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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fourth session**  
4–15 November 2019

## **Compilation on Italy**

### **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>1, 2</sup>**

2. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms invited Italy to become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.<sup>3</sup> In 2019, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Italy consider ratifying the European Convention on Nationality.<sup>4</sup>

3. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent noted that Italy had ratified international and European human rights instruments prohibiting racial discrimination.<sup>5</sup> The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) welcomed the accession of Italy to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

4. In 2015, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights invited Italy to recognize its competence under article 11 of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>7</sup> In 2019, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances encouraged Italy to recognize its competence to consider communications under articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>8</sup>

5. In 2017, the Committee against Torture expressed its appreciation for the standing invitation extended to the special procedure mechanisms.<sup>9</sup> In 2016, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent.<sup>10</sup>



6. Italy submitted a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review.<sup>11</sup>

7. Italy made annual contributions to OHCHR during the reporting period 2015–2019, including to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture in 2015, 2017 and 2018.<sup>12</sup>

### **III. National human rights framework<sup>13</sup>**

8. UNHCR noted that, despite several legislative proposals, Italy still lacked an independent national human rights institution.<sup>14</sup> In 2018, Italy reiterated its commitment to working at all levels to establish a fully independent national human rights institution.<sup>15</sup> Numerous human rights bodies and mechanisms invited Italy to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).<sup>16</sup>

9. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances commended Italy for having established a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights, which was internationally recognized as a best practice.<sup>17</sup>

## **IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

### **A. Cross-cutting issues**

#### **1. Equality and non-discrimination<sup>18</sup>**

10. While noting the general equality provision of the Constitution,<sup>19</sup> several committees were concerned that the existing anti-discrimination legislation addressed only some grounds of discrimination.<sup>20</sup>

11. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination welcomed the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.<sup>21</sup> UNHCR noted, however, that limited human and financial resources had been allocated to the Plan's implementation, undermining its effectiveness.<sup>22</sup> The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent recommended that Italy ensure that the Plan included people of African descent as a specific group facing racism and racial discrimination.<sup>23</sup>

12. UNHCR recommended that Italy strengthen the capacity of the National Office against Racial Discrimination and establish a systematic data collection mechanism to record incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.<sup>24</sup> The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) made similar recommendations.<sup>25</sup>

13. While noting measures to combat racist hate crimes and judicial proceedings against some local politicians for disseminating ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern at reports of racially motivated violence and crimes, the prevalence of racist discourse, stigmatization and negative stereotypes directed against Muslims, people of African descent and Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities in political debates, and racist hate speech on the Internet.<sup>26</sup> In 2017, the Human Rights Committee said that the stigmatization, stereotyping and racist discourse had been exacerbated by the media and public officials at the local level.<sup>27</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern about parliamentary immunity for racist hate speech.<sup>28</sup>

14. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about discrimination and hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.<sup>29</sup> Three committees were concerned about discrimination against persons with disabilities.<sup>30</sup>

## 2. Human rights and counter-terrorism

15. The Human Rights Committee noted that intelligence agencies were intercepting personal communications and employing hacking techniques without explicit statutory authorization or clearly defined safeguards. It also noted that the anti-terrorism decree and Law No. 21/2016 compelled telecommunications service providers to retain data beyond the period allowed by article 132 of the personal data protection code.<sup>31</sup>

## B. Civil and political rights

### 1. Right to life, liberty and security of person<sup>32</sup>

16. Even though Law No. 110/2017 had introduced torture as a specific offence, the Committee against Torture considered that the definition of torture in article 613 bis of the Criminal Code was incomplete and narrow. It recommended that Italy bring article 613 bis into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, by eliminating all superfluous elements and identifying the perpetrator and the motivating reasons for using torture.<sup>33</sup> The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Italy adopt the necessary legislative measures to make enforced disappearance an autonomous offence.<sup>34</sup>

17. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the reported frequent use of excessive force by police and other law enforcement officials, and impunity for such acts.<sup>35</sup> The Committee against Torture highlighted the lack of clarity of the applicable regulation on the use of force.<sup>36</sup> The Human Rights Committee recommended that Italy introduce a code of conduct for police officers and revise article 582 of the Criminal Code.<sup>37</sup> Two committees recommended that Italy ensure that members of the police and other law enforcement officers could be effectively identified at all times when carrying out their functions.<sup>38</sup>

18. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted recent regulatory changes aimed at limiting the use of remand in custody and reducing the length of sentences, overcrowding in the penitentiary establishments and the use of pretrial detention.<sup>39</sup> The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent also noted efforts made to remedy the degrading prison conditions, including the release of inmates serving short prison terms.<sup>40</sup> Nevertheless, despite measures to reduce prison overcrowding and to limit the use of remand in custody, the Committee against Torture remained concerned at detention conditions and reported arbitrary practices.<sup>41</sup> The Human Rights Committee was particularly concerned about the overrepresentation of foreigners in prisons and the substandard detention conditions, including in immigration detention centres.<sup>42</sup> It was also concerned about article 41 bis of the law on the penitentiary system, allowing a special detention regime of up to four years with the possibility of extension for two additional years.<sup>43</sup> The Committee against Torture recommended bringing the special detention regime into line with international human rights standards.<sup>44</sup> The Human Rights Committee also recommended improving the detention conditions under the special detention regime.<sup>45</sup>

19. The Committee against Torture welcomed Law No. 10/2014, establishing the national authority (Garante nazionale) for the rights of persons detained or deprived of personal liberty as the national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture.<sup>46</sup> In 2016, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted that the mandate of the national preventive mechanism did not extend to psychiatric institutions or other residential facilities for persons with disabilities.<sup>47</sup> While noting that the mechanism enjoyed unrestricted access to all de jure or de facto detention sites, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned that the expansion of the list of immigration detention centres had not been made public and thus prevented the mechanism from visiting them.<sup>48</sup>

### 2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law<sup>49</sup>

20. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about the excessive length of court proceedings and limited access to free legal aid.<sup>50</sup>

21. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent was concerned about the lack of protection afforded to people of African descent, particularly difficulties they faced in gaining access to justice and the failure to prosecute perpetrators and to provide adequate reparation and remedy to victims of racial discrimination.<sup>51</sup> It recommended that Italy collect and analyse data to assess racial discrimination in the criminal justice system.<sup>52</sup> The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that Italy make further efforts to tackle the root causes of discrimination in the criminal justice system, particularly to reduce the high rates of incarceration among foreign nationals and Roma.<sup>53</sup>

22. While acknowledging the anti-corruption law of 2012, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights observed that corruption remained pervasive, including in the judiciary. It urged Italy to combat corruption, including by guaranteeing the independence of the anti-corruption institutions, investigating all allegations of corruption and effectively implementing the anti-corruption law.<sup>54</sup>

### **3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life<sup>55</sup>**

23. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that some forms of expression, including defamation, libel and blasphemy, remained criminal offences and could be punished with imprisonment, noting the high numbers of journalists reportedly convicted of libel. It recommended that Italy decriminalize blasphemy, defamation and libel.<sup>56</sup> A similar recommendation was made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).<sup>57</sup>

24. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned by continuing smear campaigns against some civil society organizations engaged in search and rescue operations for migrants in the Mediterranean.<sup>58</sup> In November 2018, a group of special procedure mandate holders expressed the same concern and referred to the criminalization of the work of defenders of migrants' rights.<sup>59</sup>

25. In May 2019, a group of special procedure mandate holders condemned a proposal of the Minister of the Interior of Italy to fine those who rescued migrants and refugees at sea. They urged the authorities to stop endangering the lives of migrants, including asylum seekers and victims of trafficking in persons, by invoking the fight against traffickers. They also urged the withdrawal of two previous directives banning vessels of non-governmental organizations rescuing migrants off a third country's coasts from accessing Italian ports. They expressed deep concern about the accusations involving the Mare Jonio vessel.<sup>60</sup> In July 2019, a group of special procedure mandate holders expressed concern over the detention of and criminal proceedings against the German captain of the migrant rescue vessel Sea-Watch 3. They highlighted that the threats against the judge who had ruled to release the vessel were unlawful.<sup>61</sup>

26. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that the freedom of information law of 2016 lacked clear sanctions for authorities that refused to answer a request without proper justification and that challenging non-disclosure decisions was possible only through judicial proceedings.<sup>62</sup>

### **4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery<sup>63</sup>**

27. Despite efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including Law No. 24/2014 on trafficking in human beings and the national action plan against trafficking in human beings (2016–2021), the Human Rights Committee was concerned at reports of forced removals of possible victims of human trafficking.<sup>64</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about trafficking in women and girls, especially in the context of the recent migration flow.<sup>65</sup> Some committees recommended that Italy fully implement the national action plan.<sup>66</sup>

