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Identification progress reports

Sigal Arie-Erez & Jehudith Levin

Yad Vashem

Adina Babeş

Institutul Național pentru Studierea Holocaustului din România “Elie Wiesel”

Giles Bennett & Anna Ullrich

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Laura Brazzo

Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea

László Csősz

Hungarian Jewish Archives

Michał Czajka

Jewish Historical Institute

Charlotte Hauwaert & Francesco Gelati

National Archives Belgium / Cegesoma

Ján Hlavinka & Michala Lónčíková

Holocaust Documentation Centre

Anastasia Loudarou

Jewish Museum Greece

Dieter Pohl

EHRI Executive Team

Veerle Vanden Daelen (WPL)

Kazerne Dossin

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Contact Person	Veerle Vanden Daelen, Veerle.vandendaelen@kazernedossin.eu , (+32) 15 28 86 23
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1 Introduction

The identification work in EHRI's second phase builds on the existing EHRI inventory of Holocaust-related archives and their holdings and tools for data entry. Even though EHRI has already investigated an impressive number of repositories and archival holdings in the project's first phase, the challenges for identification and investigation remain significant, mainly due to the vast amount of materials to integrate and to the fact that difficult access issues slow down the process. In EHRI's first phase (2010-2015), the data investigation and integration WP (WP15) had four content-specialist institutions on board, situated in Belgium, Germany, Israel and Poland. In EHRI's second phase, the WP on data identification and integration (WP9) has five new content-partner institutions situated in Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Slovakia. They are now covering areas in which EHRI lacked expertise in its first phase. Moreover, the data in the portal in EHRI's first phase need to remain up-to-date - this is an extra task requiring our attention in EHRI's second phase.

Identification and integration of Holocaust-relevant archives will be organised via different routes and methodologies. One of them will be according to the different types of repositories (national archives, other state archives, private and other archives, memorial sites, libraries, museums, etc.) as each type of repository has its own specific challenges in sharing its data with an international project due to differences in national archival cultures and administrations, access conditions, institutional missions, etc. Due to their special importance to EHRI's subject matter, extra attention is given to memorial sites. As such, EHRI has, for example been working with Kazerne Dossin (the memorial site from where Jews, Roma and Sinti were deported from Belgium to the East, mostly to Auschwitz), Mémorial de la Shoah (the central memorial site for Holocaust victims in France) and the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site.

In countries where EHRI is in its early data identification phases, identification as before proceeds in a top-down fashion by first dealing with the national archives and the largest institutions preserving materials concerning the Holocaust in this country. Special attention is given to those regions where a high number of victims lived or were deported to, and to places where knowledge about Holocaust-related archives is not easily available.

Given the vast variety of different types of archives with which EHRI deals, that relevant material is likely to be found in many different types of collections, and that the ways in which the archives are described both in the respective structure of the metadata as well as the nature of the respective data management systems, a variety of methods has been and is being developed and applied (e.g. selection by keyword matching, date ranges, and provenance information). This leads to a first task, the categorizing of different types of institutions and an evaluation of possible data integration methods for each of them, as well as coordination with EHRI's WP10, and to an extent also WP11, on methods employed and a time-line to assure availability of all necessary consortium members at the right time.

As such, the first phase in WP9 has been one where the data identification and integration in absolute numbers is relatively limited. The first months of work in EHRI's second phase of funding have mainly been used to set out strategies, analyse options, outline workflows and expectations within WP9, and with WP10 (Resource identification and integration workflows) and WP11 (Users and Standards) with whom WP9 closely cooperates. This Deliverable first gives an outline of the general workflow and methodological framework and secondly presents statistics from the EHRI portal for April 2018, followed by an overview on data identification, selection and integration.

2 Data Integration Workflows and Methodological framework within WP9

The EHRI Portal works in a top-down approach, starting from present-day countries (as opposed to the borders from the time of the war). Each country in the Portal can receive a so-called “country report” outlining the history and archival situation in the respective country and the status of EHRI’s research there. Attached to the countries are descriptions of archival institutions (within the project referred to as “collection-holding institutions” or CHIs to allow for various types of repositories, national and state archives and a wide variety of private and other archives, to be included). CHIs in their turn hold archival descriptions, metadata describing the actual archival sources.



The EHRI portal offers access to information on Holocaust-related archival material held in institutions across Europe and beyond. For more information on the EHRI project visit <http://ehri-project.eu>.

Countries

EHRI national reports provide an overview of the Second World War and Holocaust history as well as of the archival situation in the covered countries.

Browse 57 country reports.

Archival Institutions

An inventory of archival institutions that hold Holocaust-related material.

Browse 1,953 archival institutions in 51 countries.

Archival Descriptions

Electronic descriptions and finding aids of Holocaust-related archival material.

Browse 233,063 archival descriptions in 529 institutions.

Illustration 1: Screen shot of the home page of the EHRI Portal, 12 April 2018

2.1 Country reports

The field of Holocaust studies relies on a huge variety of archives. One of EHRI’s most important tasks is to create an inventory of Holocaust-related archival institutions and collections in order to share this information with the research community. The country reports provide EHRI’s identification work with a systematic and structured framework. They give an overview of the Second World War and Holocaust history as well as of the archival situation in the covered countries, and include a section on EHRI’s research.

All EHRI country reports follow the same general structure:

- Our first aim is to provide a general overview per country of its history during the Second World War. This is done in two short paragraphs. The first one deals with the history of the country during the Second World War, covering questions of statehood as well as German rule and influence. The second paragraph focuses on Holocaust history and includes information on the size of the pre-war Jewish community as

compared to the total population of the country, as well as an estimate of the number of Jewish victims. Please note that the split-up of the number of victims according to today's national borders is a highly complicated issue.

