

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, selection of relevant and recent passages from published reports related to Italy

fra.europa.eu

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Violence against women survey data explorer

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/vaw.php> (data included on all EU Member States)

Roma survey data explorer

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/roma.php> (Italy included)

Jewish people's experiences and perceptions of hate crime, discrimination and anti-Semitism

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/as2013.php> (Italy included)

EU LGBT survey data explorer

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/lgbt.php> (data included on all EU Member States)

Violence against women: an EU-wide survey (March 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results_en.pdf

Table 2.3: Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months before the interview, by type of perpetrator and EU Member State (%)^a

EU Member State	Current partner ^b	Previous partner ^c	Any partner (current and/or previous) ^d	Non-partner ^e	Any partner and/or non-partner ^e
AT	(2)	(2)	3	2	5
BE	4	4	6	7	11
BG	6	(5)	6	3	8
CY	(2)	(2)	3	2	5
CZ	3	(2)	4	5	8
DE	3	(1)	3	6	8
DK	4	(2)	4	8	11
EE	(3)	(1)	(2)	3	5
EL	5	3	6	2	7
ES	(1)	(1)	(2)	2	4
FI	4	(2)	5	7	10
FR	4	4	5	7	11
HR	(2)	(1)	3	3	5
HU	5	4	6	5	9
IE	(2)	3	3	5	8
IT	5	(5)	6	4	7
LT	4	(1)	4	2	6
LU	(2)	(2)	(3)	4	7
LV	6	(1)	5	(2)	6
MT	2	(4)	4	2	5
NL	4	(3)	5	7	11
PL	2	(1)	2	3	4
PT	4	(4)	5	(2)	6
RO	6	(3)	6	2	7
SE	(2)	4	5	7	11
SI	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	3
SK	7	(2)	6	5	10
UK	(2)	4	5	5	8
EU-28	3	3	4	5	8

Notes: *a* Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable, so observations based on fewer than 30 responses are put in brackets and observations based on fewer than five responses are suppressed (denoted with '-').

b Out of all women who were married, living together with someone without being married, or involved in a relationship (without living together) at the time of the interview (*n* = 30,675).

c Out of all women who had, in the past, been married, living together with someone without being married, or involved in a relationship (without living together) at least once (*n* = 25,870).

d Out of all women who were married, living together with someone without being married, or involved in a relationship (without living together) at the time of the interview or at any time in the past (*n* = 40,192).

e Out of all respondents (*N* = 42,002).

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(p. 34)

Table 3.5 Women who indicate that the most serious incident of violence came to the attention of the police, by type of perpetrator (%)^{ab}

EU Member State	Partner violence	Non-partner violence	EU Member State	Partner violence	Non-partner violence
AT	19	(18)	IT	19	(18)
BE	27	21	LT	30	(17)
BG	17	22	LU	31	19
CY	(27)	(9)	LV	21	13
CZ	14	(9)	MT	28	23
DE	15	17	NL	18	21
DK	10	16	PL	28	(29)
EE	11	(11)	PT	23	(21)
EL	14	(17)	RO	23	23
ES	24	17	SE	17	14
FI	10	15	SI	(18)	(21)
FR	18	18	SK	12	14
HR	22	20	UK	25	26
HU	16	(12)	EU-28	20	19
IE	28	24	<i>n</i>	7,278	6,084

Note: *a* Incidents that 'came to the attention of the police' include incidents reported to the police by the victims, incidents where somebody else than the victim reported it to the police and incidents where police came to know about the incident on their own.
b Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable, so observations based on fewer than 30 responses are put in brackets and observations based on fewer than five responses are suppressed (denoted with '-').
Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(p. 61)

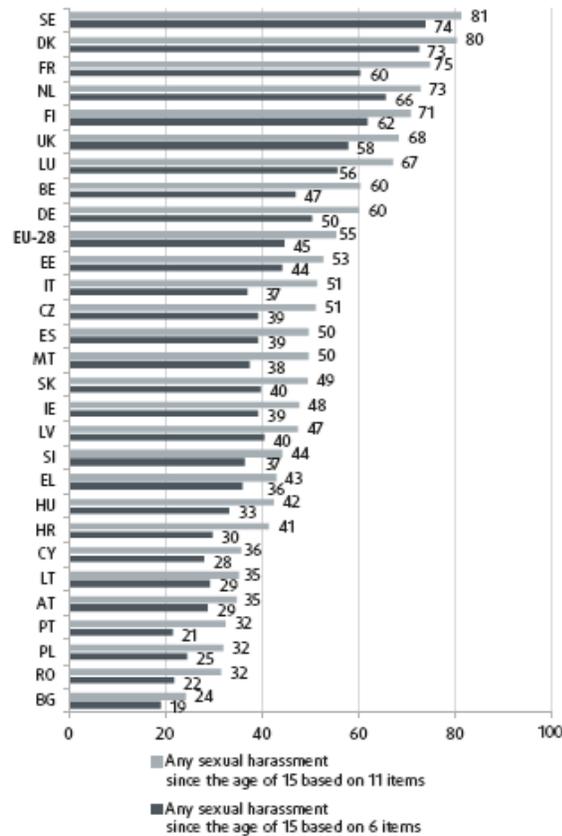
Table 5.1: Prevalence of stalking since the age of 15 and in the 12 months before the interview, by EU Member State (%)

EU Member State	Since the age of 15	In the past 12 months
AT	15	6
BE	24	6
BG	10	4
CY	11	3
CZ	9	(2)
DE	24	4
DK	24	5
EE	13	(1)
EL	12	(2)
ES	11	3
FI	24	4
FR	29	8
HR	13	3
HU	12	5
IE	12	3
IT	18	5
LT	8	(0)
LU	30	7

Note: Based on all respondents (N = 42,002).
Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable, so observations based on fewer than 30 responses are put in brackets and observations based on fewer than five responses are suppressed (denoted with '-').
Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(pp. 83 – 84)

Figure 6.2: Prevalence of sexual harassment since the age of 15, based on full and short sets of items measuring sexual harassment, by EU Member State (%) ^{a,b,c}



Notes: ^a Out of all respondents (N = 42,002).

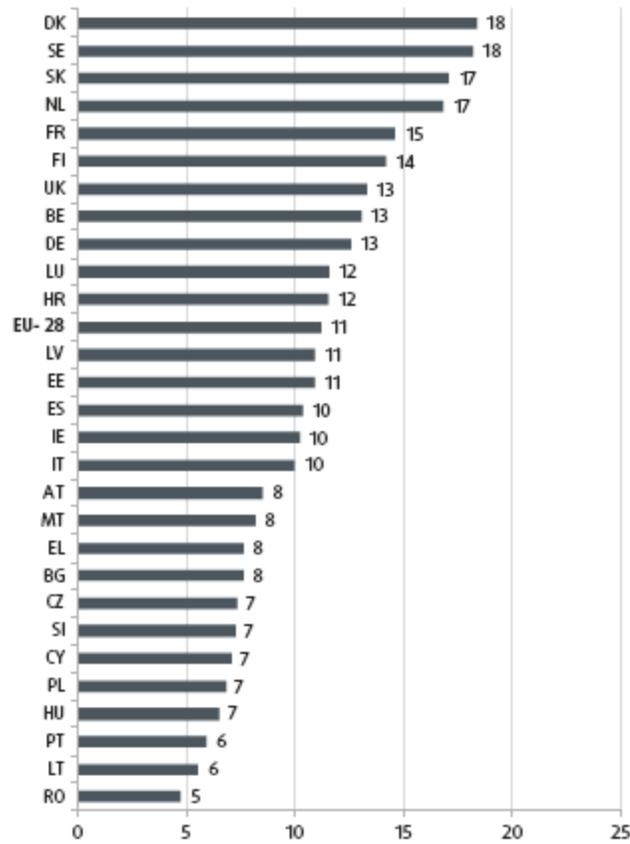
^b Full set includes all 11 items used in the questionnaire to measure sexual harassment (see Box 6.1).

^c The short set includes the following six items: 'Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing', 'Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended', 'Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you', 'Sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you', 'Sending or showing sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made you feel offended', 'Someone made you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes.'

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(p. 99)

Figure 6.7: Cyberharassment since the age of 15, by EU Member State (%)^a



Note: ^a Out of all women excluding cases where the answer to the questions on cyberharassment was "not applicable" (n = 35,918; 6,084 respondents answered "not applicable" on both items, information on age was missing for 98 cases).
 Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(p. 105)

Table 7.1: Childhood experience of any violence before the age of 15, by adult perpetrators (%)^{ab}

EU Member State	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Any physical or sexual violence	Psychological violence by a family member	Any physical, sexual or psychological violence
AT	27	5	30	9	31
BE	14	14	25	11	30
BG	28	3	29	5	30
CY	10	4	12	5	15
CZ	30	3	32	8	34
DE	37	13	42	13	44
DK	36	13	42	12	46
EE	43	10	48	9	50
EL	20	5	23	7	25
ES	21	11	28	6	30
FI	46	11	51	10	53
FR	33	20	44	14	47
HR	28	2	30	5	31
HU	20	5	24	8	27
IE	21	9	26	5	27
IT	25	11	31	9	33
LT	15	6	18	8	20
LU	35	15	43	13	44
LV	30	7	33	8	34
MT	16	10	21	4	23
NL	16	20	30	14	35
PL	14	4	17	5	18
PT	24	3	25	5	27
RO	23	(1)	23	4	24
SE	33	15	41	12	44
SI	8	6	12	7	16
SK	33	4	34	8	36
UK	25	18	36	11	40
EU-28	27	12	33	10	35

Notes: a Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable, so observations based on fewer than 30 responses are put in brackets and observations based on fewer than 5 responses are suppressed (denoted with '-').

b Multiple response possible; at least one incident of physical or sexual or psychological violence occurred (N = 42,002).

