Since the end of the Cold War, the question of compensation for historical injustices became relevant on an unprecedented scale. Many European countries were confronted with unresolved issues, related to the Second World War and the communist dictatorships. This resulted in a new international policy of negotiating compensation for historical injustices. Germany was in the center of these transnational debates. While new claims were staked out against Germany, compensation for the victims of Nazi crimes also served as a model for new campaigns. In this contribution, the focus is on structures and constellations of transnational compensation politics, related to Eastern Europe after the fall of the communist dictatorships. Making use of the notions “asymmetry”, “competition of victims” and “reciprocity”, I analyze dynamic processes that rose from German compensation politics, but outreached their initial context to stimulate new demands and debates. I refer to Poland und Ukraine as examples. Finally, the problem of compensation for historical injustices is discussed with regard to the present and future of a European Community.