- The second section offers a short overview of the archival situation. The first paragraph deals with the archival culture of the country: how the archives are organised (centralised system or not; public and private archives; general information about access, etc.). The second paragraph gives more information on which archives are most relevant for Holocaust research. The summaries do not include detailed information on privacy legislation, copyright issues or accessibility. For privacy issues, until 25 May 2018, the EU member states are subject to the European Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC. However, the implementation of this Directive in national law differs from one member state to the other, and even within a given country there may be other variables to take into account (specific – archival – laws and culture, local practices). In non-EU countries, and especially in former Soviet states, the archival system is usually more centralised, but this does not mean privacy issues are more clear-cut. This is why EHRI refers users to archival administrations and, more importantly, the archives themselves for their policy on data protection and access to the documents, as well as copyright issues.¹ The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) has assessed the state of access to Holocaust-relevant materials by focusing on the legal, physical and material obstacles scholars and researchers who use Holocaust-relevant documentation are confronted with. Its report is available on the IHRA website.²
- The third section elaborates on EHRI's identification work, carried out between October 2010 and March 2015. This section also includes references to aggregators and country-specific research guides. It will be updated in conjunction with the end of EHRI's second phase of funding and Deliverable 9.5.

The summaries give readers a concise overview of Holocaust history and sources in the countries described. The reports combine knowledge from important Holocaust encyclopaedias with new findings from recent publications as well as original EHRI research. **Due to their concise format, the national report summaries only focus on the broad outlines** and do not include details or specific bibliographical references. The EHRI country reports are first and foremost a tool to frame the identification and investigation of sources on the Holocaust. Please note that the list of identified institutions and collections includes more detailed descriptions and information, not only about the content and type of sources, but also about archive-specific conditions regarding the accessibility of the sources.

To give as much information as possible about the data provided by the EHRI portal, there are **extensive reports** on the countries for which EHRI was able to include collection descriptions into its portal. Following a three-step structure, the extensive reports offer information on how EHRI acquired its data and put it into the portal, relying on pre-existing research, local experts, available archival guides and, in some cases, on third-party surveys (A), provide information on characteristics and specific challenges of the archival systems (B) and, finally, present overviews of EHRI's identification and description results (C), which appear as listings of archival institutions relevant to Holocaust-research which can be found in or outside (if applicable) the country. The reader is thus provided with the methodology behind the data integration.

¹ The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be updated in May 2018. However, individual member countries still need to adapt their domestic laws to the GDPR. As such, we included the former GDPR in this deliverable to avoid any confusion.

² <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/reports/archival-access-project-final-report>, accessed on 9 April 2018.

All EHRI country reports are EHRI-authored or commissioned. They are all submitted and approved by the EHRI PMB before being integrated or updated in the portal. During EHRI's first phase, 47 country reports were written. As a first priority the Axis and Nazi- and Axis-occupied countries in Europe (including the North-African colonies) received reports. This includes the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Ukraine, and Vatican City. In addition, there are country reports on Israel, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States, as these countries also hold important Holocaust-related archival collections. Since EHRI's second phase the following country reports have received updates in Month 18: Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Kosovo, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia and Vatican City. In Month 36, further updates of the following country reports were provided: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Spain. By the end of EHRI's second phase of funding all country reports will be updated and further country reports are foreseen by this time as well.

Based on information received, EHRI also integrated repositories for Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan. However, until now reports on these countries have not yet been included in the EHRI portal. The ultimate goal is to include a country report on every country which holds Holocaust-related archival collections and to keep the reports up to date in order to create a dynamic, growing resource for the identification of Holocaust-sources.

2.2 Archival Institutions

Archival Institutions on the EHRI Portal are institutions which hold Holocaust-relevant sources. It is a very diversified group of institutions which includes national archives, local archives, memorial sites, libraries, Holocaust museums, private archives, etc.

Holocaust-relevant archival institutions included in the portal have been identified by using the following major sources:

- the Directory of Holocaust-Related Archives (Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany)
- the Guide des archives sur la Shoah (Mémorial de la Shoah)
- an overview list of institutions with which Yad Vashem worked together and has copied archival material from
- an overview of restitution and compensation archives from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

For some countries, additional information was gathered from:

- the online catalogue of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- specific additions from national archival guides, experts, and published studies on the subject

The level of access to the descriptions of the institutions and the Holocaust-related sources they preserve varies according to their financial means, geographical location and (political) management. National archives are the largest archives, which are most likely to have a clear online presence (website, information about the institution, its structure and its holdings). Some CHIs do not have these possibilities, but have a website and provide finding aids. Other institutions have limited to no online information about their institution or holdings and therefore remain "hidden archives". EHRI wishes to enhance the visibility of all Holocaust-related archival institutions, including the latter category.

EHRI's second phase of funding started with 1.853 archival institutions described in the EHRI Portal. Since then critical review and updates, new expertise on board in the consortium,

contacts with local experts and information from users of the Portal have resulted in the creation of new entries, as well as updates and deletion. The number of archival institutions as of 12 April 2018 stands at 1.950. All country reports and descriptions of archival institutions are written in English.

2.3 Collection descriptions

EHRI wishes to keep the portal as open-ended as possible; therefore, all collection descriptions on Holocaust-relevant materials are welcome in the portal. When authoring descriptions of archival materials itself, EHRI focused on the period from 30 January 1933 to today. An exception was made for “victim sources” (sources from Jews or people considered as Jews under Nazi rule, or victim organizations); victim sources on Jewish life at the eve of the persecution, including the interwar period have been included. Our first geographical focus was on Germany and Eastern Europe, the main crime site of the Holocaust, our second one on other occupied countries and Axis countries, and our final one on other countries such as refugee countries. EHRI used a top-down approach: from national, to regional, to local, to individual. A collection is considered a Holocaust-related collection if it contains one file on the Holocaust.

EHRI brought together both already existing descriptions and wrote new descriptions. The sources can be listed as follows:

1. Descriptions written by EHRI
2. Descriptions written by the archival institution itself
3. Descriptions written by a third party, other than EHRI or the collection-holding institution itself (such as finding aids on Jewish sources or research guides on sources on the Second World War)

There are cases where a collection has more than one description. A collection may be described by various sources, and in various languages. All these descriptions can be helpful for a researcher as they have varied perspectives on the material being described and are often written in various languages. EHRI wishes to provide all these sources of information. Therefore, individual descriptions that relate to the same material are represented as parallel descriptions. In cases where one institution holds an original collection and other institutions hold copies of the same collection, each institution describes the collection in its possession and our goal is to create connections between the descriptions.