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey dataset, 2012

(p. 123)

Access to data protection remedies in EU Member States (January 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-access-data-protection-remedies_en.pdf

“The powers of non-judicial bodies to address data protection violations vary across the EU Member States. Often people can seek remedy via an ombudsman, such as in the Czech Republic, **Italy** and the Netherlands. [...] In **Italy**, the ombudsman for administrative acts of municipal, provincial and regional authorities can order that access to data be denied, either temporarily or permanently.” (p. 20)

“A number of EU Member States impose a time limit on proceedings for DPA redress mechanisms. [...] In **Italy**, a decision must be provided within 60 days from the date of the complaint is filed, unless a further extension of 40 days is granted, which would then lead to a maximum duration of 100 days.” (p. 38)

“In **Italy**, representatives of the DPA consider the complaint proceedings to be very fast and flexible.” (p. 39)

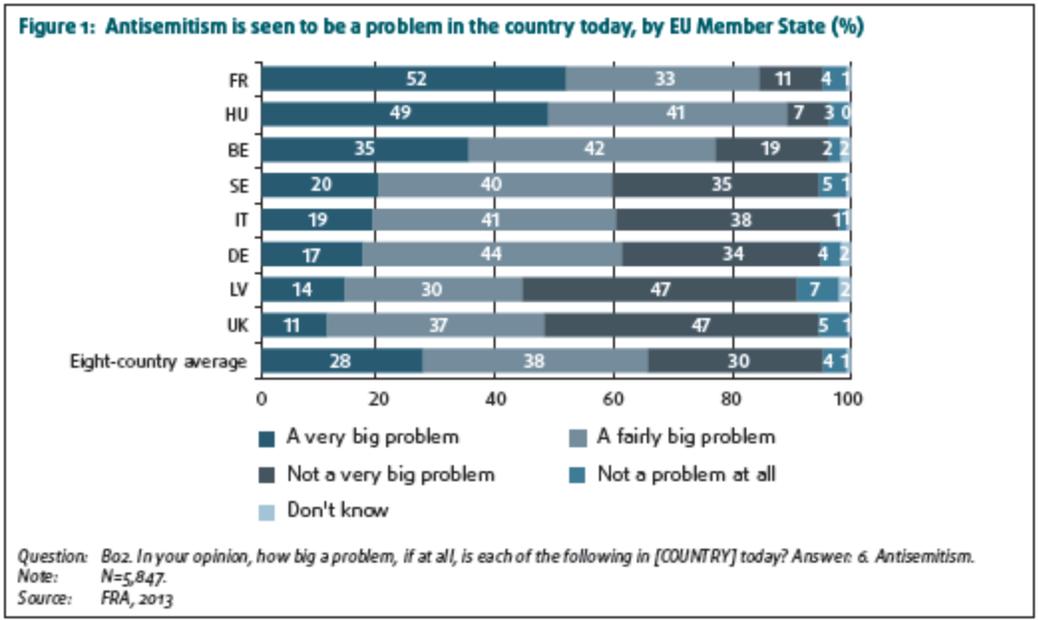
“In most of the 16 EU Member States researched, costs and financial risk were among the major concerns individuals had when deciding to initiate or continue their case (Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, **Italy**, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain).” (p. 39)

“Respondents in Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, **Italy**, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom all noted that there were only a few lawyers who were specialised in data protection. [...] In **Italy**, lawyers are allocated by a computer that randomly selects a lawyer from a list, without considering whether he or she has any knowledge or expertise. This results in complainants being represented by lawyers who are not perceived as well-versed in the intricacies of this area of law.” (pp. 42 and 43)

“Some of the intermediaries expressed a negative opinion of the national DPAs (noted in Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, **Italy** and the Netherlands). The main criticisms were related to the DPA’s communication and publicity; the effectiveness of its work; the perception that the authority was undertaking too many different roles; that it was understaffed; and that it was a ‘watchdog without teeth’.” (p. 48)

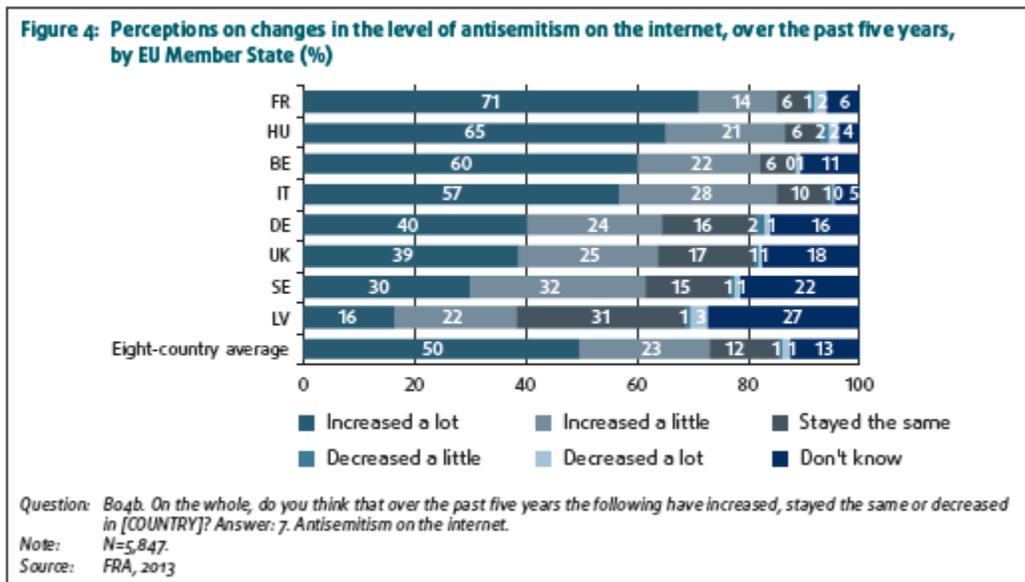
Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States: experiences and perceptions of antisemitism (November 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2013-discrimination-hate-crime-against-jews-eu-member-states_en.pdf



(p. 16)

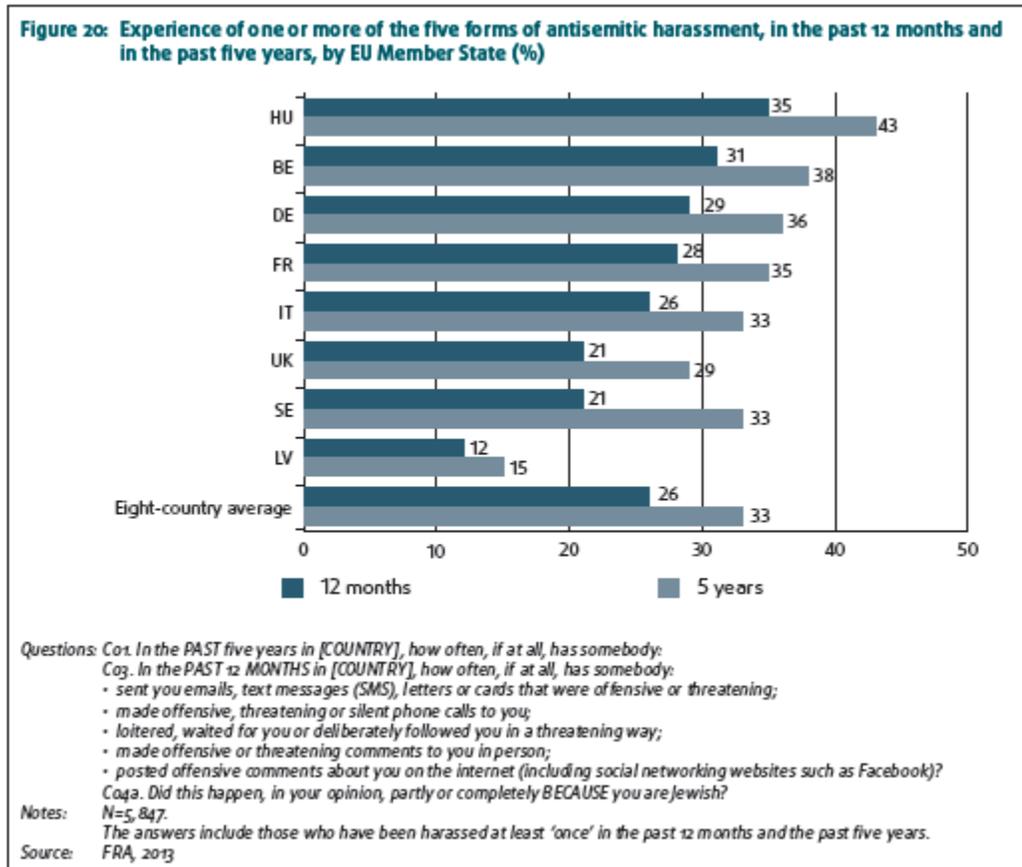
“Respondents in Hungary and **Italy** alone considered government corruption to be among the top three problems in the country where they live (94 % of respondents voiced this opinion in both countries).” (p. 16)



(p. 20)

“More than 80 % of the respondents living in Belgium, France, Hungary and **Italy** are concerned by the level of anti-Semitism on the internet which they say has increased either a lot or a little.” (p. 20)

“The survey also asked respondents if they felt that they were held accountable for Israeli government actions. The majority of respondents in Belgium, **Italy** and France (around 60 %) said that people in the country blame or accuse them for anything done by the Israeli government, ‘frequently’ or ‘all the time’.” (p. 39)



(p. 44)

Legal capacity of persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with mental health problems (July 2013)

<http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/legal-capacity-intellectual-disabilities-mental-health-problems.pdf>

