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Answer given by Mr McGrath
on behalf of the European Commission
(19.2.2025)

It is primarily a Member State's responsibility to deal with the sensitive and complex issue of addressing the horrors and crimes committed in the past by totalitarian regimes. Within its competence, the Commission can facilitate the process of remembrance by encouraging discussion and sharing of experiences, as well as promoting best practices. Keeping the memory of totalitarian regimes alive is a collective duty as a tribute to and respect for the victims. Preserving this memory nourishes not only the commitment of the European Union to democracy and the respect of fundamental rights, but also to the fight against modern manifestations of intolerance, extremism and historical revisionism.

The EU is currently funding many initiatives worldwide, aimed at providing reparations and redress to victims in the framework of its transitional justice activities. None of such programmes is dedicated to the process of transitional justice in relation to crimes committed during the World War II either in Poland or in any other Member States.