The identification of sources is an ongoing effort. Descriptions of archival materials that are authored by EHRI are written in English. However, when existing descriptions of archival materials were available in languages other than English, they are integrated in their original language. The integration of these descriptions is mostly in the original language, but an English translation is sometimes also possible.

There are many levels of descriptions depending on the level of hierarchies in the collection management of the respective institutions.

For archival (collection) descriptions, there are multiple ways to bring in the descriptions of the archival sources or metadata. When EHRI is able to ingest the data in (semi-) **automated integration** – by using the tools EHRI created or an open source sharing platform – this makes way for a sustainable connection (allowing for automated updates later on). When an automated ingest is not possible, EHRI has the possibility to use **manual integration via local experts**. Before one can start to integrate data, one needs to determine which scenario is possible for a specific institution or situation. EHRI provides a webpage which outlines all possibilities and includes tutorials for all scenarios to integrate data (see <https://ehri-project.eu/ehri-for-institutions>). EHRI will also engage with the institution and/or local expert to discuss which sources are Holocaust-related sources, and thus need to be included. To

ensure that the information will be correctly presented in the portal, **quality control** will be undertaken for all entries for all entries.

3 Statistics from the EHRI Portal

3.1 Statistics on Repositories per Country

57 countries are represented in the EHRI portal and 47 out of them currently have a country report. The diminishing numbers of archival institutions in certain countries are due to thorough revisions and clean-up of entries available in the portal

Countries	number of archival institutions		
	30th Apr 2015	11th Apr 2018	Difference 2015-2018
Albania	3	3	
Argentina	8	8	
Australia	10	10	
Austria	230	216	-14
Belarus	26	27	1
Belgium	121	122	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	6	
Bulgaria	28	28	
Canada	18	14	-4
Croatia	31	30	-1
Czech Republic	90	95	5
Denmark	7	11	4
Estonia	4	4	
Finland	2	2	
France	71	127	56
Germany	345	332	-13
Greece	40	39	-1
Hungary	75	75	
Ireland	1	1	
Israel	52	52	
Italy	49	54	5
Japan	1	1	
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	
Latvia	6	6	
Liechtenstein	1	1	
Lithuania	7	13	6

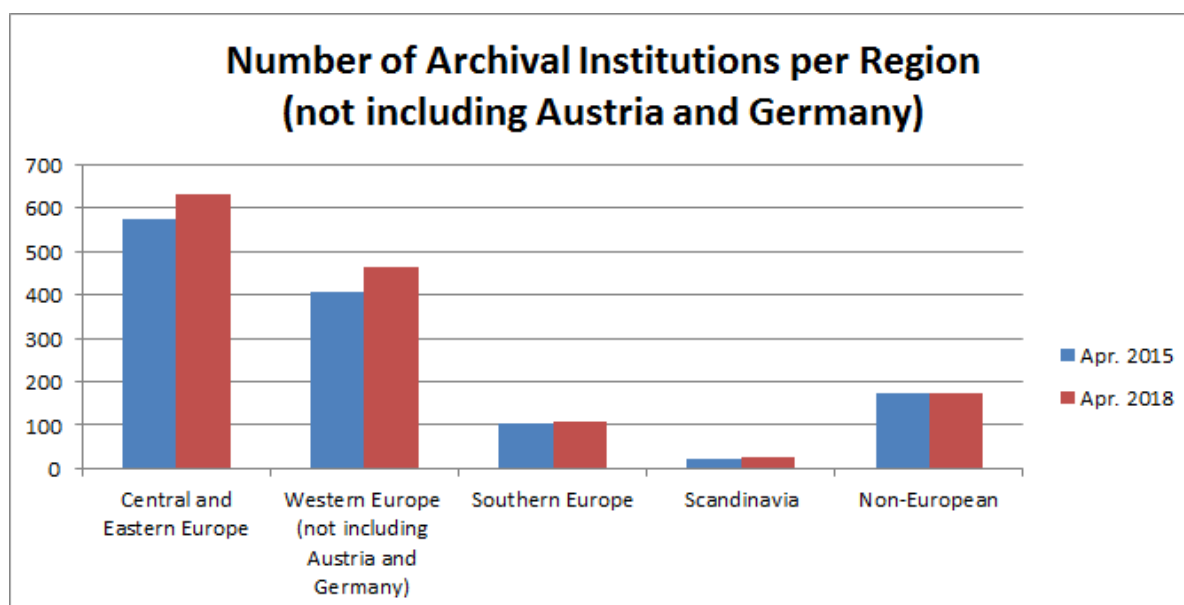
Luxembourg	4	4	
Macedonia (FYR)	1	1	
Moldova	2	3	1
Monaco	2	2	
Morocco	1	1	
Netherlands, The	160	161	1
Norway	4	5	1
Poland	110	109	-1
Portugal	6	6	
Romania	19	48	29
Russia	54	55	1
San Marino	1	1	
Serbia	10	32	22
Slovakia	50	43	-7
Slovenia	6	6	
Spain	5	5	
Sweden	7	7	
Switzerland	28	28	
Taiwan	1	1	
Ukraine	47	47	
United Kingdom	19	21	2
United States	81	82	1
Uzbekistan	1	2	1
Vatican / Holy See	1	1	
total:	1853	1950	97

Table 1: Overview of countries with at least one archival institution in the EHRI Portal

If we analyse the statistics of archival institutions / CHIs / repositories identified for every country we can distinguish some global and then more detailed overview of our current progress. First of all, all countries directly affected by the Second World War in Europe have archival institutions or CHIs listed in the Portal. We decided to roughly group the countries into different regions so to create a clear overview by making a sum of the total repositories per country per designated region. The choice for Europe was to divide it into Central and Eastern, Western and Southern Europe, while we counted Germany and Austria as separate entities in the overall graph because the number of repositories from those countries is disproportionately high in comparison to all others and would thus hinder a proper analysis of the statistics. The remaining repositories were grouped under Scandinavia and Non-European, i.e. all countries not part of the geographical boundaries of Europe. To illustrate this, you can see in the table below the countries grouped by their geographical subgroup. We did not include countries in the statistical analysis for which no repositories have been registered in the EHRI portal as of yet.

