



## Baltic Alliance Second International conference Occupation Victims Without Borders

Held on September 19, 2025  
AT TOOMPEA CASTLE (ESTONIA)

### RESOLUTION:

The participants of the international conference '**Occupation Victims Without Borders**', organised by the Baltic Alliance Association, set out the main provisions in this

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Recalling the mass deportations and inhumane acts of terror and aggression carried out against the population during the years of Soviet occupation in the Baltic States, Poland and throughout Eastern Europe, which aimed to destroy national identity and physically eliminate resistance fighters who opposed the totalitarian regime (in Lithuania, resistance continued until 1953), the participants of the International Conference in Tallinn note that these crimes have not yet been properly assessed. It is therefore necessary to continue bearing witness and taking all measures to ensure justice for the victims, giving those who suffered repression, as well as their families, the right to claim fair compensation for material losses and emotional damage.

The occupation of the entire Eastern European region, the annexation of the Baltic States in 1940 and 1944–1945, and the deportations and imprisonments that occurred at that time encourage the consolidation of public organisations of political prisoners and deportees from the Baltic States, Poland and Ukraine into an organisation called the Baltic Alliance. The Baltic Alliance's goal is to highlight the crimes of the Soviet Union. The Baltic Alliance aims to highlight Russia's past and present aggression towards its neighbours, develop socio-cultural ties, and pass on historical memory to the younger generation based on historians' and other scholars' analyses and the stories of deportees, political prisoners, and participants in the struggle for freedom.

Participants at the international conference in Tallinn acknowledge that the Bolsheviks persecuted the Baltic peoples on national and social grounds from 1940 onwards, the Nazis on racial grounds, then the Bolsheviks again... thus destroying not only the democratic, political, economic, and cultural fabric of the Baltic, Polish, and Eastern European nations, but also the political, economic, and cultural elite that these nations had built up over centuries.

Recalling the objectives of the **International Congress on the Assessment of Communist Crimes, which took place for the first time in Europe in Lithuania on June 12-14, 2000**, to examine the crimes of communism against humanity, punish their organizers, condemn communism, and discuss the prevention of the restoration of communist regimes, it was emphasized that *'the scale of the crimes of communist regimes is much greater than that of Nazism, but the damage they have done to humanity has not yet been assessed at the international level...'* The international congress adopted a resolution declaring that, based on communist ideology, about 100 million people were killed and the economies of many occupied countries were destroyed. It was stated that all variants and models of communist and socialist thinking are based on coercion and terror, just like the flawed ideology of nazism. It must be acknowledged that neither the International Congress, nor the subsequent **International**



**Conference 'Forum-23', organised by the Lithuanian Political Prisoners and deportees Union and the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania in 2023**, nor the *'Assessment of the Phenomenon of Resistance and Deportation in Today's Lithuanian Memory Culture'*, organised by the Lithuanian Association of Political Prisoners and deportees and **the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania in 2023**, had a significant impact at the European level. Therefore, as a participant in the Tallinn Conference, the Baltic Alliance draws attention to the fact that resolutions on the crimes of totalitarian regimes in the 20 (th) century, starting with the Charter of the International Military Tribunal adopted in Nuremberg and ending with contemporary codifications such as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998, are important documents for the European Union institutions. Resolution No. 1481 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 26 January 2006, which calls for international condemnation of crimes committed by totalitarian communist regimes, and the 2019 European Parliament resolution which condemns totalitarianism, including both Nazism and communism, as well as any manifestation or promotion of totalitarian ideologies. This includes the European Parliament resolution of 2 April 2009 on the European conscience and totalitarianism, and the European Parliament resolution of 15 December 2022, which marks the 90 (th) anniversary of the Holodomor. Recognising the Mass Killings by Starvation as Genocide; European Parliament resolution of 17 January 2024 on European historical awareness; European Parliament resolution of 25 January 2025.

**Participants at the second International Conference in Tallinn** noted that the condemnation of crimes committed by the USSR had not yet been fully realised. This must be achieved by ensuring that victims of Soviet terror have access to justice. They also declared that:

- **communism and national socialism are criminal socio-political movements** that should be condemned as ideologies. Scientific research should be used to shape understanding of the inhumanity of these ideologies. International and interinstitutional cooperation at various levels of the European Union must become an absolute priority in order to bear witness to the criminal activities of communism and National Socialism, both historically and in the context of the war in Ukraine today.

- **they express** their fundamental approval of the document presented by the Baltic Alliance Association to the participants of the International Conference in Tallinn, the PETITION document, on the basis of which political decisions will be made to ensure justice for deportees, political prisoners, and their family members who have returned from places of deportation or imprisonment. This will include compensation for moral, psychological, health, and social damage at national and international levels. The participants of the International Conference in Tallinn urge governments to prioritise social care for victims of the communist regime.

- **it is necessary** to initiate educational and cultural policies that ensure access to sources of historical memory and teaching programmes that promote anti-totalitarian civic education for younger generations in an appealing way. This can be achieved by pooling resources at the national level and reviewing existing teaching and learning programmes and tools. It is also important to include historical facts in educational programmes and history textbooks to help young people understand the importance of democracy and human rights.

- **it instructs the Baltic Alliance Association's TTK** to forward this resolution to the European Commission, the governments and parliaments of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, and to disseminate it through the mass media.

On behalf of the organizers of the Second International Baltic Alliance Conference in Tallinn:

Professor Dr Jonas Jakaitis

Chairman of the Baltic Alliance TTK and Member of the LPKTS Council