kilkadziesiąt fotografii lotniczych terenów obozowych, wykonanych przez amerykańskich pilotów w 1944 r., oraz zdjęcia wykonane po wyzwoleniu przez pracowników Muzeum i innych;
GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Protection and conservationist care extends to more than 150 immovable structures (buildings), about 300 ruins and vestiges of the camp including the ruins of four gas chambers and crematoria in Birkenau that are especially important for the history of Auschwitz, more than 13 kilometre of fencing, and more than three thousand concrete fence posts. On almost 200 hectares of grounds there are also kilometre of paved roads, drainage ditches, railroad tracks, and a railroad spur. Low-growing vegetation and historical and postwar trees, including about 20 hectares of forest are also under constant conservation.

COLLECTIONS

In the Memorial we store and preserve items originating in the camp and some of the property brought here by Jews doomed to extermination, which the Germans did not manage to destroy or ship into the depths of the Reich. They include:

- about 110,000 shoes;
- about 3,800 suitcases, 2,100 of which bear the names of their owner;
- more than 12,000 pots and pans;
- almost 470 prostheses and orthopedic braces;
- 350 of the camp garments known as “stripes”;
- about 250 prayer garments;
- about 4,500 works of visual art (about 2,000 of which were made by prisoners);
- Almost two tons of hair cut from the heads of deport ed women are also under the care of the Memorial.

ARCHIVES

There are almost 250 meters of documents in the Museum Archives. The collection includes:

- about 39,000 photographic negatives of newly arrived prisoners, taken by the camp administration;
- copies of about 200 photographs taken by the SS in Birkenau during the deportation of Jews from Hungary in 1944;
- photographs taken illegally by members of the Sonderkommando in the vicinity of the gas chambers in Birkenau; approximately 500 photographs of the buildings and grounds of Auschwitz taken by the SS during the time the camp was in operation; almost 2,500 family photographs brought to Auschwitz by deportees (mostly Jews from the Będzin and Sosnowiec ghettos); several dozen aerial photographs of the camp area taken by American pilots in 1944, and photographs taken after liberation by Museum staff and others;
Dokumenty obozowe i związane z obozem, w tym m.in.:

- 48 tomów obozowych „Ksiąg zgonów”, zawierających blisko 70 tys. aktów zgonu zmarłych i zamordowanych w Auschwitz;
- 248 tomów dokumentów Zentralbauleitung der Waffen SS und Polizei Auschwitz (Centralnego Zarządu Budowlanego Waffen SS i Policji w Auschwitz), zawierających dokumentację techniczną i plany dotyczące budowy i rozbudowy obozu, jego infrastruktury oraz plany przebudowy Miasta Oświęcimia;
- 64 tomy dokumentów „SS-Hygiene Institut” (Instytutu Higieny SS);
- 16 tomów akt personalnych więźniów;
- 12 tys. listów i kart wysłanych z obozu przez więźniów;
- ok. 800 tys. klatek mikrofilmów (głównie kopii dokumentów obozowych lub dokumentów pozyskanych z innych źródeł);
- ponad 2 tys. nagrań z relacjami i wspomnieniami byłych więźniów;
- ponad 1 tys. kasety wideo z materiałami o tematyce wojennej i obozowej;
- ok. 130 filmów (taśma filmowa) fabularnych i krótkometrażowych o tematyce wojennej i obozowej;
- 166 tomów zespołu „Oświadczenia”, zawierających ponad 3,5 tys. relacji byłych więźniów obozów koncentracyjnych, robotników przeżywających, mieszkańców Ziemi Oświęcimskiej, itp., w sumie ponad 30 tys. stron;
- 279 tomy zespołu „Wspomnienia”, zawierające ponad 1,4 tys. wspomnień byłych więźniów obozów koncentracyjnych, robotników przeżywających, mieszkańców Ziemi Oświęcimskiej itp., w sumie ponad 45 tys. stron;
- 78 tomów akt procesowych komendanta obozu Rudolfa Hössa i załogi obozu Auschwitz, w sumie ponad 16 tys. stron;
- 196 tomów zespołu „Ankiety”, wypełnionych przez byłych więźniów, ok. 20 tys. stron;
- 27 tomów ankiet tematycznych, przeprowadzonych wśród byłych więźniów, łącznie ok. 8 tys. stron;
- 7 tomów akt i relacji dotyczących ewakuacji więźniów Auschwitz w 1945 r., ponad tysiąc stron.
Camp records and other records connected with the camp, including:

- 48 volumes of the camp Death Books containing almost 70,000 death certificates for prisoners who died or were murdered in Auschwitz;
- 248 volumes of records from the Zentralbauleitung der Waffen SS und Polizei Auschwitz (Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police in Auschwitz), containing technical documentation and plans for the construction and expansion of the camp and its infrastructure, as well as plans for rebuilding the city of Oświęcim;
- 64 volumes of SS-Hygiene Institut documents;
- 16 volumes of personal files on prisoners;
- 12,000 letters and postcards mailed from the camp by prisoners;
- approximately 800,000 frames of microfilm (mostly copies of camp records or documents obtained from other sources);
- more than 2,000 recordings of accounts and recollections by former prisoners;
- more than 1,000 video cassettes with material on war and camp themes;
- about 130 feature-length and shorter documentary films (on reels) on war and camp themes;
- 186 volumes of the Statements funds, containing over 3,500 accounts by former concentration camp prisoners, forced labourers, residents of the Auschwitz area, etc., totalling over 30,000 pages;
- 279 volumes of the Memoirs funds, containing more than 1,400 memoirs by former concentration camp prisoners, forced labourers, residents of the Auschwitz area, etc., totalling over 45,000 pages;
- 78 volumes of court documents from the trial of camp commandant Rudolf Höss and the garrison of the Auschwitz camp, totalling over 16,000 pages;
- 196 volumes of the funds of Questionnaires filled out by former prisoners, about 20,000 pages;
- 27 volumes of thematic questionnaires distributed among former prisoners, totalling about 8,000 pages;
- 7 volumes of records and accounts connected with the evacuation of prisoners from Auschwitz in 1945, more than 1,000 pages.
Konserwacja oryginalnych poobożowych pozostałości jest jednym z najważniejszych zadań Muzeum. Dzięki zachowaniu autentycznych obiektów i dokumentów możliwe jest zarówno prowadzenie badań naukowych, jak i działalność edukacyjna w Miejscu Pamięci.

**Globalny Plan Konserwacji**

Rozpoczęto szeroko zakrojone badania naukowe mające na celu pełną ocenę stanu zachowania murowanych baraków w Birkenau. Programy badawcze dotyczą wielorakich zagadnień, w tym korozji biologicznej, metalu, żelbetu i zapraw mineralnych, drewna oraz nawarstwień ściennych i konstrukcji. Wyniki badań posłużą opracowaniu programów konserwatorskich.

Przeprowadzane badania geologiczne i hydrogeologiczne na odcinku BII w Birkenau posłużą poprawie warunków gruntowo-wodnych na tym terenie. Równolegle do prowadzonych badań i prac projektowych baraki murowane zostały zabezpieczone przed postępującą degradacją i odkształceniami.

Na terenie byłego obozu Auschwitz I rozpoczęto prace nad zabezpieczeniem rezerwatowego bloku 28, który należał do obozowego szpitala. W roku 2013 przeprowadzono inwentaryzację i przygotowano niezbędne eksperteryzy.

Zadania związane z realizacją Globalnego Planu Konserwacji w głównej mierze finansowane są ze środków Fundacji Auschwitz-Birkenau.

**Projekty europejskie**

Zakończono trzyletni projekt konserwacji dwóch murowanych bloków, 2 i 3, byłego obozu Auschwitz I. Dzięki temu te wyjątkowe, rezerwatowe budynki więziarskie, w których zachował się oryginalny układ i charakter wnętrz, wystrój oraz elementy wyposażenia, zostaną utrzymane w optymalnych warunkach temperatury i wilgotności. Prace finansowane były ze środków Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Infrastruktura i Środowisko na lata 2007-2013.
Preserving the original post-camp remains is one of the most important objectives of the Museum. Conducting scientific research and educational activity at the Memorial Site is possible thanks to the protection of authentic structures and documents.