<u>Central and Eastern Europe</u>		<u>Western Europe</u>		<u>Southern Europe</u>	
Al	Albania	Be	Belgium	Gr	Greece
By	Belarus	Fr	France	It	Italy
Ba	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ie	Ireland	Mc	Monaco
Bg	Bulgaria	Li	Liechtenstein	Pt	Portugal
Hr	Croatia	Lu	Luxembourg	Sm	San Marino
Cz	Czech Republic	Nl	Netherlands	Es	Spain
Ee	Estonia	Gb	United Kingdom	Va	Vatican
Hu	Hungary	Ch	Switzerland		
Lt	Lithuania				
Mk	Macedonia	At	Austria		
Md	Moldova	De	Germany		
Pl	Poland	<u>Non-European</u>		<u>Scandinavia</u>	
Ro	Romania	Ar	Argentina	Dk	Denmark
Rs	Serbia	Au	Australia	Fi	Finland
Ru	Russia	Ca	Canada	No	Norway
Sk	Slovakia	Il	Israel	Se	Sweden
Si	Slovenia	Jp	Japan		
Ua	Ukraine	Kg	Kyrgyzstan		
		Ma	Morocco		
		Za	South Africa		
		Tw	Taiwan		
		Us	United States		
		Uz	Uzbekistan		

Table 2: Countries grouped by their geographical subgroup

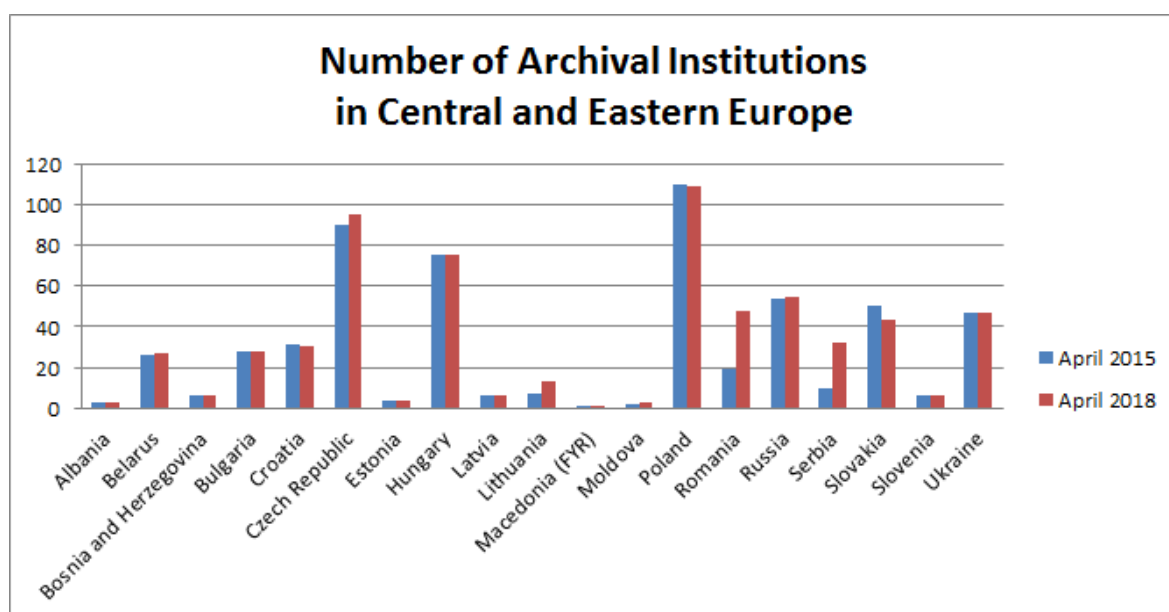


Graph 1: Number of Archival Institutions per Region (not including Austria and Germany)

On the level of repositories, EHRI has been able to already assemble a vast number of institutions in its portal. In “Graph 1: Number of Archival Institutions per Region (not including Austria and Germany)”, we can identify that the number of repositories is the highest for Central and Eastern Europe, closely followed by Western Europe. Southern Europe and

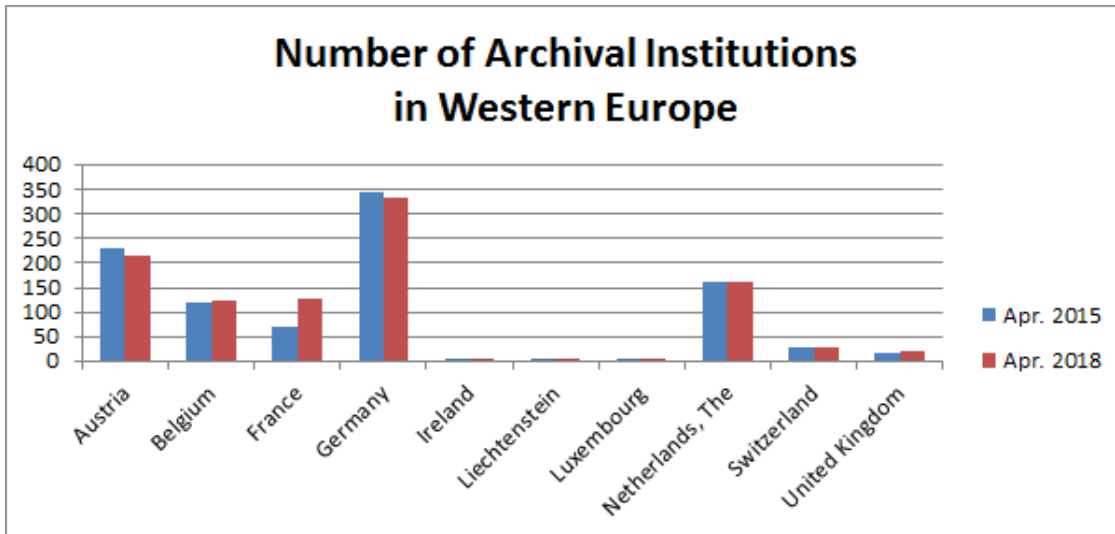
Scandinavia have less repositories in comparison. However, they do not cover as many countries as Central and Eastern Europe. In general, we assess progress in the number of institutions into the portal since 2015 (the only region that has a slight decrease in the number of repositories is Southern Europe). EHRI continues to work with local experts which will increase the number of repositories and improve the information provided. As EHRI already provides a thorough overview of archival institutions with relevant archives, we should not expect major increases in the number of repositories during the second phase of funding. We hope to enhance the number of repositories for the Non-European countries. A closer look at the individual regions is warranted.

