

Genocide of the Belarusian people

The General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus opened a criminal case under Article 127 of the Criminal Code on the facts of the commission of genocide on the territory of the Republic of Belarus by Nazi criminals and their accomplices during the Great Patriotic War and in the post-war period.

Genocide is an act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The term Genocide was coined in 1944 by Raphael Lemkin.

The Nazi invaders in Belarus envisaged:

- 75% of the population, unsuitable from the point of view of the Nazis, according to racial and political assessments, should be destroyed or deported to the east;
- 25% were subject to Germanization and use as agricultural slaves.

According to the investigation of atrocities on the territory of the BSSR temporarily occupied by the Nazis, it was established:

- more than 260 death camps (of which 14 are children's concentration camps) were created by the Nazis to exterminate prisoners of war and civilians: the Trostenets death camp (more than 206,500 people were killed); a camp near the village Masyukovshchina (more than 80,000 people); camp on Shirokaya Street (20,000 people);
- 140 large punitive operations were carried out by the occupiers on the territory of Belarus;
- the invaders burned 10,500 villages and hamlets of the republic: of these, 5,295 settlements shared the fate of Khatyn, that is, they were destroyed along with all or part of the population;
- 186 villages were never revived.