**Auschwitz-Birkenau Preservation Plan**

Extensive research aimed at comprehensively assessing the condition of the remaining brick barracks in Birkenau has commenced. Research programmes cover numerous fields, including biological corrosion and the corrosion of metal, reinforced concrete, mineral mortars, wood, and structural and wall layers. The results of that research will be used to prepare conservation programmes.

Geological and hydro-geological research conducted at the BII sector in Birkenau will be used to improve the ground and water conditions in that area. Concurrently with research and planning work conducted, work aimed at protecting the brick barracks against progressing degradation and damage was performed.

On the grounds of the former Auschwitz I camp, work aimed at protecting block 28, part of the former camp's hospital, commenced. Inventory was conducted in 2013 and the necessary expert opinions were prepared.

Tasks connected with performing the Auschwitz-Birkenau Preservation Plan are mostly financed by the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation.

**European projects**

A three-year project for the conservation of two brick blocks 2 and 3 of the former Auschwitz I camp is complete. Thanks to the project, optimum temperature and humidity will be guaranteed for those exceptional historical prisoner blocks with the original layout and character of their interior and fittings all preserved. Work carried out as part of the project was co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund within the Operational Programme: Infrastructure and Environment 2007-2013.
W ramach grantu Komisji Europejskiej* na terenie byłego obozu Birkenau rozpoczęła się konserwacja dwóch mieszkalnych baraków drewnianych, przeprowadzono badania archeologiczne, geologiczne i hydrologiczne gruntu na odcinku B i oraz wykonano skanowanie laserowe 14 obiektów.

W Auschwitz natomiast rozpoczęto remont stropów w bloku 24, w którym mieści się muzealne archiwum. Finansowanie europejskie pozwoliło również na konserwację 12 tałesów, 10 ksiąg zgór „Sterbebücher von Auschwitz”, liczących ok. 15 tysięcy kart, a także na digitalizację 22 tysięcy dokumentów. Laboratorium chemiczne pracowni konserwatorskiej zostało wyposażone w przenośny spektrometr XRF.

**Badania i inwentaryzacja**

Została wykonana pełna inwentaryzacja i skatalogowanie dekoracyjnych wzorów oraz malatur wykonanych przez więźniów komanda malarzy na ścianach baraków więziarskich byłego obozu Auschwitz I. Łącznie udało się zidentyfikować 39 różnych wzorów, które umieszczane były na ścianaach za pomocą specjalnych wałków.

**Większe bezpieczeństwo**

Muzealny System Sygnalizacji Pożarnej został rozszerzony o 20 historycznych bloków więziarskich byłego obozu Auschwitz I.

**Nowe Centrum Obsługi Odwiedzających**

Zakończyły się prace projektowe Nowego Centrum Obsługi Odwiedzających, które będą podstawą do ogłoszenia przetargu na prace budowlane. Już w listopadzie wydane zostało pozwolenie na budowę. Nowe Centrum powstanie na ponad 3-hektarowym terenie przylegającym bezpośrednio do Muzeum i znacznie ułatwi obsługę prawie 1,5 miliona osób odwiedzających każdego roku Miejsce Pamięci.

**Konserwacja ruin komór gazowych**

W ramach projektu zabezpieczenia ruin komór gazowych i krematorii II i III w Birkenau zastąpiono stare drewniane elementy podporowe nowymi metalowymi, przestrzennymi konstrukcjami. Prace te wsparła Fundacja Ronalda S. Lauderia, która sfinansowała specjalistyczne skanowanie ruin komór gazowych potrzebne do opracowania nowej koncepcji ich zabezpieczenia.

**1. Konserwacja zachowanych elementów esesmańskiej maski przeciwgazowej**

**2. Muropane baraki na terenie Birkenau wymagają najpilniejszej konserwacji**

**3. Prace konserwatorskie poprzedzają specjalistyczne analizy**

**Anna Łopuska**
Kierownik Globalnego Planu Konserwacji  
Head of Master Plan for Preservation

**Aleksandra Papis**
Kierownik Pracowni Konserwatorskich  
Head of Conservation Laboratories

**PRACE KONSERWATORSKIE**
Conservation work on the ruins of gas chambers

As part of the project for preserving the ruins of gas chambers and crematoria II and III in Birkenau, old wooden support elements were replaced with new metal structures. This work was supported by the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation which sponsored specialist scanning of the ruins of gas chambers necessary for preparing the new concept for their protection.

Research and inventory

A full inventory and cataloguing of decorative patterns and painting layers made by prisoners from the camp painters work detail on the walls of prisoner barracks of the former Auschwitz I camp was performed. A total of 39 different patterns which prisoners made using special rolling pins were identified.

Increased safety

Museum Fire Alarm System was extended to cover 20 historical prisoner blocks of the former Auschwitz I camp.

New Visitor Center

Design work for the New Visitor Center which will form the basis for the tender regarding construction work was completed. A construction permit was already issued in November. The New Center will be built on an area of more than 3 hectares directly adjacent to the Museum and it will significantly improve services for almost 1.5 million visitors to the Memorial each year.

1. Conservation of the surviving elements of an SS gas mask
2. Brick barracks at Birkenau require conservation works urgently
3. Conservation works are preceded by specialist analyses
**Bezcenne dary**

W 2013 r. do zbiorów Miejsca Pamięci trafiło kilka wyjątkowych przedmiotów. Był to m.in. pamiętnik wykonany przez więźniów niemieckich obozów koncentracyjnych: Auschwitz, Dachau i Mauthausen-Gusen. W unikalnym, kilkunastostronicowym notatniku znajdują się rysunki przedstawiające sceny obozowe oraz wiersze. Pamiątkę ofiarowała mieszkająca w Kalifornii Eleanor Hensel, żona porucznika armii USA Clifforda Hensela, który uczestniczył w wyzwalaniu nazistowskich obozów w Niemczech.


**Sztuka dla pamięci**

Dzieci byłych więźniów, artystów plastyków – Wincetego Gawrona i Jerzego Potrzebowskiego – przekazały Muzeum prawa autorskie do prac swoich ojców znajdujących się w muzealnych zbiorach. Gest ten, świadczący o wielkiej świadomości znaczenia sztuki obozowej, pozwoli szeroko wykonywać prace tych byłych więźniów w działalności edukacyjnej.

**Zbory Muzeum na świecie**

Autentyczne przedmioty świadczące o tragedii milionów ludzi, a zarazem pomagające zrozumieć historię Auschwitz i całego systemu obozów koncentracyjnych, zostały wypożyczone do Mauthausen Memorial w Austrii oraz Musée de la Resistance w Limoges we Francji.

Ponadto sztuka więziarska ze zbiorów Muzeum trafiła na wystawy w Narodowej Galerii Sztuki Zachęta w Warszawie, do Państwowej Galerii Sztuki w Sopocie oraz Galerii OPERA w Teatrze Wielkim – Operze Narodowej w Warszawie.

**Lepsze warunki przechowywania**

Dziekuje finansowemu wsparciu Komisji Europejskiej ukończone prace remontowe we wszystkich trzech magazynach waliz. Magazyny zostały wyposażone w bezpieczny dla zbiorów muzealnych system przeciwpowodziowy, nowe oświetlenie oraz profesjonalne szafy do przechowywania waliz. Wykonano je według dedykowanego projektu z materiałów trudnopalnych oraz takich, które nie będą wchodziły w reakcje z materiałami, z których wykonane są walizy.
Invaluable Donations

Several extraordinary objects became a part of the collections of the Memorial Site in 2013. Among them was a diary written by prisoners of Auschwitz, Dachau, and Mauthausen Nazi German concentration camps. This unique notebook of over a dozen pages contains drawings presenting scenes from life at the camp and poems. This memento was donated to the Museum by Eleanor Hensel, a resident of California and the wife of Clifford Hensel, a USA army officer who took part in the liberation of Nazi camps in Germany.

A signet ring and a lighter crafted by Auschwitz prisoners for Alojzy Fros, a Polish soldier from 3rd Podhale Rifle Regiment and a former prisoner of Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, and Buchenwald who personally donated those mementoes to the Museum were also added to the collections.