“When it comes to civil court judgments, some EU Member States deliver a single combined judgment on the loss of legal capacity and the adoption of a protective measure, while others issue two separate decisions, one on the loss and another on the protective measure. In **Italy**, **Greece** and **Slovenia** the court delivers a single judgment, deciding that the person’s legal capacity is restricted and that he or she will be placed under a protective measure. **Italy** assesses in parallel the question of incapacity and the need to institute a guardianship measure, or to appoint a representative. The same judgment both

deprives the person of legal capacity and determines that a guardian will be responsible from then on for the person's decisions." (p. 33)

"About half of EU Member States explicitly provide in their national legal frameworks for the person concerned to request a restriction of his or her legal capacity. This is the case in **Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**." (p. 35)

"In **France**, the person placed under guardianship can choose the person or body that will implement the protection measures. The legislative frameworks of **Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania** and the **Netherlands** explicitly mention the need to consult with the person concerned." (p. 36)

"The Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation CM/Rec(2009)11 introduces an anticipatory measure, or 'advance directive', thus promoting the "self-determination of capable adults in the event of their future incapacity". An 'advance directive' enables adults to express their wishes about issues that could arise in the future, such as designating a future guardian. **Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Spain** and the **United Kingdom** (England and Wales) have such provisions." (p. 36)

"In a few other EU Member States, the judge has discretion whether to appoint a guardian for a specific or an indefinite period of time. This is the case, for example, in **Finland, Italy** and the **United Kingdom (Scotland)**. Section 58 (4) of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 states that "the sheriff [the judge] will normally appoint a guardian for 3 years, but has discretion to vary this, including making the appointment indefinite." (p. 38)

"FRA research shows that the person under guardianship can appeal the decision affecting his or her legal capacity in many EU Member States, for example **Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**. In those Member States, the person under guardianship, as well as other persons 'involved' in the procedure, can also appeal the deprivation of legal capacity. This includes relatives of the person placed under guardianship, the guardian and/or a state authority, such as a public prosecutor." (p. 39)

Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2012 (June 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/annual-report-2012_en.pdf

Focus: The European Union as a Community of values: safeguarding fundamental rights in times of crisis

"To name but a few examples, in the last few years, the EU witnessed anti-Roma demonstrations in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia; violent attacks against Roma in Greece, Hungary, **Italy** and Slovakia; violent attacks against migrants in Germany, Greece and **Italy**; murders motivated by racism and xenophobia in Germany, Greece and **Italy**; anti-Muslim attacks in several EU Member States; and continued manifestations of anti-Semitism." (p. 21)

“Four years later, it was **Italy**’s turn to become a potential target of sanctions under Article 7 of the TEU. In contrast to the Austrian crisis, the allegations against then Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi were not speculative and pre-emptive in nature; they referred to matters that had already occurred, including issues of media pluralism and interference with individual media. Here, the European Parliament stressed “its deep concern in relation to the non-application of the law and the non-implementation of judgments of the Constitutional Court, in violation of the principle of legality and the rule of law, and at the incapacity to reform the audiovisual sector, as a result of which the right of its citizens to pluralist information has been considerably weakened for decades; a right which is also recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights”.” (p. 25)

1 Asylum, immigration and integration

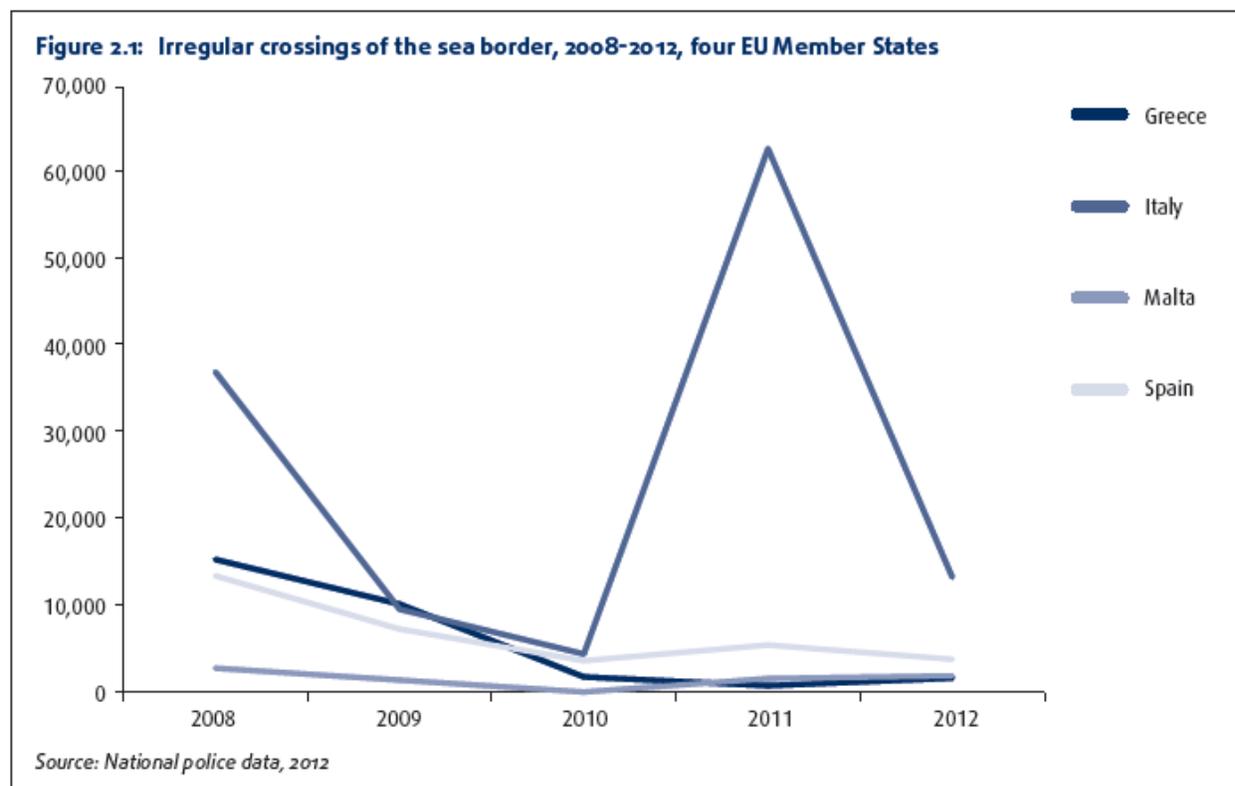
1.3. Immigration and return

“In some Member States, there are no specific rules for family members of Blue Card holders and the same procedures apply as for other third-country nationals under the Family Reunification Directive (for example, **Italy** or Poland.” (p. 47)

1.3.4. Forced return monitoring

“Six EU Member States – Bulgaria, France, Greece, **Italy**, Slovenia and Spain – have no effective monitoring system [...] “. (p. 55)

2 Border control and visa policy



(p. 80)

“At airports in at least eight Member States (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, **Italy**, Lithuania, Poland and Romania) alternative systems do not appear to exist if carriers fail to comply with their obligation to take care of passengers’ basic needs. Destitute passengers depend on ad hoc solutions or do not receive food and water at all while in transit, unless they are detained. [...] At Fiumicino airport in Rome, **Italy**, for example, passengers said that they did not get food regularly while awaiting the outcome of further checks. Meal vouchers for sandwiches and a beverage were distributed but not to all persons who were entitled to receive them.” (p. 83)

4 Rights of the child and protection of children

“**Italy** ratified the Lanzarote Convention on 19 September 2012 with a law that provides for increased penalties for perpetrators of domestic violence. The law also introduces a new provision concerning female genital mutilation (FGM); if a child’s parents or guardian perpetrates this crime it can lead to loss of custody.” (p. 122)

5 Equality and non-discrimination

“EU Member States also continued to sign and ratify existing international conventions with an equality dimension in 2012. Six additional Member States, namely Belgium, **Italy**, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom, signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).” (p. 140)

“In **Italy**, higher courts are taking a proactive role in filling the gaps in the existing legal framework and in prompting the legislature to remedy the lack of provisions on legal recognition of same-sex couples.” (p. 157)

“In **Italy**, the Supreme Court ruled that the mere existence of provisions criminalising homosexual acts constitutes a deprivation of the fundamental right to respect for private life.” (p. 158)

6 Racism and ethnic discrimination

Table 6.7: Status of official data collection on racist, anti-Roma, antisemitic, Islamophobic/anti-Muslim and (right-wing) extremist crime in EU Member States, December 2012

Limited data available	Good data available	Comprehensive data available
Bulgaria	Austria	Finland
Cyprus	Belgium	Netherlands
Estonia	Czech Republic	Sweden
Greece	Denmark	United Kingdom
Hungary	Germany	
Italy	France	
Latvia	Ireland	
Luxembourg	Lithuania	
Malta	Poland	
Portugal	Slovakia	
Romania	Spain	
Slovenia		
	Croatia	

Source: FRA, 2012

(p.188)

8 Access to efficient and independent justice

“To reduce its length of proceedings, **Italy** is limiting appeals in civil proceedings by restricting the types of legal actions that can be referred to its supreme court, the Court of Cassation. Italy also revised the Pinto act – which was originally introduced to address the systemic delays from length of proceedings issues – particularly as regards a reasonable trial duration, beyond which the right to compensation arises.” (p. 240)

“Several EU Member States, including Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, **Italy**, Poland and Slovakia created web portals and other web tools in 2012 to raise legal awareness and educate the public, providing easily accessible and barrier-free information on the functioning of court proceedings, downloadable forms and relevant case law.” (p. 245)

9 Rights of crime victims

“Courts in Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, **Italy**, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden can issue rapid injunctions to expel perpetrators and ensure non-contact, or prosecutors can issue interim protection orders.” (p. 265)

10 EU Member States and international obligations

“In 2012 the highest number of leading pending cases with execution times longer than five years was in **Italy**, which also had the highest amount of just satisfaction awarded, at almost €120,000,000, up from €8,000,000 in 2011.” (p. 290)

Fundamental rights at Europe’s southern sea borders (March 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fundamental-rights-europes-southern-sea-borders-jul-13_en.pdf

“Upon arrival, some individuals are speedily returned to the country of departure through a simplified procedure. During the time the FRA carried out its research project, this was primarily the case for Moroccan, Tunisian and Egyptian nationals returned from **Italy** or Spain.” (p. 15)

Table 1: Third-country national arrivals by sea, 2001–2012, four EU Member States

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EL	6,864	3,926	2,439	3,047	3,371	3,456	9,240	15,314	10,165	1,765	757	1,627
ES	18,517	16,670	19,176	15,675	11,781	39,180	18,656	13,424	7,285	3,632	5,443	3,798
IT	20,143	23,719	14,331	13,635	22,939	22,016	20,165	36,951	9,573	4,406	62,692	13,267
MT	57	1,686	502	1,388	1,822	1,780	1,702	2,775	1,397	28	1,579	1,890

Notes: The table includes spontaneous arrivals as well as persons rescued at sea. Figure 3 provides a graphic illustration of these figures. EU Member State country codes: EL, Greece; ES, Spain; IT, Italy; and MT, Malta.