### **5. Right to privacy and family life<sup>67</sup>**

28. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Italy amend the Civil Code to remove all exceptions that allowed marriage under the age of 18 years.<sup>68</sup>

29. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that Law No. 76/2016, regulating same-sex civil unions and cohabitation, did not provide same-sex couples the right to adopt children and did not afford full legal protection to children living in same-sex families.<sup>69</sup>

## **C. Economic, social and cultural rights**

### **1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work<sup>70</sup>**

30. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the high unemployment rate and at regional disparities regarding unemployment.<sup>71</sup> It recommended that Italy address unemployment effectively, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, and establish a monthly minimum wage allowing a decent living.<sup>72</sup> The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Italy achieve full employment and decent work for all.<sup>73</sup>

31. Despite measures to support the participation of women in the labour market and facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life and shared parental responsibilities, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the disproportionately high unemployment rate among women, particularly in the south.<sup>74</sup> The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about high unemployment among persons with disabilities.<sup>75</sup>

32. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the considerable proportion of workers in the informal economy.<sup>76</sup> Despite measures to combat labour exploitation, including the law to combat undeclared work and labour exploitation in agriculture (law on caporalato) of 2016, three committees and UNHCR were concerned that employers continued to exploit migrants in the agricultural labour market.<sup>77</sup> In October 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, noted that migrant farm workers in parts of southern Italy were enduring extreme levels of labour exploitation and coercion, and inhumane working and living conditions.<sup>78</sup>

### **2. Right to social security**

33. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the significant cuts to social expenditure and essential services during the financial crisis.<sup>79</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women said that the low levels of social benefits and very strict eligibility criteria had excluded many women living in poverty from social protection.<sup>80</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy provide access to basic services to all migrants.<sup>81</sup> The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Italy expedite constitutional reform to homogenize social protection policies and adopt minimum standards of social assistance.<sup>82</sup>

### **3. Right to an adequate standard of living<sup>83</sup>**

34. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the increased rate of poverty, especially in light of the financial crisis, and also regional disparities in poverty and increased income inequality.<sup>84</sup> The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities highlighted the high level of poverty among persons with disabilities.<sup>85</sup> The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Italy adopt a comprehensive response to child poverty.<sup>86</sup>

35. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned about the shortage of affordable housing units and social housing, and the increased number of homeless persons. It recommended that Italy adopt comprehensive national housing legislation and increase the availability of affordable rental housing and social housing units.<sup>87</sup>

36. Three committees expressed concern about the continued practice of forcibly evicting members of Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities.<sup>88</sup> They were particularly

concerned about restrictive security measures on segregated, Roma-only settlements, the construction of new Roma-only camps and the de facto exclusion of Roma from accessing social housing.<sup>89</sup> Concerned at the increase in forced evictions, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Italy develop a legal framework on evictions that was compliant with international standards.<sup>90</sup>

37. In March 2019, a group of special procedure mandate holders said that Italy had to act urgently to protect hundreds of migrant workers evicted from an informal settlement in Calabria. While noting that conditions did not conform to human rights standards, and were abysmal and completely unsustainable, they were deeply concerned about the absence of adequate alternative options for the people who were living in the informal settlement.<sup>91</sup>

#### **4. Right to health<sup>92</sup>**

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the reduction in public funds for health care and the sector's partial privatization.<sup>93</sup> The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights highlighted that, following austerity measures, a considerable segment of the population could no longer access health-care services.<sup>94</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy increase the health sector budget.<sup>95</sup>

39. Three committees noted regional disparities in access to basic health care, adversely affecting the south, and recommended that Italy ensure equal access to basic health care throughout the State.<sup>96</sup> The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent noted that, despite equal access to essential health-care services, racial discrimination continued to be an impediment to access to health care for people of African descent, particularly migrants.<sup>97</sup>

40. In connection with the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and taking note of target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Italy raise awareness about the importance of vaccinations and ensure comprehensive immunization coverage against childhood diseases.<sup>98</sup>

41. While Law No. 194/1978 allowed legal abortion,<sup>99</sup> three committees were concerned at the limited accessibility of abortion services owing to the significant number of health personnel conscientiously objecting to carrying out such operations and the lack of health centres providing those services.<sup>100</sup>