Art for Memory

Children of Wincenty Gawron and Jerzy Potrzebowski, who were both prisoners and visual artists, transferred the copyrights to the works by their fathers in the collections of the Museum to the Museum. This proves their great comprehension of the significance of the camp art. It will make extensive usage of works by those former prisoners possible in educational activity.

Collections of the Museum All over the World

Authentic objects telling of the tragedy that befell millions of people and, at the same time, helping us to grasp the history of Auschwitz and the entire system of concentration camps, were loaned to Mauthausen Memorial in Austria and Musée de la Resistance in Limoges in France.

Works of art created by prisoners of the camp and collected by the Museum also were displayed at exhibitions of Zachęta National Gallery of Art in Warsaw, to the State Art Gallery in Sopot and to OPERA Gallery in the Grand Theatre—National Opera in Warsaw.

Better Storage Conditions

Thanks to financial support from the European Commission, renovation work in all three suitcase storages was completed. Suitcase storages were equipped with a fire prevention system safe for suitcases, new lighting, and professional cabinets for storing suitcases. These were created according to a specially prepared design and are made of materials that do not catch fire easily and do not react with the materials from which the suitcases are made.
Mimo upływu lat wciąż do Archiwum trafiają oryginalne dokumenty, które wiele mówią o losach konkretnych ofiar. W 2013 r. Archiwum wzbogaciło swoje zbiory o 131 oryginalnych dokumentów obozowych oraz o 75 kopii.

Na szczególną uwagę zasługują dwie obszerne kolekcje korespondencji obozowej, pozyskane od rodzin byłych więźniów: 34 listy obozowe oraz trzy grypsy Stanisława Zaczyka, a także 38 listów i cztery karty pocztowe Juliana Szczotki.

Do Archiwum trafił także oryginalny pamiętnik więźniarki Anny Marii Hinel, która zginęła w Auschwitz w 1943 r. w wieku 19 lat.

Zbiory ikonograficzne Archiwum wzbogaciły się o 234 fotografie. Szczególnie cenna jest oryginalna fotografia obozowa więźnia Jana Kowalskiego o numerze obozowym 99, która została przekazana przez jego rodzinę.

Dokumenty i materiały z Archiwum stanowią ważne źródło informacji dla badaczy, naukowców i historyków z całego świata. W 2013 r. w Archiwum pracowali historycy, doktoranci i studenci m.in. z Polski, Francji, Niemiec, Wielkiej Brytanii, USA oraz Rosji.

Biuro Informatɔji o Byłych Więźniach

Istotną częścią działalności Archiwum jest praca Biura Informatɔji o Byłych Więźniach, do którego zwracają się wszyscy, którzy pragną poznać losy bliskich sobie osób, ofiar Auschwitz. W 2013 r. Biuro przygotowało 9524 odpowiedzi na przesłane zapytania.

Lepsze warunki przechowywania

Zakończono przepakowywanie oryginalnej dokumentacji Centralnego Biura Budowlanego Auschwitz (Zentralbauleitung) do bezkwasowych opakowań.

Sprawiedliwość po latach

Archiwum udzieliło wszelkiej możliwej pomocy prokuratorom RFN w prowadzonych w 2013 r. dochodzeniach przeciwko niemieckim zbrodniarzom z załogi obozu Auschwitz. Na podstawie zgromadzonych dowodów 30 byłych esesmanów ma zostać postawionych w stan oskarżenia i osądzonych.

Digitalizacja archiwaliów

Ukończono sześcioletni projekt digitalizacji całej kolekcji więźniarskiej korespondencji z obozu Auschwitz. Łącznie wykonano ponad 27 tysięcy skanów listów obozowych, kart i kopert.

Zakończony został także proces digitalizacji prawie 65 tysięcy kart z tzw. kartoteki więźniów Lagerschreibtube KL Mauthausen. Łącznie w ciągu kilku lat wykonanych zostało prawie 130 tysięcy skanów w bezstratnych formatach.
In spite of the many years that have elapsed, the Archives still receive original documents regarding the fate of particular victims. In 2013, the Archives were enriched with 131 original camp documents and 75 copies.

Two large collections of camp letters obtained from the families of the former prisoners deserve particular attention: they comprise 34 camp letters and three secret messages of Stanisław Zaczeżek and 38 letters and four postcards of Julian Szczotka.

The original copy of the diary written by Anna Maria Hinel, a prisoner who died in Auschwitz in 1943 at the age of nineteen, also became a part of the Archives.

234 photographs were added to the iconography collections of the Archives. An original camp photograph of Jan Kowalski, prisoner no. 99, which was donated by his family, is particularly valuable.

Documents and materials in the Archives constitute an important source of data for scientists, researchers, and historians from all over the world. In 2013, historians, PhD students, and students from Poland, Germany, Great Britain, the USA, and Russia conducted research at the Archives.

**Better storage conditions**

The re-packing of the original documentation of the Auschwitz Central Construction Bureau (Zentralbauleitung) into acid-free packaging was completed.

**Justice after many years**

The Archives provided prosecutors from the Federal Republic of Germany with help regarding proceedings, conducted in 2013, against German criminals from the staff of the Auschwitz camp. On the basis of evidence gathered, 30 former members of the SS are to face charges and be tried.

**Digitization of archives**

A six-year project for the digitization of the entire collection of Auschwitz prisoners correspondence was completed. A total of 27 thousand camp letters, postcards, and envelopes were scanned.

The digitization process of almost 65 thousand cards from the Lagerschreibtube KL Mauthausen prisoner register was completed. In total, over the course of several years, almost 130 thousand documents were scanned into lossless file formats.

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1. The beginning of the diary of Anna Maria Hinel
2. Camp photograph of Jan Kowalski
Zakończono opracowanie encyklopedycznego kompendium wiedzy na temat historii Auschwitz Auschwitz od A do Z. W 2013 r. ukazało się także kilkanaście innych książek oraz artykułów w prasie międzynarodowej autorstwa historyków Muzeum. Wśród rozpoczętych prac wymienić należy m.in. badanie wszystkich obiektów położonych na obszarze tzw. strefy interesów obozu Auschwitz. Opracowano także pierwszą otwartą angielskojęzyczną lekcję internetową Auschwitz Concentration and Extermination Camp.

**Wybrane tematy badawcze:**

- Pierwsi Żydzi w KL Auschwitz (Piotr Setkiewicz)
- Zagłada inwalidów i chorych psychicznie w KL Auschwitz (Piotr Setkiewicz)
- Transporty Polaków przywozionych do obozu w ramach akcji policyjnych w różnych częściach kraju, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem losu Ślązaków w obozie (Bohdan Piętka, Jerzy Dębski)
- Deportacje do Auschwitz nieżydowskich więźniów z okupowanych krajów Europy (Teresa Wontor-Cichy)
- Los ludności Zamojszczynny w obozie koncentracyjnym Auschwitz (Helena Kubica)
- Białorusini w KL Auschwitz (Helena Kubica)
- Sonderkommando w KL Auschwitz. Więzienie obsługujący krematoria i komory gazowe w latach 1940-1945 (Igor Bartosik)
- Obywatele Królestwa Holandii wśród więźniów obozu Auschwitz (Teresa Wontor-Cichy)
- Ekonomiczne uwarunkowania rozwoju Auschwitz, a także badanie zależności pomiędzy konsepcjami wykorzystania siły roboczej więźniów a rozbudową obozu (Łukasz Martyniak)
- Oficerowie żandarmerii Wojska Polskiego w Konzentrationslager Auschwitz (Jerzy Dębski)
- Represje na mieszkańcach Ziemi Oświęcimskiej za pomoc uciekinierom z KL Auschwitz (Adam Cyra)
- Przyszłość KL Auschwitz w niemieckich planach rozbudowy obozu z lat 1940-1941 (Łukasz Martyniak)
Work on preparing an encyclopaedic compendium of knowledge about the history of Auschwitz entitled *Auschwitz from A to Z* was completed. Also, in 2013, several other books and articles in international press by historians from the Museum were published. As far as important work that was recently started is concerned, the investigation of all structures located within the so-called Camp Interest Zone should be mentioned. Also, the first open online lesson in English was prepared entitled *Auschwitz Concentration and Extermination Camp.*

