Subject: Foibe massacres – importance of European remembrance and the need to preserve it

The Istrián Exodus involved about 350,000 people. During that period, thousands of people were massacred in the foibas at the behest of the dictator Josip Broz, known as 'Tito'.

Italy’s Law No 92 of 30 March 2004 stipulates that, every 10 February, the country shall commemorate that extermination with a Day of Remembrance.

On 2 October 1959, the highest honour of the Republic of Italy was conferred on Marshal Tito, and it has never been revoked. This honour is both an affront to the victims of the Foibe massacres and an obvious source of awkwardness in relations with the peoples of the former Yugoslavia.

In view of the Resolution on the importance of European remembrance for the future of Europe (2019/2819 (RSP)), which firmly condemns acts of aggression and crimes against humanity committed by totalitarian regimes, including Communist ones, is this honour consistent with the values and principles espoused by the European Parliament?