42. In March 2019, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted a decision concluding that Italy had violated a woman's human right to health after laws concerning fertility treatment had led her to undergo a forced pregnancy. In its decision, the Committee specified that the transfer of an embryo to the woman's uterus without her valid consent constituted a violation of her human right to health.<sup>101</sup>

#### **5. Right to education<sup>102</sup>**

43. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at high dropout rates in the last two years of high school, especially in the south.<sup>103</sup> UNESCO recommended that Italy adopt comprehensive measures to promote access to education and to reduce the significant number of school dropouts.<sup>104</sup>

44. UNESCO noted that girls from ethnic minorities and migrant students had low levels of school attendance and high dropout rates.<sup>105</sup> Two committees were concerned at the low level of school attendance and high dropout rates among Roma, Sinti and Camminanti children.<sup>106</sup> UNICEF reported gaps in the full realization of the right to education and social inclusion of refugee and migrant children.<sup>107</sup>

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the low rate of early childhood education in the south.<sup>108</sup> It recommended that Italy implement a human rights approach to the entire educational system.<sup>109</sup> UNESCO recommended that Italy progressively introduce at least one year of pre-primary education, in accordance with international standards laid out in the Education 2030 Framework for Action.<sup>110</sup>

46. Despite the high enrolment rate of women and girls at all levels of education, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about their concentration in traditionally female-dominated studies and careers.<sup>111</sup> It recommended that Italy eliminate all gender stereotypes from textbooks and that school curricula, academic programmes and professional training cover women's rights.<sup>112</sup> UNESCO noted that discrimination persisted against children with disabilities, who had limited access to education.<sup>113</sup> The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent welcomed recent educational reform initiatives and encouraged Italy to ensure that they were implemented, with a special focus on children of African descent.<sup>114</sup>

## **D. Rights of specific persons or groups**

### **1. Women<sup>115</sup>**

47. Despite numerous laws and regulations aimed at combating sex-based discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the difficulties faced by women in claiming their rights and entrenched stereotypes.<sup>116</sup> It recommended that Italy strengthen the legislative framework on gender equality.<sup>117</sup>

48. Despite various laws and policies to increase women's representation in political affairs, two committees remained concerned at unsatisfactory women's representation in the national parliament, the judiciary and senior positions within the public administration.<sup>118</sup>

49. While welcoming Law No. 119/2013 on gender-based violence and the national action plan to combat violence against women (2017–2020),<sup>119</sup> three committees remained concerned about the high prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls, and the underreporting and low prosecution and conviction rates for such crimes.<sup>120</sup>

50. UNHCR noted that Italian legislation provided for a number of safeguards to respond to issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. However, the overall system still lacked standard operating procedures, follow-up mechanisms at the national level and a disaggregated data collection system. It recommended that Italy establish an interministerial mechanism to develop standard operating procedures with regard to sexual and gender-based violence, define a procedure for early identification of persons with specific needs and establish coordinated mechanisms at different levels.<sup>121</sup>

### **2. Children<sup>122</sup>**

51. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Italy to strengthen the role of, and provide necessary resources to, the National Observatory on Childhood and to provide full independence to the Italian Authority for Children and Adolescents.<sup>123</sup>

52. The Committee recommended that Italy create a national system to monitor and collect data on violence against children and formulate a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating violence against children.<sup>124</sup> It also recommended that Italy prohibit corporal punishment by law in all settings.<sup>125</sup>

53. The Committee was concerned about children who had been sexually abused by religious personnel of the Catholic Church and the low number of investigations. It recommended that Italy establish an independent commission of inquiry to examine all cases of the sexual abuse of children by religious personnel of the Catholic Church and remove obstacles in the Concordat of 1985 revising the Lateran Treaty to the effective criminal prosecution of religious personnel suspected of the sexual abuse of children.<sup>126</sup>

54. UNICEF reported that, from 2014 to March 2019, more than 70,000 unaccompanied and separated children had arrived in Italy. Approximately 60,000 of those minors had now turned 18. At the end of February 2019, there were about 8,500 unaccompanied minors, who had either travelled by themselves or lost their families en route, in the country.<sup>127</sup> UNHCR and UNICEF commended Italy for the adoption of Law No. 47/2017, a consolidated act that provided a progressive legal framework for the protection of

unaccompanied children, while highlighting the need to implement the pending decrees.<sup>128</sup> The Committee on Enforced Disappearances also welcomed Law No. 47/2017 but was concerned that unaccompanied minors might be at risk of going missing from migrant reception centres.<sup>129</sup> It recommended that Italy take measures to ensure that unaccompanied minors were promptly referred to child protection authorities; ensure the effective application of the new harmonized multidisciplinary age assessment procedures; improve the data system for unaccompanied minors; and prevent the disappearance of children from reception centres.<sup>130</sup>