Graph 2 illustrates the number of repositories per country in Central and Eastern Europe. The identification of repositories is the most advanced in 2015 for the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. The following countries have seen a significant increase in the number of repositories: Serbia, Romania, Lithuania and Moldova. We are still actively pursuing the integration of repositories in Slovenia and Ukraine. How (and whether) we can make some progress for the remaining countries will be discussed in Deliverable 9.5.



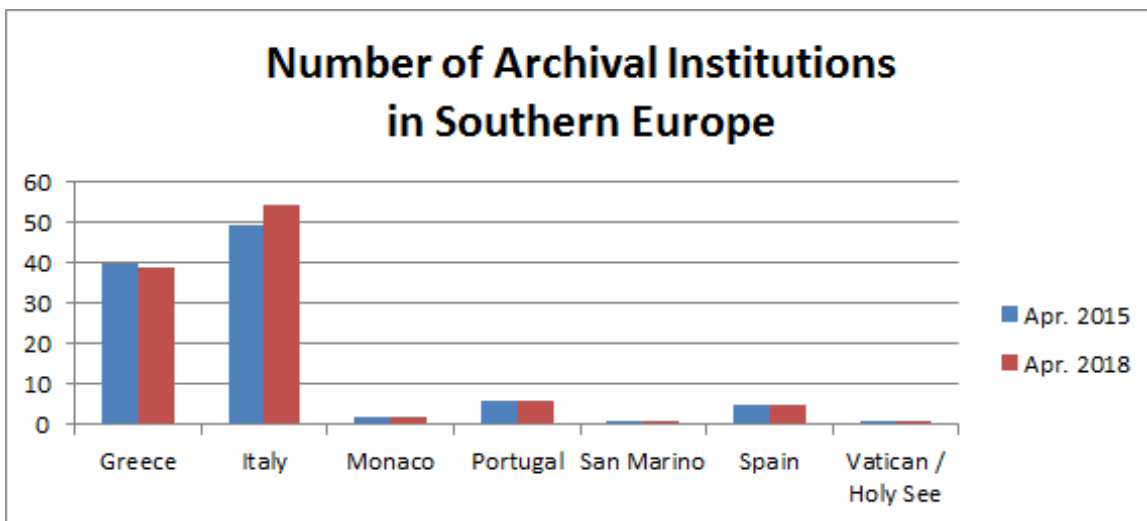
Graph 2: Number of Archival Institutions in Central and Eastern Europe

If we now look at the numbers in Western Europe (Graph 3), we see a high number of repositories for the Netherlands and Belgium, which is unchanged since 2015 since these two countries have been extensively surveyed in EHRI's first phase. The number of repositories for France has increased significantly by almost half. The slight decrease in numbers for both Germany and Austria is due to clean-up. Both countries could receive further repository-descriptions should EHRI focus on smaller local archives. For the whole region, EHRI offers a fairly comprehensive overview of repositories.



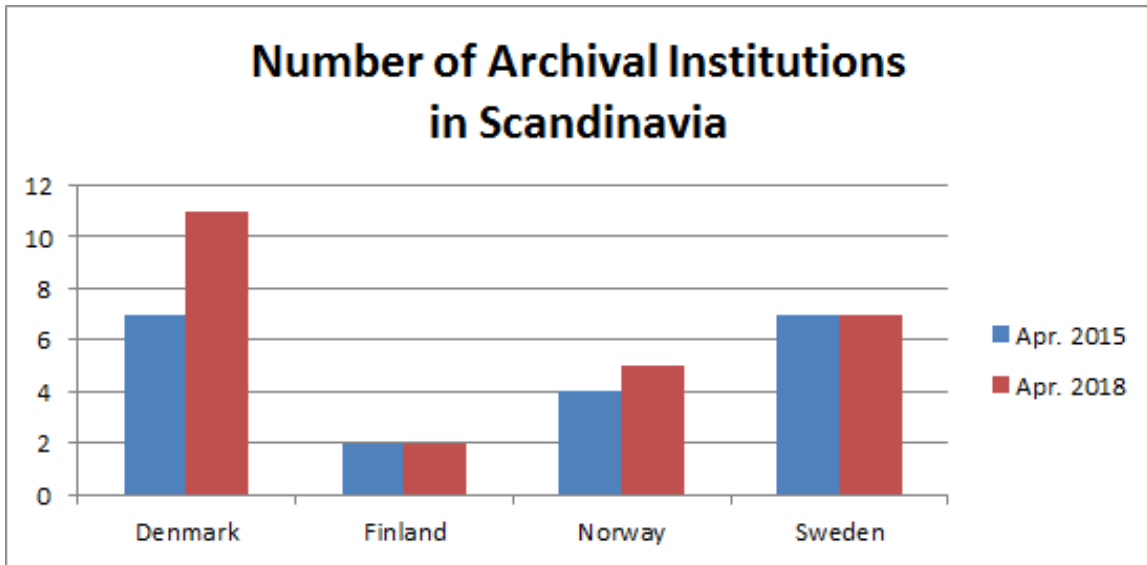
Graph 3: Number of Archival Institutions in Western Europe

The results for the Southern European group of countries are given in Graph 4. Given that Spain and Portugal were not directly drawn into the Second World War, the coverage of repositories is acceptable for now. Small entities such as Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City do not possess many repositories (which does not say anything about the size or relevance of their holdings). Although the archives are smaller in numbers, they usually cover the full extent of information regarding the Holocaust. We thus observe a continuation of the status quo for most countries since 2015.