**Selected research subjects:**

- The first Jews in KL Auschwitz (Piotr Setkiewicz)
- The extermination of the disabled and mentally ill in KL Auschwitz (Piotr Setkiewicz)
- Transports of Poles to the camp as part of the activity of police forces in different parts of the country with particular attention being paid to people from the Silesia region (Bohdan Piętka, Jerzy Dębski)
- Deportation of non-Jewish prisoners from countries of occupied Europe to Auschwitz (Teresa Wontor-Cichy)
- The fate of people from the Zamość region in the Auschwitz concentration camp (Helena Kubica)
- Belarussians in KL Auschwitz (Helena Kubica)
- Sonderkommando in KL Auschwitz. Prisoners manning crematoria and gas chambers in 1940-1945 (Igor Bartosik)
- Citizens of the Kingdom of the Netherlands among prisoners of the Auschwitz camp (Teresa Wontor-Cichy)
- Economic considerations connected with the development of Auschwitz and investigating the relationship between different concepts of using the prisoner workforce and the development of the camp (Łukasz Martyniak)
- Officers of the military police of the Polish Army in Konzentrationslager Auschwitz (Jerzy Dębski)
- Persecution of people from the Land of Oświęcim for helping escapees from KL Auschwitz (Adam Cyra)
- The future of KL Auschwitz as presented in German plans for developing the camp dated 1940-1941 (Łukasz Martyniak)
1. Z księgarni internetowej skorzystali czytelnicy z ponad 30 krajów

**AUSCHWITZ OD A DO Z**

Zredagowane w sposób encyklopedyczny i bogato ilustrowane kompendium wiedzy na temat historii Auschwitz. Książka *Auschwitz od A do Z. Ilustrowana historia obozu* autorstwa Piotra M.A. Cywińskiego, Jacka Lachendro oraz Piotra Setkiewicza przedstawia wiedzę zebra-ną w ponad 300 napisanych w skondensowany i przystępny sposób artykułów. Ułożone w kolejności alfabetycznej hasła wyjaśniają najistotniejsze dla dziejów obozowych zjawiska i wydarzenia, opisują proces Zagłady, ale również cały kompleks obozów Auschwitz, największe komendy, strukturę administracyjną SS, najważniejsze budynki i instalacje obozowe, a także przybliżają biogramy niektórych więźniów i esesmanów. Całości dopełniają dokumenty archiwalne i reprodukcje prac artystycznych autorstwa więźniów Auschwitz.

**TRANSPORTY Z WIELKOPOLSKI**


**SKRZYPACZKA Z BIRKENAU**

Drogi mojego życia. Wspomnienia skrzypczaki z Birkenau to relacja Heleny Dunicz Niwińskiej, jednej z niemal 3000 ocalałych więźniarek, które grały w kobiecej orkiestrze utworzonej w Birkenau w 1943 r. Książka dostarcza wielu ciekawych opisów codziennej wal-ki o przetrwanie więźniów, ale opowiada również o pierwszych wojennych latach w okupowanym Lwowie, marszach ewakuacyjnych i o trudnościach adaptacyjnych byłych więźniów do powojennej rzeczywistości w Polsce.
Publications by the Museum are meant for both people who know the history of Auschwitz and those who are new to the issue of the Holocaust and Nazi German concentration camps.

Auschwitz from A to Z

A compendium of knowledge about the history of Auschwitz, prepared as an encyclopaedia and with numerous illustrations, entitled "Auschwitz from A to Z: An Illustrated History of the Camp" by Piotr M.A. Cywiński, Jacek Lachendro and Piotr Setkiewicz presents facts regarding the camp in 300 concise and intelligible articles. Entries are presented alphabetically and they describe the most important issues and events at the camp. They describe the process of extermination but also the entire Auschwitz camp complex, as well as the largest work details, the administrative structure of the SS, and the most important buildings and installations in the camp. The book also includes short biographies of some of the prisoners and SS staff. Its content is complemented with archive documents and reproductions of works of art created by Auschwitz prisoners.

Transports from Greater Poland

"Memorial Book: Transports of Poles from the Greater Poland, Pomerania, Ciechanów Region, and Białystok Region in 1940-1944 to KL Auschwitz" by Bohdan Piętka, the most recent book in the series published by the Museum, presents the fate of 5,453 men and women whom the Germans sent to the camp in 84 transports from the northern and western regions of Poland incorporated into the German Reich. Descriptions of particular transports are enriched with extracts of memoirs as well as documents and photos from archives and family collections. The publication also contains an extensive historical study discussing German extermination policy for those areas.

The Birkenau Violinist

"Ways of My Life: Memoirs of a Birkenau Violinist" is an account by Helena Dunicz Niwińska, one of the few surviving female prisoners who played in the orchestra created in Birkenau in 1943. The book contains numerous interesting descriptions of the everyday struggle for survival and also the first years of the war in occupied Lviv, evacuation marches, and the difficulties former prisoners faced in connection with adapting to life in post-war Poland.
Wywiad z Haliną Birenbaum

Wywiad Barbary Bochenek z Haliną Birenbaum, ocalałej z Zagłady, autorką wstrząsających wspomnień wojennych Nadzieja umiera ostatnia, które weszły do kanonu literatury poświęconej Holokaustowi. Książka Szukam życia u umarłych, koncentrująca się na najważniejszych aspektach biografii pisarki, przedstawia nostalgiczne obrazy z dzieciństwa spędzonego w przedwojennej Warszawie i gehennę obozową, ale również walkę o nowe życie po wojnie, odnajdywanie się w nowej, drugiej ojczyźnie, Izraelu, zmaganie się z traumą poobozową i wreszcie działalność edukacyjną na rzecz upamiętnienia ofiar Szoa.

The Life of Rudolf Höss

Książka autorstwa Manfreda Deselaersa And Your Conscience Never Haunted You? stanowi podsumowanie historycznych faktów dotyczących biografii pierwszego komendanta Auschwitz, Rudolfa Hössa, osądzonego po wojnie i skazanego na karę śmierci, którą wykonano na terenie byłego obozu, a także próbę analizy biografii komendanta z punktu widzenia antropologiczno-teologicznego.

Powojenne losy

Kazimierz Albin, jeden z pierwszych więźniów Auschwitz, w swoich nowych wspomnieniach Postscriptum. Losy powojenne i powrót do Auschwitz koncentruje się na swoich losach powojennych. Tylko pozornie zostawia za sobą wojenny balast.

Zeszyty Oświęcimskie

Główne artykuły najnowszej 28 numeru Zeszytów Oświęcimskich poświęcone są m.in.: opisowi instalacji obozowych służących do masowego mordowania deportowanych do Auschwitz, a następnie spalania ich zwłok, przedstawieniu losu chorych w szpitalach obozowych oraz represjom Niemców stosowanych wobec polskich mieszkańców Oświęcimia i okolic w odwecie za ucieczki więźniów obozu Auschwitz. W 2012 r. zakończono wydawanie niemieckojęzycznej wersji Hefte von Auschwitz. Zastąpiły je angielskie Auschwitz Studies.

Księgarnia internetowa

Interview with Halina Birenbaum

An interview by Barbara Bochenek with Halina Birenbaum, a Holocaust survivor and the author of shocking war memoirs entitled *Hope is the Last to Die* which became one of the classic works dealing with the Holocaust. A book *Looking for Life among the Dead* focuses on the most important aspects of the writer’s biography. It presents nostalgic images from her childhood which she spent in pre-war Warsaw, the atrocities of camp life, the struggle for a new life after the war, the striving to create a new life in Israel, the new motherland, efforts aimed at overcoming post-camp trauma, and educational activity aimed at commemorating the victims of Shoah.

The Life of Rudolf Höss

A book by Manfred Deselaers entitled *And Your Conscience Never Haunted You?* constitutes a summary of historical facts regarding the biography of the first commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss, who was tried after the war and sentenced to death. His capital punishment was carried out at the former camp. The book is an attempt at analysing the biography of the former commandant from the perspective of anthropology and theology.