55. UNICEF noted that even though Law No. 132/2018 on urgent measures of international protection, migration and security did not directly affect the system of protection and reception set up for unaccompanied minors, several provisions had secondary effects that raised concerns for children turning 18 and accompanied children.<sup>131</sup>

### **3. Persons with disabilities<sup>132</sup>**

56. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities observed that national legislation lacked a definition of reasonable accommodation. It recommended that Italy enact legislation that explicitly recognized the denial of reasonable accommodation as disability-based discrimination.<sup>133</sup> It also recommended that Italy ensure compliance with accessibility standards, enact legislation to remove communication barriers, recognizing the Italian sign and tactile languages, and promote inclusion for persons with hearing disabilities.<sup>134</sup>

57. The Committee was concerned about medical experimentation on persons with disabilities without their free and informed consent.<sup>135</sup> It recommended that Italy repeal all laws that permitted substituted decision-making by legal guardians and enact supported decision-making provisions.<sup>136</sup>

58. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the high proportion of persons with disabilities who had not attended school and the persistent physical barriers in schools.<sup>137</sup> The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Italy improve the quality of inclusive education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training.<sup>138</sup>

### **4. Minorities and indigenous peoples<sup>139</sup>**

59. While three committees welcomed the national strategy for the inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities (2012–2020), two committees noted that those communities continued to experience persistent and entrenched discrimination and segregation.<sup>140</sup> Three committees recommended that Italy implement effectively the national strategy for inclusion at all levels.<sup>141</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also recommended that Italy provide effective remedies and reparations to Roma, Sinti and Camminanti who had suffered human rights violations.<sup>142</sup> The Human Rights Committee recommended that Italy expedite the pending legislation seeking to recognize those communities as national minorities.<sup>143</sup>

60. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent expressed concern about the invisibility of people of African descent in Italy.<sup>144</sup> It encouraged the Government to collect disaggregated data on persons of African descent to have a better understanding of gaps in the protection of their human rights.<sup>145</sup> It noted that people of African descent should be better represented in the judiciary, the prosecution service and the police.<sup>146</sup>

### **5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons<sup>147</sup>**

61. UNICEF noted that, from 2014 to March 2019, Italy had experienced an unprecedented influx of migrants and refugees.<sup>148</sup> Following a period of particular pressure on the Italian asylum system due to the increase in arrivals, UNHCR reported that in 2018 Italy had experienced a considerable reduction in sea arrivals, with 23,370 people arriving (80 per cent fewer than in 2017), and that international protection requests had also decreased, with 54,002 claims received in 2018, compared with 130,119 in 2017.<sup>149</sup> Several committees valued the significant efforts made to respond to the large influx of asylum seekers, persons in need of international protection and irregular migrants, including efforts



in search and rescue operations at sea, and the humanitarian assistance and international protection extended to such persons.<sup>150</sup>

62. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned, however, about a planned ban that would prevent rescue boats of non-governmental organizations from allowing those rescued to disembark in Italian ports.<sup>151</sup> UNICEF was concerned about the lack of search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean and of a European Union regional cooperative disembarkation arrangement.<sup>152</sup> It recommended that Italy resume the search and rescue operations by the Italian Coast Guard in the Central Mediterranean and ensure the presence of qualified personnel to identify and provide first aid to the most vulnerable groups.<sup>153</sup>

63. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment noted that the Italian legal framework on immigration was undergoing modification to implement the European Union migration policies.<sup>154</sup>

64. In accordance with European Union decisions No. 1523 and No. 1601, adopted in 2015, Italy said it had put in place a new approach, called “Hotspot”, to channel arrivals at selected disembarking harbours.<sup>155</sup> Hotspots allowed for health-care screening and the cataloguing or pre-identification of all migrants before being transferred to reception centres.<sup>156</sup> International protection beneficiaries were granted a residency permit for five years, which was renewable and could be converted into a work permit.<sup>157</sup>

65. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the lack of effective safeguards against the erroneous classification of asylum seekers as economic migrants, including insufficient information on and legal assistance for the pre-identification, identification and asylum application procedures at hotspots and reception centres.<sup>158</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the lack of a comprehensive and harmonized framework for the identification and provision of assistance to refugees and asylum-seeking women and girls, despite the inclusion of gender-based persecution as grounds for recognizing refugee status.<sup>159</sup>

66. Several committees were concerned about reported ill-treatment and excessive use of force when taking the fingerprints of newly arrived asylum seekers and migrants.<sup>160</sup> The Committee against Torture recommended investigating all such allegations, punishing perpetrators and ensuring that law enforcement officials received appropriate professional training.<sup>161</sup> The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment recommended that Italy avoid the detention of migrants for the sole purpose of identification.<sup>162</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that migrants and asylum seekers not be held beyond 48 hours.<sup>163</sup>

67. Several committees were concerned at the insufficient number of places in first- and second-level reception centres, substandard living conditions in several reception centres and overcrowding.<sup>164</sup> They recommended that Italy increase the number of available places in reception centres and improve the conditions in the centres.<sup>165</sup>

68. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the lack of effective preventive safeguards against refoulement.<sup>166</sup> The Committee against Torture said that the expulsion procedure based on national security did not provide for sufficient and effective safeguards against refoulement, in addition to the lack of suspensive effect of the appeals against expulsion decisions.<sup>167</sup> Two committees recommended that Italy strictly observe the principle of non-refoulement.<sup>168</sup> The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Italy ensure that the principle of non-refoulement enshrined in article 16 (1) of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was strictly respected in all circumstances, notably by ensuring that in practice persons could not be expelled, returned or extradited to another State where there was a risk they would become a victim of enforced disappearance; refraining from collective expulsions of migrants; and ensuring the individual assessment of each migrant situation.<sup>169</sup>

69. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment said that the readmission agreements signed with other

countries, providing for simplified return procedures, might foster a practice of collective expulsion.<sup>170</sup> The Committee against Torture referred specifically to a 2017 memorandum of understanding between Italy and a third country on development, countering “illegal” immigration, human trafficking and smuggling, and strengthening border security, which did not require cooperation and support to be conditional on the respect of human rights.<sup>171</sup>

70. In November 2018, a group of United Nations special procedure mandate holders expressed concern about draft legislation before the Italian parliament to tighten the immigration rules. They stated that the planned abolition of humanitarian protection status, the exclusion of asylum seekers from access to reception centres focusing on social inclusion and the extended duration of detention in return centres and hotspots fundamentally undermined international human rights principles and would lead to violations of international human rights law. The challenges Italy faced due to the absence of an effective European-wide system of solidarity did not justify violations of human rights.<sup>172</sup>

71. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about Law No. 132/2018 on urgent measures of international protection, migration and security, which included measures to suspend the asylum process for persons, including children, who were considered “socially dangerous” or had been convicted of a crime; increase immigration detention periods from 90 to 180 days; and downsize the system of local reception and integration to include only recognized refugees and vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied children.<sup>173</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy implement specific safeguards so that children were exempted from the measures in Law No. 132/2018.<sup>174</sup> UNICEF raised similar concerns.<sup>175</sup>

72. UNHCR noted that Law No. 132/2018 had weakened the implementation of standards related to refugee status determination and detention and reception of asylum seekers, highlighting that some provisions were potentially inconsistent with certain aspects of international refugee law and human rights law.<sup>176</sup>

73. UNHCR was concerned about the impact of Law No. 132/2018 on the detention of asylum seekers and the reception system. The Law broadened the use of administrative detention by introducing the possibility of detaining asylum seekers in order to verify their identity and nationality for up to 210 days.<sup>177</sup>

74. UNICEF noted that Law No. 132/2018 had abrogated humanitarian protection status, limiting access to the secondary reception system for the protection of beneficiaries of international protection and unaccompanied minors and excluding those who were granted humanitarian protection and asylum seekers.<sup>178</sup> It also noted that the capacity of the secondary reception system remained limited and that no services were available for unaccompanied minors with special needs.<sup>179</sup> UNHCR noted that Law No. 132/2018 changed the reception system, by providing for accommodation of asylum seekers in first-line reception centres for the duration of the asylum procedure, and that the Government had subsequently lowered reception standards in those facilities.<sup>180</sup>