Source: National police data, 2012

Table 1: Third-country national arrivals by sea, 2001–2012, four EU Member States (p. 21)

“There is broad consensus about the risks of transferring migrants, particularly if done on rough seas, at night or when passengers get scared and start moving which might overturn the boat. Interviewees in Greece, **Italy** and Spain mentioned a number of tragic incidents that not only underlined the danger of such rescue operations but also the traumatising effect this can have on rescue teams.” (p. 34)

“In **Italy** and Malta, fishermen are under an obligation to report boats in distress to the authorities and await their instructions, which is normally to wait by the boat until rescuers arrive. Migrants recounted experiences of fishing vessels from both countries ignoring them.” (p. 35)

“Push backs, however, have been most hotly debated in **Italy**. In 2009, Italian authorities intercepted 777 migrants in nine operations in international waters and returned them to Libya or Algeria. Some of the migrants were minors.” (p. 47)

“In **Italy**, a project was set up in 2006 to respond to the humanitarian and protection needs of migrants arriving by sea in Lampedusa. The Praesidium project has since been extended to other arrival locations, although not to all.” (p. 72)

“Cooperation between law enforcement and humanitarian actors from civil society has not always been smooth. Most observers agreed in general that in places with significant numbers of arrivals, such as the Canary Islands and Lampedusa, considerable improvements in the management of landing and referral processes have been made. In **Italy**, the readiness to collaborate with civil society actors temporarily decreased when the number of arrivals declined following the push backs to Libya in 2009.” (p. 74)

“Greece, **Italy** and Spain have created special facilities to host newly arrived migrants near the main points of arrival. These are intended only for short-term stays, although in practice migrants’ onward movement has not always been swift, as the over-crowding at Lampedusa in March 2011 illustrated (see Section 6.4).” (p. 80)

“In **Italy** and Malta, NGOs also provide legal assistance and counselling, although the extent to which this is done in Italy varies from one centre to another. While in Lampedusa a number of international organisations and NGOs provide different forms of counselling and assistance under the Praesidium project, in other locations, they have not been systematically granted access to newly arrived migrants (see Chapter section 8.2 for details on an example in Pozzallo in 2010).” (p. 83)

“In **Italy**, however, serious delays in transfers were noted in Italy from February to April 2011, leading to a situation of unauthorised deprivation of liberty as described under 6.3. [...] In **Italy**, delays in transferring children from Lampedusa were observed in early 2011. NGOs were trying to identify suitable facilities based on their knowledge and networks, but sometimes, according to Save the Children, air companies would refuse to transfer minors because they did not have permission to travel from a legal guardian. Only subsequently did the Protezione Civile provide reception places on the mainland.” (p. 84)

“**Italy** has expended considerable effort to provide information to newly arrived migrants through a collaborative approach among various agencies in the context of the Praesidium project. In Lampedusa, migrants are generally provided with information after they are brought to the temporary reception facility. In 2011, during the field research for this publication, Praesidium partners could also assist migrants while the police carried out interviews on the pier in Lampedusa.” (p. 90)

“In **Italy**, depending on the time available on the pier, some information on asylum may be provided to newly arrived individuals, although various civil society organisations observed difficulties in this regard concerning Tunisians arriving in Lampedusa after 5 April 2011.” (p. 91)

“Third, individuals channelled into fast-track return procedures in **Italy** were kept in temporary sub-standard facilities. In 2011, three temporary expulsion centres were created for individuals who were going to be returned in an accelerated manner. When not directly removed from Lampedusa, Tunisians were transferred to one of these temporary expulsion centres. For this research, one of these centres was visited, Kinisia in Sicily, and found to be inadequate for hosting migrants; migrants were hosted in tents under the hot sun. The centre lacked basic services, such as proper toilets, hot water or recreational services. In order to prevent escape attempts, containers were stacked up to act as a fence, which limited air flow into the centre. For security reasons, migrants were not allowed to have lighters, shoes with laces or razor blades, and mirrors were removed from the baths. Self-harm was common. Food was served through a small opening in the fence, which forced migrants to crowd each other to receive it. Migrants reported instances of ill-treatment and unmotivated night inspections. Many resorted to drugs against anxiety and depression. Kinisia and the other two temporary expulsion centres have since been closed. [...] Another issue which emerged in **Italy** concerns the late notification of the migrant of a forced return measure. Migrants are not notified of a delayed rejection at the border and of expulsion decisions before the start of the removal operation, according to independent legal experts in Lampedusa and in other temporary expulsion centres. In some cases, the written measure would only be delivered to the migrant when boarding the airplane. This delay, which was probably motivated by public order concerns, effectively deprived migrants of the possibility to seek a review and a possible suspension of the removal.” (p. 102)

Inequalities and multiple discrimination in access to and quality of healthcare (March 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inequalities-discrimination-healthcare_en.pdf

“However, the fourth ground, age, is not covered in regard to healthcare in **Italy** and Sweden, which means that in these EU Member States a claim for discrimination in healthcare on the ground of age cannot be made.” (p. 7)

“In the Czech Republic and **Italy** the right to an explanation appropriate to the patients’ capacity of understanding is enshrined only in non-binding code, while the other three countries included in the research provide for it in legally binding provisions.” (p. 27)

“In the Czech Republic and **Italy**, for example, foreign-born persons are more likely to report being in good health than the total population, with the gap between foreign born in good health and the total population at 12 and four percentage points, respectively.” (p. 34)

“In **Italy** seven times more Roma than non-Roma report limitations in daily activities due to health, while the differences are also elevated in the Czech Republic.” (p. 36)

“Migrant mortality rates are: higher than the general population in Sweden and in the Czech Republic among the Roma population; similar in Austria; and lower in **Italy**.” (p. 39)

“When focusing on the national situation in EU Member States, North Africans in **Italy** emerge as the most discriminated against group with one in four indicating at least one incident of discrimination in the last 12 months. [...] In comparison, for North Africans in Italy, perceived discrimination by healthcare personnel is higher among men (26 %) than women (20 %) and also higher for people aged 16–39 years than for those over 40.” (p. 44)

“Women in Austria, the Czech Republic and **Italy** recounted how the lack of translation services prevented them from asking questions when giving birth.” (p. 48)

“In **Italy**, the use of intra-community communication channels emerged as an ‘organising principle’ in relation to the flow of migrants through the healthcare service, resulting in an informal, ‘parallel’ healthcare service within the national system. Immigrants often access the healthcare system through specific immigrant health offices created inside Local Health Units (Aziende Sanitarie Locali, ASL) and through some voluntary centres that deliver health services specifically for immigrants. Migrants appear to use these ‘migrant-friendly’ services because they are more likely to be staffed by professionals with advanced language skills.” (p. 51)

“In **Italy**, professionals and representatives of advocacy groups working with migrants reported that the task of providing information to migrants is implicitly delegated to the non-profit sector and informal networks. These networks may, however, transmit false information and make it difficult for migrants to receive assistance discretely, thus keeping them in a situation of dependence. Health professionals believe that routine attempts to improve this situation have been inadequate and that no concerted attempt has been made to provide accessible information.” (p. 52)

“In **Italy**, healthcare fees or insurance for consultations, tests and medications emerged as a relevant barrier, as well as the cost of private healthcare, due to lengthy waiting lists or the absence of public services. Other barriers mentioned were the cost of medications, equipment and devices which public schemes do not cover.” (p. 54)

“In **Italy**, migrant women’s ability to access cost-free ultrasound scans during pregnancy can be undermined by the booking procedures for such scans, one gynaecologist said. Ultrasound scans during pregnancy are free of charge when booked within a certain time limit, but if a woman seeks advice or treatment at a later stage, she may have to pay privately. Because migrant women typically have a non-medicalised approach to pregnancy, they tend to start antenatal care later.” (p. 56)

“In terms of physical accessibility, research findings showed that hospitals and particularly local doctors’ surgeries in Austria, the Czech Republic and **Italy** were often not fully accessible for persons with certain impairments, such as wheelchair users and those with sensory impairments.” (p. 57)

“In more general terms, interviews in the Czech Republic and **Italy** indicate that the priority assigned to medical cases and their position in waiting lists, as well as the quality of communication and treatment, is linked to socio-economic status and the quality of social networks to which one has access, both in and outside the health service.” (p. 66)

Access to justice in cases of discrimination in the EU – Steps to further equality (December 2012)

<http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2012-access-to-justice-social.pdf>

1.2.4. **Italy**: Country overview (pp. 27 – 29)

“In Belgium, **Italy** and the United Kingdom, representatives of equality bodies frequently suggested revising legislation to reduce complexity. With respect to French and Italian legislation, the representatives thought that the concept of discrimination itself was in need of clarification. [...] Italy has different procedures for the ground of sex than for other grounds of discrimination, making cases of multiple discrimination highly complex. Interviewees said it was particularly difficult to identify the responsible body in cases of multiple discrimination.” (p. 38)