Post-war life

In his most recent memoirs *Postscriptum. Life After the War and Return to Auschwitz* Kazimierz Albin, one of the first prisoners of Auschwitz, focuses on his life after the war. He left his wartime experiences behind but only seemingly.

Auschwitz Studies

Main articles of the latest, 28th, issue of *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie* are devoted to describing camp installations for the mass extermination of people deported to Auschwitz and for burning their corpses, presenting the fate of sick prisoners at camp hospitals as well as to discussing repression measures used by the Germans against Poles in Oświęcim and the vicinity of the town in retaliation for prisoner escapes from the camp. In 2012, the publication of *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie* in German (entitled *Hefte von Auschwitz*) ceased and it was replaced by its English version *Auschwitz Studies*.

Online bookshop

The online bookshop makes it possible to sell books to people from all over the world who are interested in the Holocaust. In 2013, publications of the Museum were shipped to 32 countries. The following books were the most popular: *The Private Life of the SS in Auschwitz*, Memorial Book: Transports of Poles to KL Auschwitz from Greater Poland, *Auschwitz-Birkenau. The Place Where You Are Standing…*, and *Memoirs of a Birkenau Violinist*. 
Połączenie wiedzy i emocji płynących ze świadectw Ocalonych z doświadczeniem kontaktu z autentyczną historyczną przestrzenią byłego obozu jest podstawą działalności Międzynarodowego Centrum Edukacji o Auschwitz i Holokauście. Adresowane do różnych odbiorców projekty ukazują historię, ale też skłaniają do refleksji nad współczesnymi zagrożeniami dla praw człowieka i zrozumienia własnej odpowiedzialności.

W 2013 r. ponad milion odwiedzających Miejsce Pamięci zostało oprowadzonych w 19 językach przez blisko 300 edukatorów, nad którymi Centrum sprawuje merytoryczną opiekę. Ponadto we wszystkich specjalistycznych projektach edukacyjnych zrealizowanych przez MCEAH wzięły udział 9374 osoby.

**Edukacja bez granic**

Ponad 100 nauczycieli, edukatorów oraz dyplomatów uczestniczyło w międzynarodowym seminariach realizowanych w ramach stałej współpracy MCEAH z Radą Europy, Instytutem Pamięci Yad Vashem oraz Instytutem Auschwitz dla Pokoju i Fojednania. Rozwijając dotychczasowe współdziałanie z Instytutem, pierwszy raz zorganizowano hiszpańskojęzyczne seminarium dla dyplomatów z krajów Ameryki Łacińskiej. Jako jedyna tego typu instytucja Centrum zostało zaproszone przez ONZ do United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI), zrzeszenia uniwersytetów i instytucji szkolnictwa wyższego.

Edukatorzy Miejsca Pamięci Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen oraz Perm-36 dzielili się doświadczeniami o tym, jak uczyć o prawach człowieka w miejscach, gdzie zostały dokonane masowe zbrodnie przeciwko ludzkości. Podczas trzech spotkań w Polsce, Niemczech i Rosji opracowano projekt dla multiplikatorów z tych trzech krajów, który będzie realizowany w 2014 r. Ma on dać uczestnikom wiedzę o tym, jak nauczać o historii II wojny światowej i systemach totalitarnych oraz jak wykorzystać tę wiedzę w kontekście ochrony praw człowieka.

W Międzynarodowej Akademii Letniej „Historia, Pamięć, Edukacja”, organizowanej dla indywidualnych, anglojęzycznych uczestników, wzięły udział osoby m.in. z: Austrii, Chorwacji, Grecji, Izraela, Sri Lanki i Wielkiej Brytanii. Wspólnie z Wyższą Szkołą Pedagogiczną w Wiedniu zrealizowano także pierwszą edycję Akademii w języku niemieckim.
Combining knowledge and emotions resulting from the accounts of the Survivors with the experience of coming into contact with the authentic historical space of the former camp is the basis for the functioning of the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust. Its projects, meant for various target groups, present history and also make one think about the more contemporary threats to human rights and ponder over the responsibility which is now ours.

In 2013, over a million visitors to the Memorial were guided in 19 languages by nearly 300 educators supervised in factual terms by the Center. Also worth mentioning is the fact that 9,374 people took part in all specialist educational projects organised by the Center.

**Education without limits**

More than 100 teachers, educators, and diplomats participated in international seminars organised as part of the permanent cooperation of the Center and the European Council, the Yad Vashem Institute, and the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation. Developing the extent of the cooperation with the Institute, a seminar for diplomats was for the first time conducted in Spanish for diplomats from countries of Latin America. The Center was the only institution of its type to be invited by the UN to join the United Nations Academic Impact, an association of universities and higher education institutions.

Educators from the Auschwitz Memorial Site, Bergen-Belsen, and Perm-36 exchanged their experiences of teaching about human rights in places where mass crimes against humanity took place. During their three meetings in Poland, Germany, and Russia, a project was prepared for educators of the three countries which is to be implemented in 2014. The project is aimed at showing its participants how to teach about the history of the Second World War and totalitarian regimes and how to use the knowledge acquired as part of the project in teaching about human rights.

People from Austria, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Sri Lanka, and Great Britain took part in the “History, Memory, Education” International Summer Academy organised for English-speaking individual participants. The first edition of the Academy in Germany was prepared in cooperation with the University College of Teacher Education in Vienna.

1. Nearly 10 thousand people participated in the projects of the ICEAH
MIĘDZYNARODOWE CENTRUM EDUKACJI O AUSCHWITZ I HOLOKAUSCLE

W 2013 r. przygotowano cztery wersje językowe lekcji internetowej Auschwitz – obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady. Przetłumaczone na arabski, hiszpański, perski i portugalski, lekcja to zbiór podstawowych zagadnień z historii obozu, pokazanych poprzez historyczne wykłady, archiwalne fotografie oraz filmowe i dźwiękowe relacje. Ważnym elementem są specjalnie zaprojektowane multimedialne mapy, schematy oraz ćwiczenia dydaktyczne.

Uczestnicy z Australii, Brazylii, Meksyku, Niemiec, Nowej Zelandii, USA i Wielkiej Brytanii wzięli udział w pierwszym międzynarodowym kursie internetowym na platformie e-learningowej MCEAH. Internetowe lekcje poświęcone są rozbudowie Auschwitz, warunkom egzystencji w obozie, grupom więźniów i załodze SS.

**Refleksja nad pamięcią**

Ponad 300 osób: uczniów szkół gimnazjalnych, ponadgimnazjalnych i dorosłych wzięło udział w Ogólnopolskim Konkursie Literackim zorganizowanym przez Biurem Rzecznika Praw Obywatelskich. Temat pracy konkursowej „Co w moim dzisiejszym życiu znaczy Auschwitz?” miał skłonić do refleksji nad stanem pamięci o Szoa oraz płynącym z tych wydarzeń zobowiązaniu. Spośród nadesłanych prac wyłożono dwudziestu jeden laureatów.

Edukatorzy Miejs Pamięci, dydaktycy nauczania o Holokauste, wykładowcy akademicy oraz nauczyciele wzięli udział w II Ogólnopolskiej Konferencji „Auschwitz i Holokaust – edukacja w szkole i w miejscu pamięci”. Podczas konferencji zorganizowanej wspólnie z krakowskim Uniwersytetem Pedagogicznym ponad 80 ekspertów dyskutowało na temat obecności tematyki Auschwitz i Holokaustu w edukacji szkolnej i pozaszkolnej w obliczu zmian w podstawie programowej.

**Pytanie o przyszłość**

In 2013, four language versions of the *Auschwitz Concentration and Extermination Camp* online lesson were prepared. Translated into Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, and Spanish, the lesson comprises a selection of key issues regarding the history of the camp presented via historical lectures, archival photos, and audio and video accounts. Another important element of the lesson are multimedia maps, plans, and educational exercises which have been especially designed for this project.

People from Australia, Brazil, Mexico, Germany, New Zealand, the USA, and Great Britain took part in the first international online course on the e-learning platform of the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust. Online lessons present the development of Auschwitz, living conditions at the camp, prisoner groups, and the SS staff.