75. UNICEF recommended that Italy endorse the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which would help it to meet its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to deliver on its commitment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no child behind.<sup>181</sup>

## 6. Stateless persons

76. UNHCR noted that although Italy had established statelessness determination procedures, a number of challenges remained with regard to the identification of stateless persons. Stateless children born in Italy to stateless parents, especially among the Roma population, still encountered a number of difficulties in acquiring Italian nationality at birth.<sup>182</sup> Two committees raised similar concerns.<sup>183</sup>

77. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Italy simplify statelessness determination procedures, reform the citizenship law and adopt appropriate legislation to reduce statelessness.<sup>184</sup> The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Italy adopt legislation to improve statelessness determination procedures in line with

international standards and strengthen measures to reduce the statelessness of migrant children.<sup>185</sup>

### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Italy will be available at [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/ITIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/ITIndex.aspx).
- <sup>2</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.1–145.23 and 145.55.
- <sup>3</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 29, CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 26, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 56, CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 39, A/HRC/29/36/Add.2, para. 105, A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, para. 86, and A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 92.
- <sup>4</sup> CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 18 (d).
- <sup>5</sup> A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 22.
- <sup>6</sup> UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Italy, p. 1.
- <sup>7</sup> E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 7.
- <sup>8</sup> CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 9.
- <sup>9</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 8.
- <sup>10</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 20 (h), and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 26 (f). See also A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 58.
- <sup>11</sup> Available from <https://ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRImplementation.aspx>.
- <sup>12</sup> OHCHR, *OHCHR Report 2018*, pp. 76, 85, 97, 105 and 109, *OHCHR Report 2017*, pp. 79, 83, 85 and 117–118, *OHCHR Report 2016*, pp. 79, 83, 85 and 116, and *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 61, 67, 87, 90, 97 and 99.
- <sup>13</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.26–145.51 and 145.53.
- <sup>14</sup> See UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- <sup>15</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6/Add.1, para. 2.
- <sup>16</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 17, CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 7, CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 11, E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 15, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 24, CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 82, CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 2, CED/C/ITA/Q/1, para. 3, CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 10 (c), CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 11, A/HRC/29/36/Add.2, para. 105 (b), A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, para. 84, A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 84, and UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- <sup>17</sup> CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 4. See also CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 41.
- <sup>18</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.61–145.96.
- <sup>19</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 6, and E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 16.
- <sup>20</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 8, E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 16, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 17 (d), and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 6.
- <sup>21</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 4 (c).
- <sup>22</sup> See UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- <sup>23</sup> A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 83.
- <sup>24</sup> See UNHCR submission, p. 5. See also CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, paras. 8–9, 15–17 and 27–28.
- <sup>25</sup> UNICEF submission for the universal periodic review of Italy, p. 2.
- <sup>26</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, paras. 14–16. See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 12, UNHCR submission, p. 5, A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, paras. 49 and 73–74, and UNICEF submission, pp.1–2.
- <sup>27</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 12.
- <sup>28</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, paras. 14–15.
- <sup>29</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 10. See also CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, paras. 17 (b) and 18 (b), and CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 11.
- <sup>30</sup> E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 20, CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 62, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 47 (a). See also CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 19.
- <sup>31</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 36.
- <sup>32</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.24 and 145.99–145.106.
- <sup>33</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 10–11 and 13. See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 33.
- <sup>34</sup> CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 15.
- <sup>35</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 20. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 38.
- <sup>36</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 38.
- <sup>37</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 21.
- <sup>38</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 39 (c), and CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 21.
- <sup>39</sup> A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, paras. 7 and 11.
- <sup>40</sup> A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 52.
- <sup>41</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 32. See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 30.
- <sup>42</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 30. See also CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 28, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 49 (c).