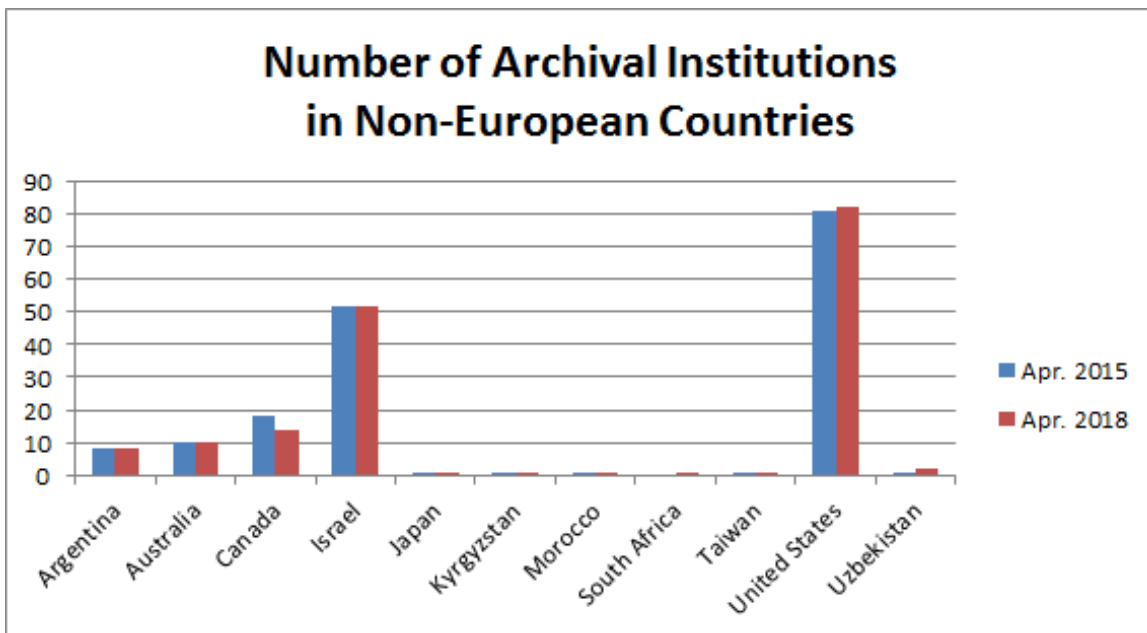
Graph 2: Number of Archival Institutions in Southern Europe

If we look at the statistics per country on the number of repositories in Scandinavia, we can perceive a noticeable increase for Denmark.



Graph 3: Number of Archival Institutions in Scandinavia

In the last graph we will be looking at all the Non-European countries that are covered in the EHRI portal. Here, Israel and the United States have the highest number of repositories.



Graph 4: Number of Archival Institutions in Non-European countries

3.2 Statistics on Archival Descriptions

The following statistics detail the number of top-level archival descriptions per country as well as the total number of archival descriptions per country. The table presents the situation at the end of EHRI's first phase (April 2015), at the moment of this Deliverable (April 2018) and the difference between both periods. The high number of new archival descriptions for Germany are the result of an automated input from ITS for 48.430 descriptions, grouped under one new top-level description.

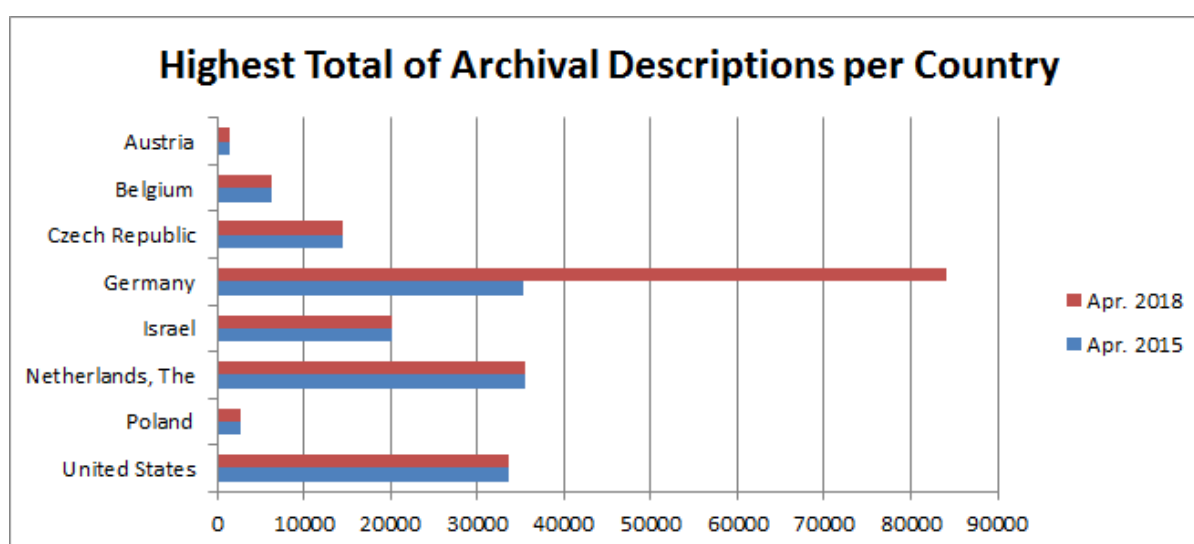
Countries	Number of top level archival	Total number of archival descriptions
-----------	------------------------------	---------------------------------------

	descriptions					
	30th Apr 2015	11th Apr 2018	Difference	30th Apr 2015	11th Apr 2018	Difference
Austria	11	115	104	1330	1447	117
Belarus	237	251	14	239	252	13
Belgium	581	584	3	6337	6357	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4		4	4	
Croatia	117	119	2	118	120	2
Czech Republic	77	76	-1	14451	14453	2
Denmark	0	28	28	0	80	80
Estonia	17	17		17	17	
Finland	8	8		852	852	
France	27	31	4	27	31	4
Germany	1860	2121	261	35385	84075	48690
Greece	102	102		102	102	
Hungary	129	145	16	153	168	15
Israel	214	216	2	20121	20137	16
Italy	0	17	17	0	60	60
Latvia	70	70		70	70	
Lithuania	162	165	3	162	165	3
Luxembourg	24	24		29	29	
Moldova	61	61		121	121	
Netherlands, The	788	788		35542	35542	
Norway	4	4		4	4	
Poland	2744	2745	1	2745	2747	2
Romania	0	327	327	0	715	715
Russia	43	111	68	43	136	93
Serbia	0	17	17	7	17	10
Slovakia	0	75	75	5	75	70
Switzerland	3	3		3	3	
Ukraine	881	900	19	881	900	19
United Kingdom	512	512		512	512	
United States	9615	9756	141	33566	33711	145
total:	18291	19392	1101	152826	202902	50076