**Reflecting on memory**

More than 300 people (students of junior secondary schools, secondary schools, and adults) took part in the All-Poland Literary Contest organised in cooperation with the Human Rights Defender Office. The subject of works submitted for the contest was “What does Auschwitz mean in my today life?”. Its goal was to make people think about what they remember about the Shoah and the obligation resulting from those tragic events. Twenty one laureates were chosen from among all participants who submitted their works.

Educators from Memorial Sites, methodologists specialising in teaching about the Holocaust, university teachers, and teachers took part in the 2nd national conference entitled “Auschwitz and the Holocaust—education in school and at the Memorial Site”. During the conference, organised together with the Pedagogical University of Cracow, more than 80 experts discussed the presence of the issue of Auschwitz and the Holocaust in school and out-of-school teaching in the context of changes to the teaching programme.

**Question about the future**

Unfortunately, the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust has no permanent seat which makes the further developing of that institution impossible. In 2013, legal obstacles were dealt with and the building of the so-called Old Theatre which is to become the seat of the Center became the property of the Museum. However, there is still no money for adjusting the rooms to the needs of the Center and for creating modern multimedia educational space.

Wystawy narodowe


Wystawy objazdowe i czasowe

Wystawa „Forbidden Art” prezentująca 20 dzieł sztuki ze zbiorów Muzeum Auschwitz, wykonanych z narażeniem życia przez więźniów obozów koncentracyjnych i gett, kontynuowała swoją podróż po USA dzięki pomocy in. Polskiej Misji z Orchard Lake. W styczniu była prezentowana na Uniwersytecie UCLA w Los Angeles, w lutym w Las Vegas w synagodze Beth Sholom, a w lipcu w nowojorskiej Park East Synagogue.

Prace nad przygotowaniem nowych wystaw narodowych

Trwają prace nad przygotowaniem nowej wystawy austriackiej, której organizatorem jest Narodowy Fundusz Odszkodowawczy Austrii. Do tychczasowej ekspozycja została zdemontowana i ogłoszono konkurs na wykonanie nowego projektu. Regularnie odbywają się także spotkania z przedstawicielami państw postjugosłowiańskich, które zmierzają do opracowania wspólnej ekspozycji.

Inne wystawy Muzeum prezentowane były także w wielu miastach Polski oraz m.in. w Petersburgu, Asyżu i Pekinie.

W bloku 12 na terenie byłego obozu Auschwitz I prezentowane były trzy wystawy czasowe: „Ponad prochami” z fotografiami Alexandra Bellamy, „Lagerkapelle” poświęcona obozowym orkiestrom oraz „Familienlager Theresienstadt” o historii deportacji do Auschwitz Żydów z getta w Terezinie.
EXHIBITIONS

NEW MAIN EXHIBITION

At the beginning of 2013, the Office of the Representative for the New Main Exhibition was created in the Museum. Work on preparing the concept for the new exhibition was completed, approved by the International Auschwitz Council, and then sent to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage where it will await until sources of financing for it are specified. Close to the end of the year, recruitment for the main designer of the new exhibition was announced.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

After preparations lasting several years, an exhibition of the Russian Federation entitled “Tragedy. Valour. Liberation” was opened in block 14 of the former Auschwitz I camp on the 68th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. The organiser of the exhibition is the Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War in Moscow. The authors paid particular attention to the tragic fate which befell Soviet prisoners of war, the fourth most numerous group of prisoners in Auschwitz.

In June, an exhibition entitled “Shoah” prepared by the Yad Vashem Institute was opened in block 27. Its rooms present subjects such as the life of Jews before the war, the ideology of German Nazis, and the Holocaust which took place in German-occupied Europe. One of the galleries is dedicated to the memory of children and exhibits a work by Michal Rovner, an artist who used dozens of children’s drawings to create it.

WORK ON PREPARING NEW NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Work on preparing a new Austrian exhibition organised by the National Austrian Compensation Fund is in progress. The current exhibition was disassembled and a competition for preparing the concept for a new one was announced. Meetings with representatives of post-Yugoslavian states aimed at preparing their joint exhibition also take place on a regular basis.

TRAVELLING AND TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition entitled “Forbidden Art” presenting 20 works of art from the collections of the Auschwitz Museum which were created by prisoners of the concentration camps and ghettos who risked their lives by making those works continued its tour of the USA thanks to the support of the Polish Mission of the Orchard Lake Schools. It was presented at the UCLA University in Los Angeles in January, at the Beth Sholom synagogue in Las Vegas in February and at the Park East Synagogue in New York in November.

Other exhibitions of the Museum were also presented in numerous cities in Poland as well as Saint Petersburg, Assisi, and Beijing.

Three temporary exhibitions were presented in block 12 of the former Auschwitz I camp: “Above the Ashes” with photographs by Alexandra Bellamy, “Lagerkapelle” dedicated to camp orchestras, and “Familienlager Theresienstadt” presenting the history of deportation to Auschwitz of Jews from the Theresienstadt ghetto.
Internetowe narzędzia Muzeum mogą pomóc w odpowiednim przygotowaniu się do wizyty w autentycznym Miejsce Pamięci czy też przeprowadzeniu lekcji na odległość.

www.auschwitz.org

Serwis internetowy Muzeum zawiera m.in. najważniejsze informacje na temat historii Auschwitz, narzędzia służące przygotowaniu projektu edukacyjnego w Miejsce Pamięci, umożliwia rezerwację przewodnika, skorzystanie z księgarni on-line oraz wirtualnego zwiedzania. W roku 2013 liczba pojedynczych odwiedzin serwisu wyniosła ponad 10 milionów.

**E-LEARNING**

W językach angielskim, arabskim, hiszpańskim, perskim, polskim i portugalskim dostępna jest otwarta lekcja internetowa „Auschwitz – obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady”, która przybliża najważniejsze tematy z historii obozu. Narrację edukacyjną wzbogacono o wiele tekstowych, dźwiękowych oraz filmowych relacji byłych więźniów, współczesne i historyczne fotografie, specjalnie zaprojektowane multimedialne mapy, schematy oraz ćwiczenia dydaktyczne.

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**Muzeum na Facebooku**

Do 100 tysięcy zbiegała się liczba sympatyków naszego profilu na Facebooku, gdzie publikowane są zarówno informacje historyczne, jak i opisy bieżących wydarzeń edukacyjnych i upamiętniających na terenie Miejsca Pamięci. Dzięki wolontariuszom z całego świata informacje tłumaczone są na ponad 10 języków.

**Muzeum na Twitterze**

Krótkie informacje o aktualnych wydarzeniach w Miejsce Pamięci umieszczane w serwisie społecznościowym Twitter śledzi już prawie 4 tysiące osób.

**Miejsce Pamięci w fotografii**

Współczesne i historyczne zdjęcia związane zarówno z historią Auschwitz, jak i współczesnym Miejscem Pamięci, opatrzone edukacyjnym komentarzem, publikowane są w serwisach Instagram i Pinterest.
Internet tools of the Museum can help in preparing appropriately for a visit to the authentic Memorial Site or can be used in conducting online lessons.

www.auschwitz.org

The website of the Museum contains the most important information on the history of Auschwitz and tools for conducting educational projects at the Memorial Site. It also makes it possible to book a guide, purchase books at the online bookstore, or go on a virtual tour. In 2013, the number of individual viewings of the website was over 10 million.

E-LEARNING

An open online lesson entitled Auschwitz Concentration and Extermination Camp is available in Arabic, English, Persian, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish. It presents the most important aspects of the camp’s history. The educational narrative is enriched with numerous texts, audio, and video accounts by former prisoners, contemporary and historical photographs, specially prepared multimedia maps, plans, and educational exercises.

Museum on Facebook

The number of followers of our Facebook profile where we publish both historical information and descriptions of current educational and commemorative events at the Memorial Site nears 100 thousand. Thanks to volunteers from all over the world, information is translated into over 10 languages.

Museum on Twitter

Information about current events at the Memorial Site is posted on Twitter and followed by almost 4 thousand people.