“Intermediaries often criticised low compensation payments awarded after procedures, also when seen as a quantitative criterion in determining the quality of the outcome of a procedure (Austria, Bulgaria, France and Italy). Intermediaries in Austria, Finland and Italy said that compensation payments were too low and therefore not dissuasive.” (p. 46)

EU-MIDIS Data in Focus Report 6: Minorities as Victims of Crime (November 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2012-eu-midis-dif6_0.pdf

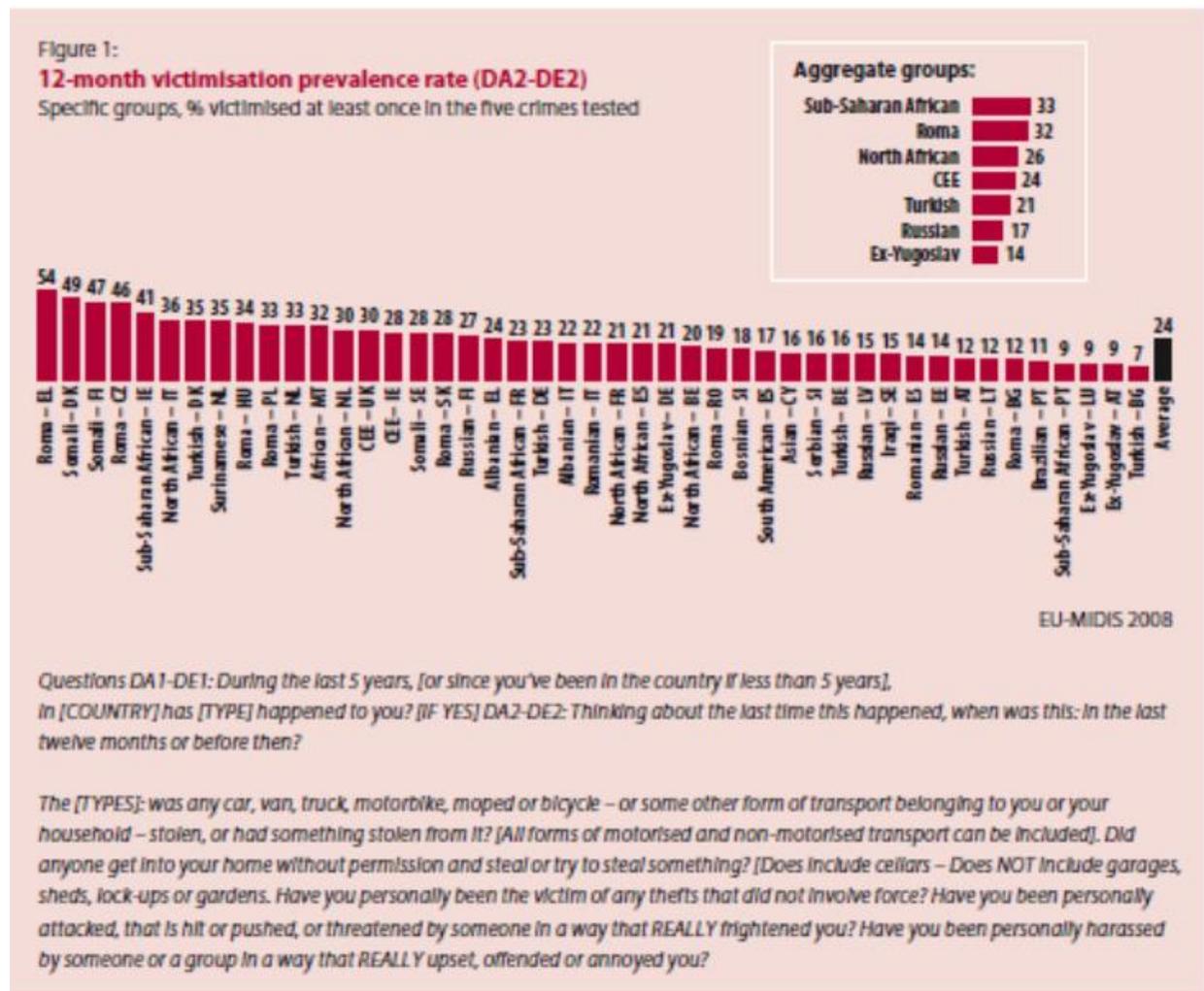


Figure 1, “12-month victimisation prevalence rate” (p. 8)

“The results allow not only for a comparison of victimisation rates within aggregate groups but also within EU Member States where two or more different groups were interviewed. In Italy, for example,

the 12-month average victimisation rates were 36 % for North Africans and 22 % for Romanians, while in Spain the rates were 21 % for North Africans and 14 % for Romanians.” (p. 9)

“Roma and Sub-Saharan African respondents dominate the list of the 10 groups most affected by serious harassment. The only others who also make the ‘top 10’ list are North Africans in **Italy** and Turkish interviewees in Denmark.” (p. 10)

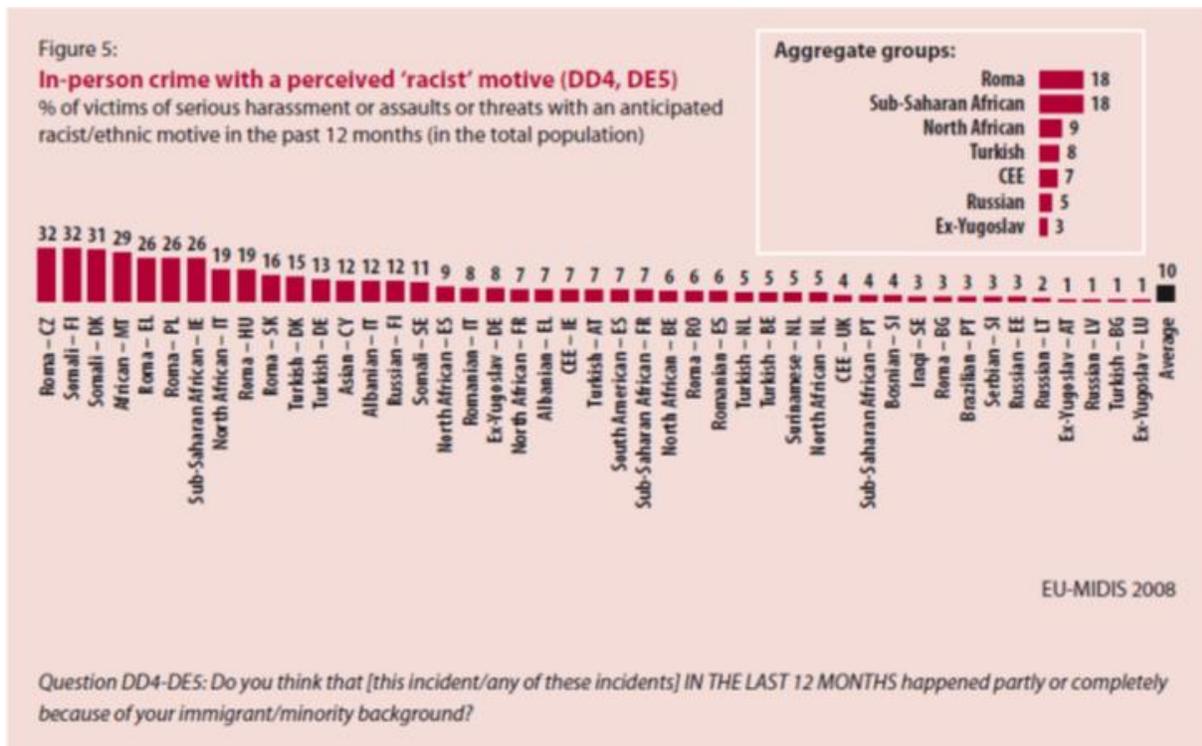


Figure 5, “In-person crime with a perceived ‘racist’ motive” (p. 11)

“In **Italy**, the majority experienced a rate of victimisation of 3.2 % while North Africans registered 18.6 %, Romanians 13.4 % and Albanians 9.3 %.” (p. 15)

Making hate crime visible in the European Union: acknowledging victims' rights (November 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2012_hate-crime.pdf

“A much larger group – Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Sweden – opted instead to make racist and xenophobic motivation an aggravating circumstance, sometimes in addition to qualified criminal law definitions.” (p. 27)

“Thirteen EU Member States can be said to operate limited data collection mechanisms pertaining to hate crime: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.” (p. 36)

“The Observatory for security against discriminatory acts (Osservatorio per la sicurezza contro gli atti discriminatori, Oscad) established in **Italy** in September 2010 allows for the official monitoring of discriminatory acts against minorities motivated by ethnic or racial origin. Oscad is housed at the Department of Public Security within the Ministry of Interior and works under the authority of the Central Direction of the Criminal Police. Among other activities, Oscad determines whether discriminatory acts against minorities motivated by ethnic origin can be prosecuted as criminal offences.” (p. 37)

Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2011 (June 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/2211-FRA-2012_Annual-Report-2011_EN.pdf

Focus: Bringing rights to life: the fundamental rights landscape of the European Union

“Under EU law, in the area of non-discrimination and gender equality, all Member States have an obligation to establish and have, in fact, established, national equality bodies responsible for promoting equal treatment in the areas of racial or ethnic equality and gender equality. [...] In some countries, the existence of such bodies pre-dates EU legislation (such as Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom), while others have established new bodies (such as in France, Germany, **Italy** and Spain) or expanded the mandates of existing bodies (such as in Cyprus, Greece or Latvia).” (p. 14)