Table 3: Archival descriptions per country

At first glance we can observe a major difference between the number of countries with more than 1000 top-level archival descriptions and those countries with less. However, this does by no means indicate whether EHRI covers the country's Holocaust-relevant archival descriptions or not. Much depends on the archival management system, the size of the country and its Holocaust history. In many places EHRI has reached a satisfactory level concerning the number of documents, collections and repositories. These are in particular: Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland³ and the Netherlands. At the moment, we will thus not pursue any further analysis of these countries. It is necessary to also clarify the differences between top- and sub-level documents per country. Many countries in Central and Eastern Europe exhibit a centralised archival system. They sometimes have a small number of individually very extensive collections, which means that a limited number of top-level collections can cover a vast amount of Holocaust-relevant materials. In addition, the statistics of the top-level documents do not take into account the manner in which every institution catalogues and describes its own holdings. Some institutions include every one of their documents or objects into one or a limited number of top-level collections, while others prefer to create smaller collections or even item level collections.

Since 2015, EHRI started working on including archival descriptions from Romania. It is now one of the countries with the highest number of total descriptions in the portal.



Graph 7: Highest Total of Archival Descriptions per Country

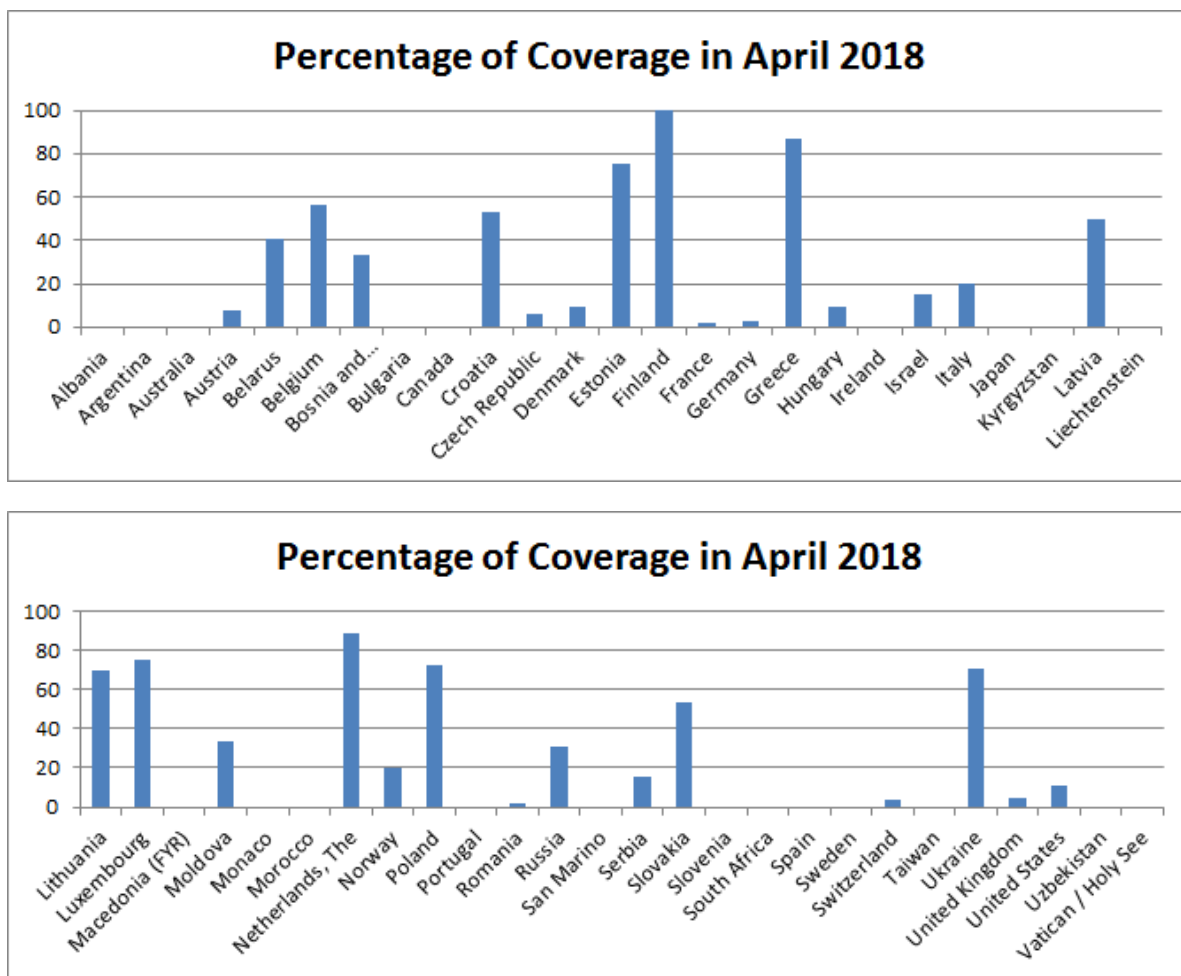
Some of the countries with a high number of archival descriptions still cover a fairly limited amount of institutions. As we can see in graph 7, the repositories in Germany hold the most archival descriptions overall. The bulk of the archival descriptions are however concentrated within three institutions (Bundesarchiv, ITS and IfZ). This is also true for the USA (USHMM), for example. In such cases, we need to increase the number of repositories with archival descriptions. For countries like Belgium and the Netherlands, the collection descriptions cover a country-wide and multiple-institution level and the survey has reached a satisfactory coverage. We can demonstrate this difference by comparing Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

While the archival descriptions in Germany are mostly spread between three institutions (Bundesarchiv, ITS and IfZ), covering 11 (or 3%) of the 332 German archival institutions in

³ In Poland, some additional coverage, e.g. on memorial sites, is highly desirable. The archival descriptions mostly remain at the collection level, which is the priority for EHRI. More information on the file and document level of course remains desirable.