The Memorial Site in Photographs

Contemporary and historical photographs related to the history of Auschwitz and the Memorial Site are published, together with an educational commentary, on Instagram and Pinterest.

1. Online lessons available on www.auschwitz.org
2. Website of the Auschwitz Museum on Instagram

Agnieszka Juskowiak-Sawicka
Kierownik E-learningu
Head of E-learning
W 2013 r. ponad 300 wolontariuszy i praktykantów z różnych uczelni wspierało działania Muzeum związane m.in. z organizacją projektów edukacyjnych w MCEAH, konserwacją, pracą w Archiwum, Zbiorach i Biurze Prasowym.

W pracowniach konserwatorskich blisko 160 młodych ludzi uczących się w szkołach koncernu Volkswagen zajmowało się konserwacją butów, naprawianiem ogrodzenia w Birkenau oraz pracami porządkowymi na terenie Miejsca Pamięci.

Dla potrzeb projektu badawczego dotyczącego konstrukcji murowanych baraków na odcinku B1 byłego obozu Auschwitz II-Birkenau, w ramach praktyk studenckich, studenci z Wydziału Budownictwa Politechniki Śląskiej wykonywali inwentaryzacje architektoniczno-budowlane trzech budynków: kuchni, latryny i umywalni.

W 2013 r. uczniowie ze szkół Ziemi Oświęcimskiej pomagali Muzeum m.in. przy organizacji uroczystości 68. rocznicy wyzwolenia obozu Auschwitz, kołoportowali miesięcznik Oś Oświęcim – Ludzie – Historia – Kultura, a także opiekowali się wolontariuszami zza granicy. W ciągu minionego roku swoją pomocą Miejsce Pamięci wsparło prawie 30 uczniów.

W rocznicę założenia Muzeum Nagrodą Dyrektora Państwowego Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau „Gdyby zabrakło dziesięciu...” uhonorowano najaktywniejszych wolontariuszy i koordynatorów wolontariatu.
In 2013, more than 300 volunteers and trainees from various colleges and universities supported the activity of the Museum related to organising educational projects at the ICEAH, work at the Archives, Collections, and the Press Office.

Close to 160 young people studying at schools of the Volkswagen company worked on conservation of shoes, fixing the Birkenau fence, and performing cleaning at the Memorial Site.

In connection with a research project concerning the structure of brick barracks at the BI sector of the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp, students from the Faculty of Construction of the Silesian University of Technology performed, as part of their student traineeship, the architectural and construction inventory of three buildings: the kitchen; latrine; and washroom.

In 2013, students from schools of the Land of Oświęcim helped the Museum in organising celebrations connected with the 68th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz camp, distributed the Oś Oświęcim – People – History – Culture monthly, and looked after volunteers. During the preceding year, almost 30 students supported the Memorial Site.

The most active volunteers and volunteer activity coordinators received the Award of the Director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum “If not for those ten...” on the anniversary of the foundation of the Museum.

1. Volontariusze w pracowni konserwatorskiej Volunteers at the conservation laboratories

2. Wręczenie nagród „Gdyby zabrakło dzisiaj...” Presenting “If not for those ten...” awards
Zachowanie autentyzmu Miejsca Pamięci i jego codzienne ukazywanie odwiedzającym z całego świata wymagają nakładów finansowych przekraczających możliwości naszego Muzeum. Z tego względu oprócz przychodów własnych i dotacji polskiego Ministerstwa Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego tak duże znaczenie mają środki zewnętrzne pochodzące m.in. z Unii Europejskiej oraz Fundacji Auschwitz-Birkenau (zob. więcej o Fundacji Auschwitz-Birkenau na str. 62-63).

Środki Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Infrastruktura i Środowisko na lata 2007-2013 zostały przeznaczone na kontynuację konserwacji dwóch poobożnych bloków w byłym obozie Auschwitz I.

Bezpośredni grant Komisji Europejskiej przeznaczony jest na realizację projektu pod nazwą „Auschwitz – Zachowanie Autentyzmu – dzie-

### Budżet

<table>
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<th>Przychody własne Muzeum</th>
<th>26,7 mln zł</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dotacja Ministerstwa Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego</td>
<td>15,3 mln zł</td>
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<td>Projekt unijny w ramach grantu bezpośredniego z Komisji Europejskiej</td>
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<td>- Wykonanie sieci przeciwpożarowej</td>
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<td>- Nowe Centrum Obsługi Odwiedzających</td>
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<td>- Wsparcie projektu realizowanego w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Infrastruktura i Środowisko</td>
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<td>Fundacja Auschwitz-Birkenau</td>
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<td>Fundacja Pamięci Ofiar Auschwitz-Birkenau</td>
<td>50 tys. zł</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Razem | 53,2 mln zł |

wielę zadań na lata 2012-2015”. W roku 2013 r. na działania w ramach tego projektu Muzeum otrzymało 4,2 mln zł.

Środki przekazane z Fundacji Auschwitz-Birkenau w wysokości 2,1 mln zł. zostały przeznaczone na realizację działań Globalnego Planu Konserwacji, które w 2013 r. skupiły się na obszarze terenu byłego obozu Auschwitz II-Birkenau (patrz strona 28).

Dodatkowo Fundacja Pamięci Ofiar Auschwitz-Birkenau wsparła bezpośrednio m.in. działania edukacyjne i wydawnicze w Miejsku Pamięci na łączną kwotę 237 tys. zł.
Preserving the authenticity of the Memorial Site and showing it to visitors from all over the world on a daily basis requires funds exceeding the capacity of our Museum. This is why contributions from the European Union and the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation (learn more about the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation on pages 62-63) which we receive in addition to our income and subsidies from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage are so important.

### Sources from the European Regional Development Fund within the Operational Programme: Infrastructure and Environment 2007-2013

- **50%** – Income generated by the Museum
- **29%** – Appropriations from the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
- **11%** – European programmes
- **6%** – Earmarked appropriations from the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
- **4%** – Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation

In 2013, €1.0 million was received for all tasks of that project. Funds from the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation (i.e. €0.5 million) were used to carry out tasks of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Preservation Plan which in 2013 focused on the site of the former Auschwitz I camp.

Additionally, the Memorial Foundation for the Victims of Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oświęcim directly supported educational and publishing activities at the Memorial with €56.4 thousand.

### Preserving Authenticity—Nine Tasks for 2012-2015

- **Fire Prevention System**
  - **€0.5 million**
- **New Visitor Center**
  - **€0.2 million**
- **Support for the project implemented within the framework of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme**
  - **€0.1 million**
- **Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation**
  - **€0.5 million**
- **EU project under the framework of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme**
  - **€0.4 million**
- **Memorial Foundation for the Victims of Auschwitz-Birkenau**
  - **€12 thousand**
- **Total**
  - **€12.7 million**

### Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Income generated by the Museum</td>
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<td>Earmarked appropriations from the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage</td>
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<td>• Fire Prevention System</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
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The Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and State Museum represents a duty to remembrance and the education of future generations throughout the world. Each institution and each person of good will wishing to support the work of maintaining, conserving, and making accessible these most eloquent and authentic vestiges of the Holocaust and genocide is asked to contact us:

Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau w Oświęcimiu
ul. Więźniów Oświęcimia 20, 32-603 Oświęcim, Poland
phone +48 33 844 8003, fax +48 33 843 18 62, e-mail: museum@auschwitz.org
Bank account: PL 15 1240 1170 1111 0000 2418 5907
Bank PEKAO SA O/Bielsku-Biała
SWIFT CODE: PKOPPLPW

Direct donations to the Memorial can also be made on our website: www.auschwitz.org
STRUKTURA MUZEUM

DYREKTOR MUZEUM
MUSEUM DIRECTOR
dr Piotr M.A. Cywiński

Z-CA DYREKTORA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Rafał Pióro

ARCHIWUM
ARCHIVES
dr Wojciech Płosa

BIURO DS. BYŁYCH WIEJNIOW
BUREAU FOR FORMER PRISONERS
Ewa Bazan

REPOZYTORIUM CYFROWE
DIGITAL REPOSITORY
dr Krzysztof Antończyk

ZBIORY
COLLECTIONS
Elżbieta Cajzer

KONSERWACJA
PRESERVATION
p.o. / acting Agnieszka Tanistra-Różanowska

PRACOWNIE KONSERWATORSKIE
CONSERVATION LABORATORIES
Aleksandra Papis

GLOBALNY PLAN KONSERWACJI
MASTER PLAN FOR PRESERVATION
Anna Łopuska

SEKCJA TECHNICZNA
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FOR EDUCATION ABOUT AUSCHWITZ
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EXHIBITIONS
Teresa Zbreska

BIURO WOLONTARIATU
VOLUNTEERS BUREAU
p.o. / acting Katarzyna Marak

BIBLIOTEKA
LIBRARY
dr Jadwiga Badowska-Buczak
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imię i nazwisko</th>
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## CONTACTS

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<thead>
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<th>Funkcja / Position</th>
<th>Telefon / Fax</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau ma w swojej opiece Miejsce Pamięci Auschwitz. Muzeum jest instytucją państwową, bezpośrednio podlegającą Ministrowi Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego.