1 Asylum, immigration and integration

1.1.3 Regular deadlines for appeal

“Seven EU Member States gave one month as the timeframe between the notification of a negative decision and the deadline by which applicants must lodge an appeal. Three countries (Belgium, **Italy**, and the United Kingdom) set shorter timelines for applicants in detention. Such short timelines can be challenging for detained applicants seeking a review of the asylum decision, as they typically face greater than average difficulties in accessing information, legal aid and language assistance.” (p. 42)

“In **Italy**, appeals submitted by applicants apprehended when entering or staying in the territory in an irregular manner do not prevent the enforcement of the removal order, which must be requested separately and is granted on a case-by-case basis.” (p. 42)

1.2.4. Forced return monitoring

“At least 13 Member States bound by the directive had not established an effective monitoring system by the end of 2011. This includes countries: with no monitoring system yet in place (Cyprus, France, **Italy**, Malta, Poland and Slovenia) [...]” (p. 51)

[Migrant integration]

1.3.2. Education

“Access to pre-school education and to educational grants and scholarships for third-country nationals and EU citizens in some municipalities in Italy are hindered by restrictive residence requirements imposed by local authorities. For some municipalities a residence permit and registration in the municipal registry of residents is required. In other municipalities a minimum number of years of residence is also required before social services can be accessed (up to 15 years in some regions), which has acted as a barrier even for long-term stay migrants.” (p. 56)

1.3.4. Housing

“The President of the Veneto region in **Italy** proposed a bill – yet to be adopted – requiring that migrants should have resided in the region for 15 years before they can access local social services, including access to public housing and rental subsidies. If they are to be registered in the municipal registry of residents (iscrizione anagrafica), migrants are required to meet ‘specific housing standards’ not asked of Italian citizens. One requirement is certification from a municipality or local health unit that the accommodation is of a minimum area of habitable space relative to the number of residents. As social services are usually granted on the basis of this registration, third-country nationals who are not able to comply with these standards could be excluded from access to social housing and rent subsidies. The National Office Against Racial Discrimination (Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali, UNAR) issued an opinion stating that requiring Italian citizenship or many years of residence for access to public services consists of discrimination on the ground of the status of citizenship. In April 2011 the European Commission began infringement proceedings against Italy with regard to laws in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region that make access to public housing dependent on the number of years of residence or which in

other ways give preferential treatment to Italian citizens compared to third-country nationals who are long-term residents under Directive 2003/109/EC.”

2 Border control and visa policy

2.1.1. Emergencies at the EU's external borders

“In the wake of the Arab Spring, **Italy** and Malta received a large number of arrivals over a short period of time. In 2011, nearly 63,000 persons crossed the Mediterranean as a result of the Tunisian revolution and the war in Libya, according to Frontex information provided to the FRA. [...] Disagreement among EU Member States on the nearest safe port delayed the disembarkation of rescued migrants. In July, more than 100 migrants were stranded on a vessel under NATO command for several days, due to a disagreement between **Italy**, Malta and Spain over where to take the migrants.” (p. 75)

5 Equality and non-discrimination

5.2.1. Overview of the situation in 2011

“Equality bodies in six other EU Member States (Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, **Italy**, Poland, Romania) do not collect data on multiple discrimination, although legislation on multiple discrimination is in place in these Member States.” (p. 127)

5.4.1. Discrimination and violence against LGBT persons

“Some EU Member States increased efforts to collect data on the situation of LGBT persons. For example, the national statistical offices in the Czech Republic and in **Italy** began gathering data on same-sex households as part of their national censuses.” (p. 133)

5.5.2. Legal developments relevant to discrimination against persons with disabilities at the level of Member States

“The European Commission brought legal proceedings against **Italy** in June 2011 for having incorrectly transposed Article 5 of the Employment Equality Directive. According to the Commission, Italian law fails to place all employers under an obligation to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.” (p. 138)

6 Racism and ethnic discrimination

6.1. Notable incidents of racist abuse in EU Member States

“In December in Turin, **Italy**, a 16-year old girl reported she had been raped by a Roma person. After a general demonstration against criminality, organised by some inhabitants of the area where the girl lived, a group of local demonstrators marched to the Continassa Roma camp, setting it on fire. Although no one died, the camp was devastated and its inhabitants lost their belongings. The girl later admitted that she had not been sexually assaulted: she had invented the story to hide from her parents an intimate relationship with her Italian boyfriend. Just days after the Turin incident, a second major episode of racist violence erupted, this time in Florence, **Italy**. A sympathiser of an organisation with neo-fascist leanings, CasaPound, killed two Senegalese nationals and seriously injured three others. Civil society organisations and some local authorities organised a large demonstration of solidarity in Florence on 17 December and the President of the Republic called for collective action to stop racist violence and crimes. After the murder, however, several messages were published online in support of the killer. The authorities launched investigations to identify and prosecute the authors of these statements.” (p. 156)

7 Participation of EU citizens in the Union’s democratic functioning

7.1.2. The right to vote: national-level trends

“In order to facilitate actual voting, **Italy** offers financial allowances to voters travelling from their workplace, even if it is abroad, to their place of residence, where they are registered to vote.” (p. 185)

Involuntary placement and involuntary treatment of persons with mental health problems (June 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/involuntary-placement-and-involuntary-treatment-of-persons-with-mental-health-problems_en.pdf

“In a small group of EU Member States, the need for therapeutic treatment of the person, combined with a mental health problem, could justify involuntary placement. Legislation in these countries does not list the criteria of presenting a danger to oneself or others as a condition for involuntary placement. This is the case in **Italy** and Spain. In **Italy**, compulsory admission is possible only if: the patient requires urgent psychiatric care due to his/her mental health condition; the patient refuses to comply with any appropriate psychiatric treatment; and effective, focused, therapeutic interventions are possible only in a psychiatric in-patient facility. The danger of harm to oneself or others is not a direct requirement: accordingly, no classification of danger in regard to risk levels or thresholds is mentioned.” (p. 32)

“In **Italy**, where the mayor decides on involuntary placement, he/she also decides on the termination of compulsory medical treatment and its modification.” (p. 38)

“**Italian** law does not stipulate that the person needs to be heard. The hearing may take place before a guardianship judge and a tribunal, who are entitled to make any enquiry deemed necessary.” (p. 38)

The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States - Survey results at a glance (May 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/2099-FRA-2012-Roma-at-a-glance_EN.pdf

“At least 10 % of Roma children aged 7 to 15 in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, France and **Italy** are identified in the FRA survey as not attending school, meaning that they are either still in preschool, not yet in education, skipped the year, stopped school completely or are already working.” (p. 14)

“The surveys found important differences between the Roma and non-Roma surveyed in France, **Italy** and Portugal, where only about one out of 10 Roma aged 20 to 64 is reported as being in paid employment. This is in stark contrast to the non-Roma surveyed, who report much higher employment rates. These low employment rates of Roma require further investigation as several explanations for these findings are possible: it may, for example, be related to the varying extent of self-employment across the countries surveyed – about 20 % of the Roma surveyed in France, but also in Greece, and about 25 % in **Italy** said that they are self-employed.” (p. 16)

“In contrast, the average number of persons per room in Roma households ranges from 1.5 in Spain to more than 2.5 in Romania, Slovakia, Greece, Poland and **Italy**.” (p. 22)

“In all EU Member States, at least eight out of 10 of the Roma surveyed are at risk of poverty with the highest levels reported in Portugal, **Italy** and France. [...] The differences between Roma and non-Roma are more pronounced in France and in **Italy**, where the proportion of Roma living in households at risk of poverty is more than twice as high as for the non-Roma.” (p. 25)

The Racial Equality Directive: application and challenges (January 2012)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1916-FRA-RED-synthesis-report_EN.pdf

“Some questions have also been raised regarding the independence of equality bodies from central government. [...] One or more of these concerns were expressed in relation to **Italy**, Malta, Hungary, Slovenia and Spain. While these issues may not affect the independence of the equality bodies in practice, they may give rise to unfavourable perceptions, affecting the confidence of victims to approach them.” (p. 12)

“In many Member States NGOs were able to provide legal representation or initiate court proceedings either in the name of the victim or on their own behalf. NGOs were able to bring cases to court without the consent of the victim in certain circumstances (such as for ‘class actions’), for example in Bulgaria, Hungary, **Italy** and the Slovak Republic.” (p. 14)

Fundamental rights of migrants in an irregular situation in the European Union (November 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1827-FRA_2011_Migrants_in_an_irregular_situation_EN.pdf

“In some EU Member States these persons are not protected from being arbitrarily re-arrested and detained. In **Italy**, the law provides that when, the removal or the order of accompaniment to the border cannot be carried out for practical reasons, the individual is kept in a detention centre for 30 days, which can be renewed for additional 30- and 60-day periods, for a total of up to six months and exceptionally 18 months. After release, the person is ordered to leave the country within seven days. If the order is not executed, the person can be rearrested up until the six- or 18-month period is reached.” (p. 35)

“Other pro-active, routine policing operations target places of accommodation. For example, in Greece, **Italy**, and France residences of large groups of migrants in an irregular situation have been targets of police operations. [...] On one occasion, the local police of the village of Coccaglio in Northern Italy were ordered to visit all immigrant households and check the residency status of foreign nationals.” (p. 41)

“According to responses to the civil society survey, NGOs consider the share of migrants in an irregular situation among the homeless population as rather high in Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark and **Italy**.” (p. 64)

“In Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia and the Netherlands, migrants in an irregular situation who have not been removed are not provided with either an authorisation to stay in the country or with accommodation.