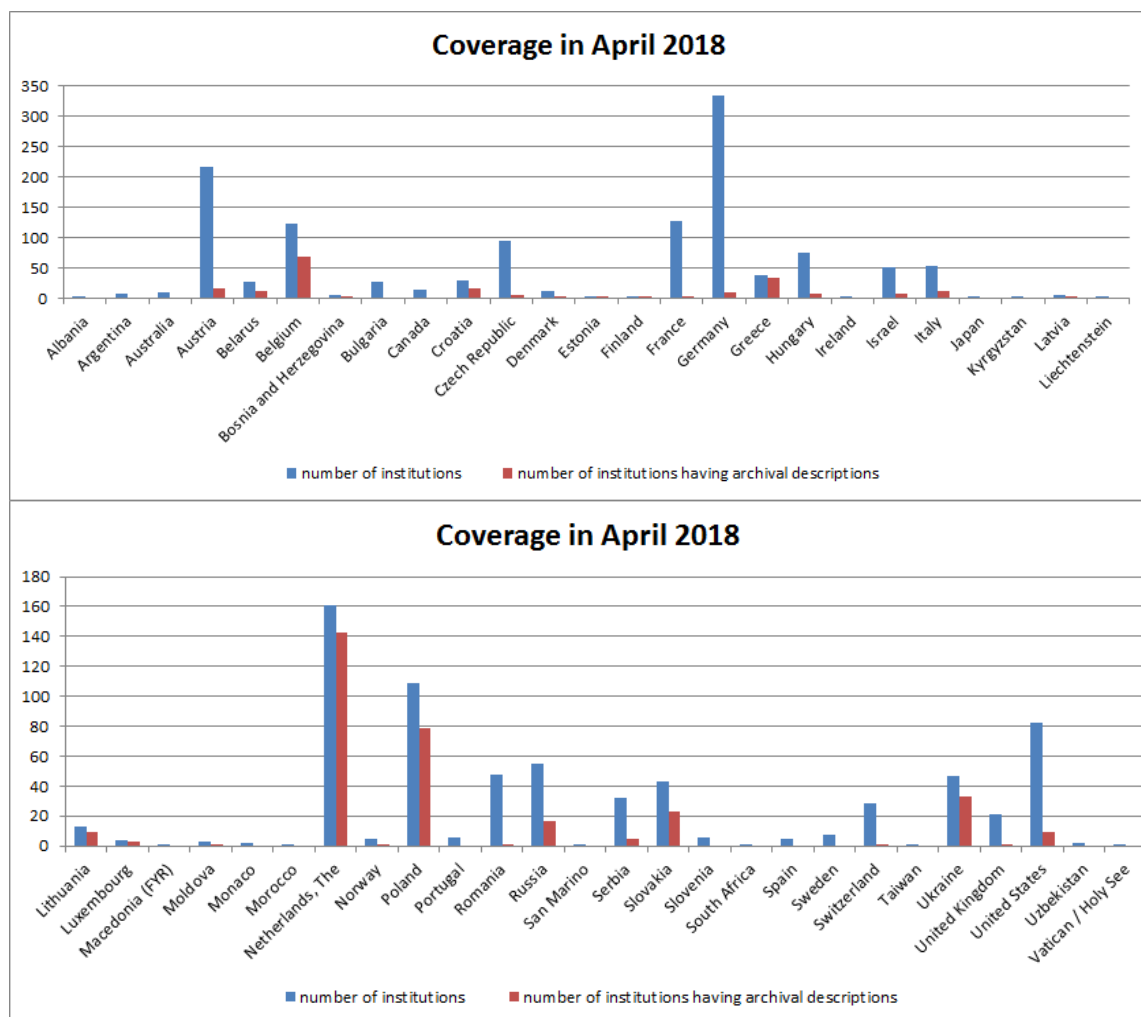
the EHRI Portal, we see that the figures for Belgium are more dispersed: the descriptions are mainly distributed between seven institutions, but in overall 69 out of 122 institutions hold collection descriptions (56% coverage). This is even more so for the Netherlands where 143 out of 161 archival institutions (88% coverage) in the EHRI Portal have archival descriptions available. The reason is that for Belgium and the Netherlands, a national survey could be included in the portal, while no directly importable surveys exist for countries like Germany. It is EHRI's goal to increase the number of repositories with archival descriptions for those countries that are still lagging behind. This is for example the case for France, where we identified 127 repositories, but only 31 descriptions. EHRI is making considerable progress on countries like Denmark, Slovakia and Russia.

The following overview tables and graphs give an indication of the general degree of coverage in the EHRI portal by indicating how many archival institutions have archival descriptions attached to them.



Graph 8: Percentage of coverage (archival institutions with archival descriptions)

As we can see, Finland and Greece have a very high coverage. Also above fifty percent coverage are Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine. Worth noting as well are the numbers for Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Russia.



Graph 9: Overview of total number of archival institutions versus archival institutions with archival collections in absolute numbers

The graph with the overview in absolute numbers however, puts these numbers in a slightly different perspective. Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine are countries with a relatively higher number of archival institutions (than smaller countries with a high or complete coverage like Finland or Estonia) who manage – often thanks to detailed national surveys on the topic – a very good coverage rate.

It has to be noted though that the results by the end of EHRI's second phase of funding will still change considerably. First of all, there is the work within WP9 and WP10 to create sustainable connections, which is not yet well reflected in the results. Secondly, the manual surveying is time-consuming and will still bring in results before the end of the project. For example, since the drawing up of the graphs in this Deliverable on 11 April 2018, the number of CHIs for Slovakia has risen from the mentioned 43 CHIs to 48 CHIs and its collection descriptions equally rose from 75 to 83 descriptions. Apart from the numbers, it has to be stressed as well that EHRI first and foremost focuses on the quality of the descriptions it offers (more so than on the quantity, even though obviously all is being done to provide as many descriptions as possible within this quality standard).