Międzynarodowa Rada Oświęcimska

Ze względu na szczególny charakter tego Miejsca, Prezes Rady Ministrów Rzeczypospolitej Polski powołał Międzynarodową Radę Oświęcimską. To ona rozstrzyga w najtrudniejszych przypadkach o kierunkach rozwoju Muzeum i jego opieki nad Miejscem Pamięci. Rada, pod przewodnictwem Profesora Władysława Bartoszewskiego, skupia specjalistów oraz uznane autorytety z wielu państw świata. Dwukrotnie w roku zbiera się dla rozpatrywania wszystkich spraw, które wymagają szerszych debat przed powzięciem decyzji dla przyszłości Miejsca Pamięci.

The Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum takes responsibility for the Auschwitz Memorial. The Museum is a state institution reporting directly to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

The International Auschwitz Council

In view of the special character of this place, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland convoked the International Auschwitz Council. It decides the most challenging cases concerning the directions in which the Museum develops and its care for the Memorial. The Council, under the chairmanship of Professor Władysław Bartoszewski, brings together specialists and renowned authorities from many countries around the world. It assembles twice a year to review all issues that require broader debate before decisions about the future of the Memorial are made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Międzynarodowa Rada Oświęcimska 2012-2018</th>
<th>International Auschwitz Council 2012-2018</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Przewodniczący / Chairman</strong></td>
<td>Profesor Władysław Bartoszewski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wiceprzewodnicząca / Deputy Chairman</strong></td>
<td>dr hab. Barbara Engelking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wiceprzewodniczący / Deputy Chairman</strong></td>
<td>Avner Shalev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sekretarz Rady / Council’s Secretary</strong></td>
<td>Marek Zając</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Członkowie / Members</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazimierz Albin</td>
<td>Ronald Lauder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Bloomfield</td>
<td>prof. Paweł Machcewicz</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>rev. / ks. dr Manfred Deselaers</strong></td>
<td>dr Richard Prasquier</td>
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<tr>
<td>dr Havi Dreyfus</td>
<td>Arsenij Rogiński</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rabbi / rabin Irving Greenberg</strong></td>
<td>Romani Rose</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>prof. Israel Gutman</strong></td>
<td>bp Grzegorz Ryś</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Harris</td>
<td>Kalman Sultanik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christoph Heubner</td>
<td>Marian Turski</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Kent</td>
<td>Henryk Wujec</td>
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<tr>
<td>dr Serge Klarsfeld</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIALISTS, ADVISERS, EXPERTS

Praca Muzeum oceniana jest ponadto corocznie przez Radę powoływany przez Ministra Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego. Opinia ona działalność tej instytucji, przedłożone przez dyrektora plany i sprawozdania.

The work of the Museum is additionally assessed annually by a Board named by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. It renders an opinion on the activities of the institution and the plans and reports submitted by the director.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Przewodnicząca / Chairwoman</th>
<th>Krystyna Oleksy</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Członkowie / Members</td>
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<tr>
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<td>prof. Stanisław Krajewski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazimierz Albin</td>
<td>prof. Edward Kosakowski</td>
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<tr>
<td>rev. / ks. Jan Nowak</td>
<td>Piotr Hertig</td>
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<tr>
<td>prof. Tomasz Gąsowski</td>
<td>dr hab. Andrzej Kunert</td>
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<tr>
<td>prof. Jan Kantyka</td>
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</table>
Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego
Polska / Poland

Unia Europejska / European Union

Fundacja Auschwitz-Birkenau
Polska / Poland

Fundacja Pamięci Ofiar Auschwitz-Birkenau
Polska / Poland

Internationales Auschwitz Komitee
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Monika Zachaj
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ZACHOWAĆ AUTentyzm

Zbliża się 70. rocznica wyzwolenia niemieckiego nazistowskiego obozu koncentracyjnego i zagładę Auschwitz-Birkenau. Tego dnia wszyscy chcielibyśmy zapewnić ostatnim byłych więźniów, że zagwarantowane jest już zachowanie Miejsca Pamięci dla przyszłych pokoleń.

Fundacja Auschwitz-Birkenau działa od 2009 r. Jej celem jest utworzenie i zarządzanie Funduszem Wieczystym w wysokości 120 milionów euro. Wypracowane dochody przeznaczane są na finansowanie długofalowych prac konserwatorskich na terenie Muzeum. Dzięki temu zabezpieczone zostaną poobozy budynki, ruiny, archiwalia, a także oryginalne przedmioty należące do ofiar.

W projekcie uczestniczy już 28 państw, trzy miasta oraz liczne instytucje, które działają pro bono na rzecz Fundacji. Do tej pory udało się zebrać deklaracje wypłat w wysokości ok. 100 milionów euro. Do zebrania pozostało jeszcze 20 milionów.

Fundacja Auschwitz-Birkenau ma status Organizacji Pożytku Publicznego. Dzięki temu osoby fizyczne mogą przekazać na cele Fundacji 1% swojego podatku dochodowego. Przekazując dotację wspierasz zachowanie Miejsca Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau dla przyszłych pokoleń.

Perpetual Capital
Donations and Declarations
approx. 100 million EUR / 28 countries

Since 2012, the Foundation has been financing conservation work at the Memorial Site (see Auschwitz-Birkenau Preservation Plan, page 29).

For donors in the USA
The Friends of Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation (FOABF) has been formed to support the mission of the Foundation in the United States. Its mission is to make it easier for private individuals in the USA to contribute. The FOABF is currently applying for 501(c)(3) status as a tax-exempt non-profit.

Friends of Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation
Citibank # 9946901548
Citibank 785 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10022
ABA/Routing No. 021000089

Kapitał Wieczysty
Dotacje i deklaracje
na sumę ok. 100 milionów EUR / 28 państw

1%

Fundacja Auschwitz-Birkenau
ma status Organizacji Pożytku Publicznego. Dzięki temu osoby fizyczne mogą przekazać na cele Fundacji 1% swojego podatku dochodowego. Przekazując dotację wspierasz zachowanie Miejsca Pamięci Auschwitz-Birkenau dla przyszłych pokoleń.
## Donations and Declarations for Over 1 Million USD

### Dotacje i deklaracje powyżej 1 mln USD

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<th>Country / Kraj</th>
<th>Amount / Wartość</th>
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<td>Germany / Niemcy</td>
<td>60 million / milionów EUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>15 million / milionów USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland / Polska</td>
<td>10 million / milionów EUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria / Austria</td>
<td>4.6 million / milionów EUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>France / Francja</td>
<td>5 million / milionów EUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom / Wielka Brytania</td>
<td>2.1 million / milionów GBP</td>
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<td>Switzerland / Szwajcaria</td>
<td>1.07 million / milionów EUR</td>
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<td>Israel / Izrael</td>
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<td>Russia / Rosja</td>
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## Donations and Declarations for Over 100 Thousand USD

### Dotacje i deklaracje powyżej 100 tysięcy USD

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## Other Donations and Declarations

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All financial and audit reports of the Foundation can be found at

fundacja.auschwitz.org / foundation.auschwitz.org