[...] Finally, non-removed persons in **Italy** are granted no rights to housing with the exception of those granted a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds.” (p. 68)

“In the majority of EU Member States, as illustrated in Table 10, the right to education is provided to all children in the country, hence implicitly also to children staying irregularly. Legislation in Belgium, Spain, **Italy** and the Netherlands expressly mentions their right to primary and secondary education.” (p. 87)

The legal protection of persons with mental health problems under non-discrimination law (October 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1797-FRA-2011-Legal-protection-persons-mental-health-problems-report_EN.pdf

“In **Italy**, while the Legislative Decree 216/2003, which transposes the Employment Equality Directive, does not contain a reasonable accommodation clause, it has been argued that reasonable accommodation is provided for by measures in other pieces of legislation, such as Law No. 104/1992 and Law No. 68/1999. However, on 6 April 2011, the European Commission referred **Italy** to the Court of Justice of the European Union pointing out that Italy has not completely transposed Article 5 of the Employment Equality Directive. The European Commission considers that Italian law does not provide for a general rule of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in all aspects of employment.” (p. 26)

Migrants in an irregular situation: access to healthcare in 10 European Union Member States (October 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1925-FRA-2011-fundamental-rights-for-irregular-migrants-healthcare_EN.pdf

“In the remaining four countries, Belgium, **Italy**, France and Spain, migrants in an irregular situation may access healthcare beyond emergency care services if they fulfil specific conditions. In Belgium, France and Spain, they may access primary and secondary care, and specialist and inpatient treatment. In Italy, migrants are entitled to access secondary care, but access to a general practitioner is not granted.” (p. 7)

“In **Italy**, migrants in an irregular situation have access to preventive, urgent, and essential treatment of illness and care considered necessary for public health reasons (e.g. maternal care, treatment of infectious diseases).” (p. 15)

“In **Italy**, migrants in an irregular situation must state in written form that they cannot afford to pay for treatment in order to access ‘urgent’ or ‘essential’ care free of charge.” p. 18

“Full access to ante- and post-natal care is granted in only four of the 10 countries reviewed in this study, namely Belgium, France, **Italy** and Spain.” (p. 24)

“Early childhood immunisations are part of a basic healthcare package for children in many countries. FRA research showed that immunisations are provided cost-free in eight of the 10 countries studied, namely Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, Spain and Sweden.” (p. 26)

Migrants in an irregular situation employed in domestic work: Fundamental rights challenges for the European Union and its Member States (July 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/migrants_in_an_irregular_situation_employed_in_domestic_work_en.pdf

“As an illustration, in France, **Italy** and Spain specific legal regimes regulating domestic work exist, whereas in other countries domestic work is covered by general labour law. [...] In Italy, France and Spain the tasks involved are defined in terms of type of contract and remuneration. In Italy, for instance, the relevant national collective legal framework is very detailed, providing for eight different categories of domestic work.” (p. 21)

“Several migrants in Sweden, Ireland, Belgium, France, Spain, **Italy** and Greece reported being paid far less than the legal minimum salary. [...] On occasion employees agree with employers on a fixed remuneration before the work has been done, and eventually receive less than agreed upon. This was reported by migrants and NGOs in Ireland, Sweden, Italy and Germany. [...] Respondents in Spain, Belgium, Greece and **Italy** reported that sometimes illegal status becomes a tool for not paying the migrant in an irregular situation [...]” (p. 23)

“In contrast, Belgium, France, **Italy**, and Spain grant migrants in an irregular situation access beyond emergency health care, although specific conditions may need to be fulfilled.” (p. 24)

“In **Italy**, the collective agreement is very detailed and provides for eight different categories of domestic work. Hours of work per week and rest periods are specified. Maximum weekly hours are 54 hours for live-in and 40 hours for live-out domestic workers.” (p. 28)

“A number of interviewees in France, Germany, Ireland, **Italy** and Poland reported stress-related psychological or psychosomatic problems such as ulcers, anorexia, sleeplessness, nervousness, migraines and memory problems. These were caused by insults or bad treatment by their employers, and by a lack of privacy and long working hours in the case of live-in workers. [...] In France, Germany, Ireland and Italy clear legal provisions as regards the living conditions of live-in domestic workers are set forth in law. [...] Domestic workers in Greece, **Italy** and Hungary, gave testimony, respectively, of having slept on a living room sofa while family members watched television; sharing a small bedroom, sometimes among four domestic workers; or sleeping in the room of the children they looked after.” (p. 30)

“In some countries, notably France and Spain, domestic workers can only be dismissed with a valid reason, whereas in others, including Belgium, Germany, Ireland and **Italy** the employer can terminate the contract without having to provide valid reasons. [...] In other cases, migrants had a work accident or a health problem, for instance a severe pain in the back or knee, or a skin problem, and were no longer able to work. In the cases of respondents in Belgium, France and **Italy**, employers did not cover the cost of treatment and eventually dismissed the migrant.” (pp. 31 and 32)

Homophobia, transphobia and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity in the EU Member States (June 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1659-FRA-homophobia-synthesis-report-2011_EN.pdf

“In some Member States, public authorities have not been able or willing to ensure the safety of participants in LGBT demonstrations from attacks by counter-demonstrators. Within the past five years, attacks of this kind have occurred in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, **Italy**, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden. Such incidents were often accompanied by homophobic public statements or abusive speech. In several Member States (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Hungary,

Italy and Malta), calls for improving the rights of LGBT persons have invariably been met with negative responses from some politicians and representatives of religious institutions or groups.” (p. 17)

“Seven Member States (Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Spain) currently have no equality body covering sexual orientation discrimination.” (p. 22)

Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2010 (June 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1633-annual-report-2011_EN.pdf

“In its report on Selective Positive Initiatives – The Situation of Roma EU citizens moving to and settling in other EU Member States, the FRA identified promising initiatives of Roma integration at regional as well as local level in France, Italy and Spain. [...] However, the research found little evidence that public authorities in receiving countries had developed any concrete strategies or measures at grass roots level to integrate Roma EU citizens from other Member States. This reflects a general lack of policies and measures to raise awareness and promote free movement and residence.” (p. 14)

Access to justice in Europe: an overview of challenges and opportunities (March 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1520-report-access-to-justice_EN.pdf

“In Italy, the project known as Processo Civile Telematico (on-line Civil Trial) has been introduced in civil courts. This system aims to increase the availability of on-line services, building a two-way data and document interchange and application interoperability between all external users (such as lawyers and expert witnesses), all the courts’ internal users (such as clerks and judges) and all the public administrations involved in civil cases. The system is intended to enable lawyers, expert witnesses or other individuals concerned to create, digitally sign and transmit their own legal acts to the relevant court, receive notifications from the court at their certified e-mail addresses, get full access to the information and the electronic acts, regarding their own civil cases, with a wide range of search criteria, information retrieval functions and conceptual searches. Given the system’s complexity, however, the Processo Civile Telematico has so far been used only by a few district courts in Northern Italy (e.g. Milano, Monza, and Brescia).” (p. 22)

“NGOs are able to bring cases to court without the consent of the victim in certain circumstances (such as for ‘class actions’), for example in Bulgaria, Hungary, **Italy** and the Slovak Republic. [...] In **Italy** associations must first register with public authorities, but this process can be a lengthy process”. (pp. 39 and 40)

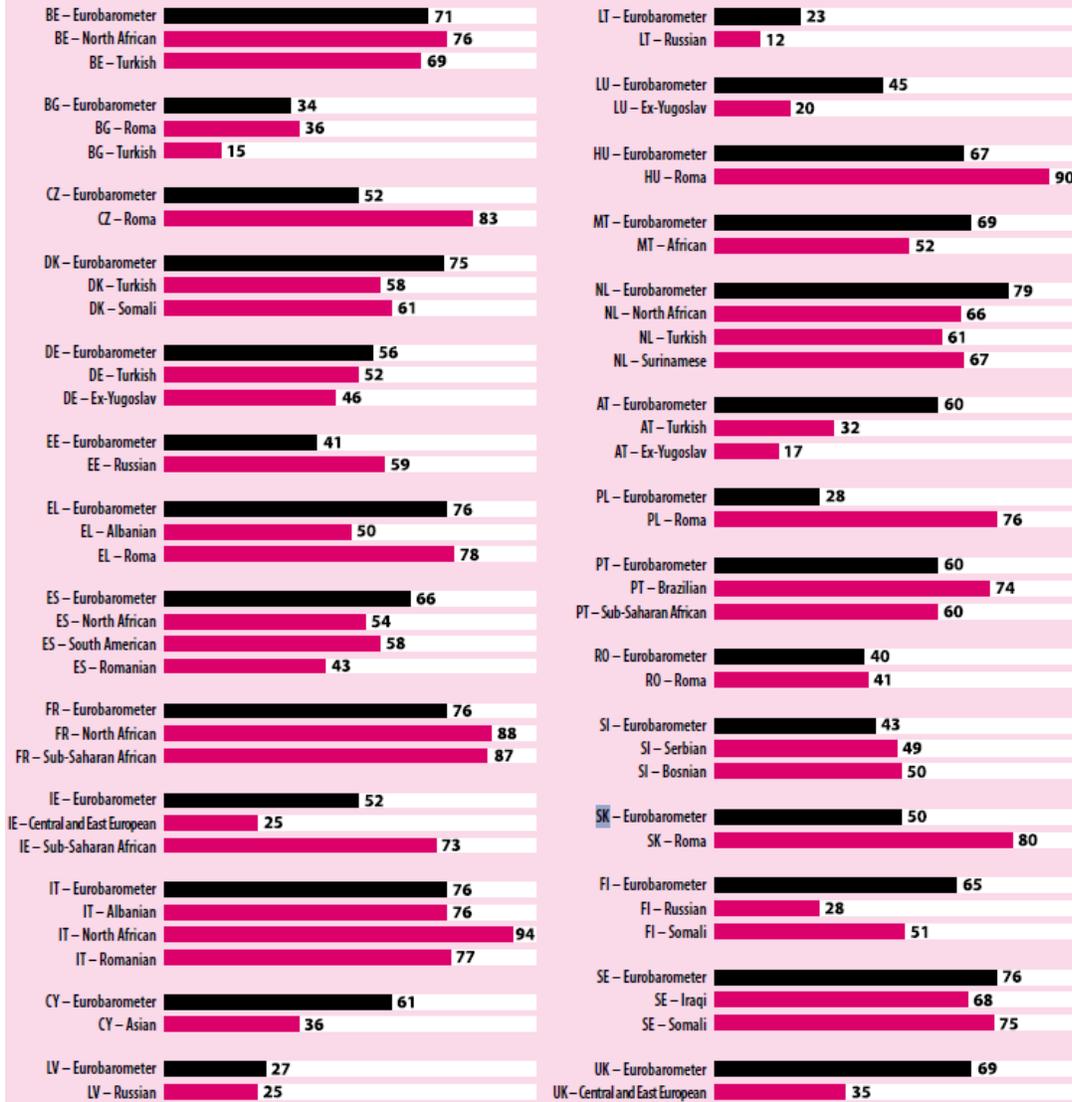
“In some Member States, administrative sanctions are possible in discrimination cases. One possible form of administrative sanction concerns public procurement: somebody who discriminates can be excluded from public procurement and, thus, from a possible source of business and revenue (for example, in France, **Italy** and Portugal).” (p. 57)

EU-MIDIS; Data in Focus Report 5: Multiple discrimination (February 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1454-EU_MIDIS_DiF5-multiple-discrimination_EN.pdf

Figure 2

Comparison of perception of discrimination based on ethnic or immigrant origin as being 'very' or 'fairly' widespread, EU-MIDIS and Special Eurobarometer 296, all survey respondents (%)

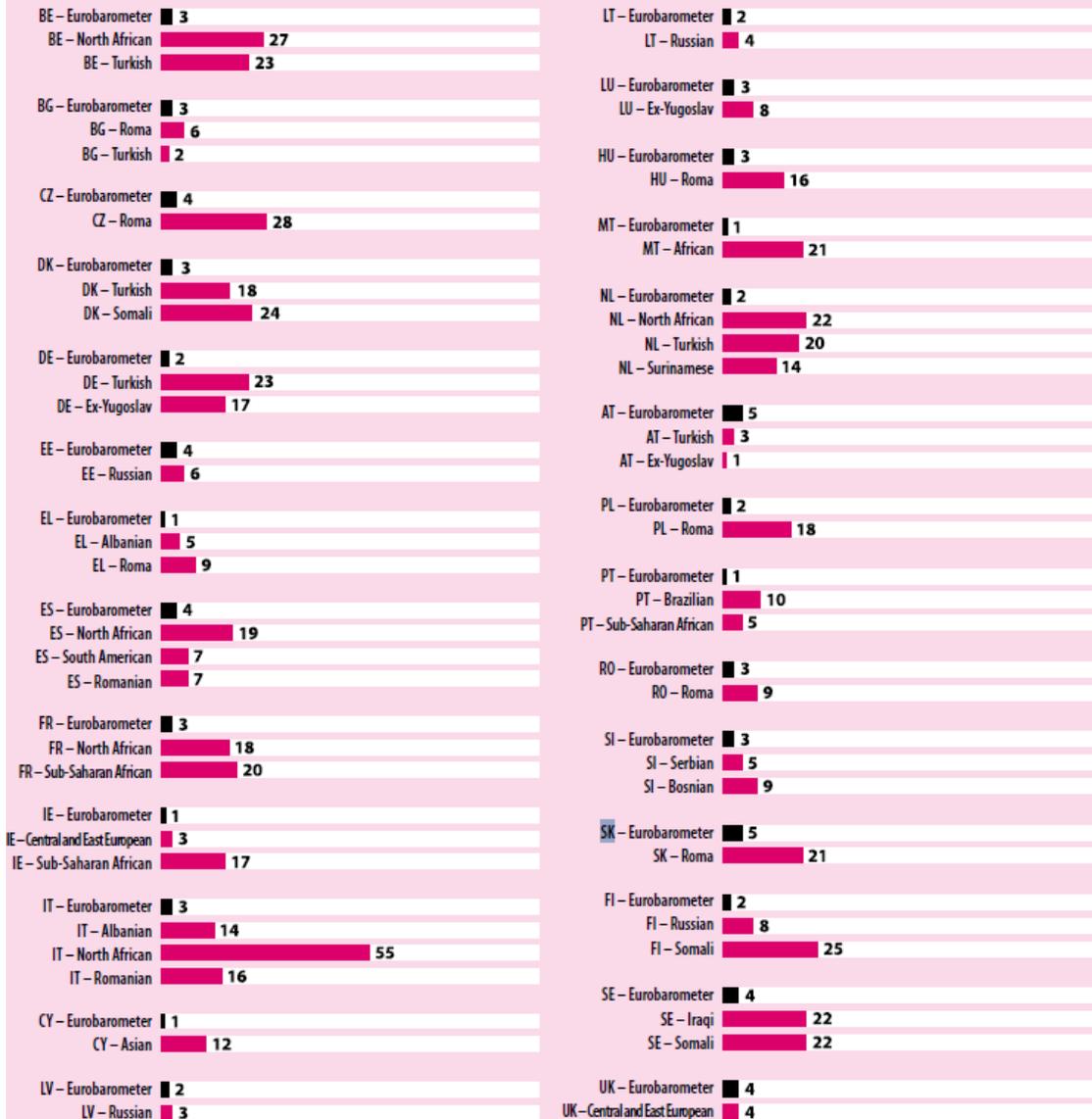


EU-MIDIS and Special Eurobarometer 296, both question A1 (see Box 4)

(p. 9)

Figure 4

Comparing results from EU-MIDIS and Special Eurobarometer 296:
discrimination experiences on more than one ground, last 12 months – all survey respondents (%)



EU-MIDIS question A2, and Special Eurobarometer 296 question QA3 (see Box 5)

(p. 11)

Separated, asylum-seeking children in European Union Member States (December 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1692-SEPAC-comparative-report_EN.pdf

“In Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, **Italy**, Malta, Poland and Spain, children as well as adults complained that reception centres are overcrowded and, in some cases, mentioned problems of violence and vandalism.” (p. 27)

“In **Italy**, children living in foster families were satisfied, although they complained of a lack of activities, and that they felt lonely. Some adult respondents also expressed concern about the impact of an innovative experimental practice to place separated children in foster families with the same cultural background noting that the preparation and support provided to these foster families should be improved and more effectively monitored by the social services.” (p. 28)

“Many adults, for example in Austria, Belgium, France, **Italy**, Poland and Sweden suggested that guardians and legal representatives should be much better trained and qualified, stressing, in addition, that adequate, professional interpretation is very important, but often lacking. In Austria, Belgium, France and Italy, adults said that more staff and resources are needed to support these children adequately in legal proceedings.” (p. 52)

“In **Italy** the children, as well as the social workers interviewed considered the information provided on the children’s rights and the asylum procedure as sufficient. This may be related to actions of the ‘Praesidium’ project, an initiative of the Italian Interior Ministry, which engages humanitarian and other organisations to enhance Italy’s capacity in managing arrivals of mixed flows by sea to Italy. The project started in March 2006 providing assistance and information services, and since March 2009 is entirely funded by the Italian Ministry. Initially focused on the island of Lampedusa, the project was later extended to cover Sicily and other locations.” (p. 63)

“Similarly in **Italy** the introduction of stricter regulation through the so-called “Security Package” means that most separated, asylum-seeking children cannot in practice qualify for regularisation and after the age of 18 either return, which is highly unlikely, or drift into an irregular status.” (p. 76)

Detention of third-country nationals in return procedures (November 2011)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1306-FRA-report-detention-december-2010_EN.pdf

“A situation, such as the one currently existing in **Italy**, where after the initial 60 days, the deprivation of liberty is either terminated or extended for 90 days (and subsequently for further 90 days) does not facilitate that detention is maintained for as short as possible a period.” (p. 37)

“In **Italy**, detention decisions are taken by a justice of the peace who, being a non-professional judge, may not have the adequate legal competence and specialized knowledge of foreigner’s rights.” (p. 40)

“In France and **Italy** a special procedure for asylum applications from detention has been set up which is different from the regular procedure and offers less guarantees.” (p. 45)

Homophobia, transphobia and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (November 2010 update)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1759-FRA-2011-Homophobia-Update-Report_EN.pdf

“In a few Member States, there is no requirement to undergo hormonal treatment or surgery in order to obtain legal recognition of gender reassignment. In other Member States such recognition is possible only following a medically supervised process of gender reassignment sometimes requiring, as a separate specific condition, that the person concerned is no longer capable to procreate in accordance with his/her former sex (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands), and sometimes requiring surgery and not merely hormonal treatment (**Italy**, Poland).” (p. 15)

“As of 2010, only nine Member States have maintained the ‘hierarchy’ that affords racial and ethnic origin better protection than other grounds (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, **Italy**, Malta, Poland, Portugal).” (p. 19)

“Twenty Member States (now including Denmark and Estonia) now have an equality body in place that is responsible for dealing with sexual orientation discrimination: an increase of two Member States since 2008. In the other seven (Czech Republic, Finland, **Italy**, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Spain) there is no equality body with such a mandate.” (p. 28)

“In contrast, in 11 other Member States, there exists no registered partnership in domestic legislation (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Slovak Republic)” (p. 47)

“Fourteen Member States, forming a second group, have chosen not to provide for the extension of family reunification rights either to registered, nor to unmarried (same-sex or different-sex) partners (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia).” (p. 51)

The right to political participation of persons with mental health problems and persons with intellectual disabilities (October 2010)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1216-Report-vote-disability_EN.pdf

“In **Italy**, electoral law was used to deprive of their right to vote persons placed in psychiatric hospitals and persons subject to capacity limitations. However, these rules were repealed by the so-called Basaglia Law. Consequently, no limitation presently applies to the right to vote of persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with mental health problems.” (p. 23)