- 43 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 32. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 34.
- 44 CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 35. See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 33.
- 45 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 33.
- 46 CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 5 (a) and 14. See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 12.
- 47 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 41.
- 48 CED/C/ITA/CO/1, paras. 28–29.
- 49 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.129–145.131.
- 50 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 34. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 19 (a), and CED/C/ITA/Q/1, para. 17.
- 51 A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 50.
- 52 *Ibid.*, para. 82.
- 53 A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, para. 70.
- 54 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, paras. 10–11. See also CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 8 (g).
- 55 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.133–145.135.
- 56 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, paras. 38–39.
- 57 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Italy, p. 6.
- 58 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 12.
- 59 See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23908&LangID=E>.
- 60 See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24628&LangID=E>.
- 61 See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24833&LangID=E>.
- 62 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 40.
- 63 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.119–145.125.
- 64 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 28. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 46, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, paras. 4 (e) and 6 (b).
- 65 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 29. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 46.
- 66 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 29 (a), and CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 47 (a).
- 67 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.97–145.98 and 145.132.
- 68 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 13.
- 69 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 10. See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 3 (a), and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 5.
- 70 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.60 and 145.136–145.139.
- 71 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 24.
- 72 *Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 31.
- 73 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 70.
- 74 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 37.
- 75 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 69.
- 76 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 28.
- 77 CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 23, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 39 (a), CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 28 (c), and UNHCR submission, p. 3. See also A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 63.
- 78 See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23722&LangID=E>.
- 79 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 34. See also CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 71 (a).
- 80 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 43 (b).
- 81 CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 24 (d).
- 82 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 72.
- 83 For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/28/4, para. 145.140.
- 84 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 38. See also CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, paras. 9, 37 and 43 (a), and CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 7.
- 85 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 71.
- 86 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 30.
- 87 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, paras. 40–41.
- 88 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 14 (b), CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 21 (a), and E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 42.
- 89 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 40, CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 14 (c)–(d), and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 21 (c).
- 90 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, paras. 42–43 (a).
- 91 See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24323&LangID=E>.
- 92 For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/28/4, para. 145.151.
- 93 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 41 (a).
- 94 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 46.
- 95 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 42 (a).
- 96 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, paras. 46–47 (a), CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, paras. 41 (b) and 42 (b), and CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 14 (a) and 15 (a).
- 97 A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 60.
- 98 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 28.

- 99 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 48.
- 100 Ibid., CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 41 (d), and CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 16.
- 101 See *S.C. and G.P. v. Italy* (E/C.12/65/D/22/2017). See also <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24411&LangID=E>.
- 102 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.152–145.156.
- 103 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 52.
- 104 UNESCO submission, p. 5.
- 105 Ibid., pp. 4–5.
- 106 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 35 (d), and CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 31 (a). See also UNESCO submission, p. 6.
- 107 UNICEF submission, p. 2.
- 108 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 31 (d).
- 109 Ibid., para. 32 (a).
- 110 UNESCO submission, p. 5.
- 111 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 35 (a).
- 112 Ibid., para. 36 (b).
- 113 UNESCO submission, p. 4.
- 114 A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, paras. 59 and 86.
- 115 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.56–145.59 and 145.107–145.118.
- 116 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, paras. 17 and 25 (a). See also E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 22.
- 117 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 18 (a).
- 118 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 22, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 31 (a).
- 119 CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 5 (b) and 6 (b), CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 3 (c), and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 27.
- 120 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 27 (a)–(b), CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 44, and E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 36.
- 121 UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- 122 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.25, 145.54 and 145.126–145.128.
- 123 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 6 and 10 (a). See also para. 38 (d).
- 124 Ibid., para. 19 (a)–(c) and (e). See also CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 5.
- 125 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 20 (a). See also CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 5.
- 126 CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 21. See also CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 6.
- 127 UNICEF submission, p. 1.
- 128 UNHCR submission, p. 3, and UNICEF submission, p. 4.
- 129 CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 34.
- 130 Ibid., para. 35.
- 131 UNICEF submission, p. 5.
- 132 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.141–145.143.
- 133 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, paras. 9–10. See also E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, paras. 20–21, and CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1/Add.1, paras. 3–18.
- 134 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, paras. 22 and 50.
- 135 Ibid., para. 39. See also paras. 45–46 and 63–64.
- 136 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 28.
- 137 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 54.
- 138 CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 56. See also CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 10.
- 139 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.144–145.151 and 145.157–145.158.
- 140 CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 21, CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 14, and E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 5 (e).
- 141 E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 45 (a), and CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 32 (a). See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 15.
- 142 CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 22 (f). See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 15 (a).
- 143 CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 15 (e).
- 144 A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 72.
- 145 Ibid., para. 81.
- 146 Ibid.
- 147 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/4, paras. 145.159–145.182.
- 148 UNICEF submission, p. 1.
- 149 UNHCR submission, p. 1.
- 150 CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 7 and 20. See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 24, E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 18, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 15, CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 18, and letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
- 151 CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 15 (e).
- 152 UNICEF submission, p. 5.

- <sup>153</sup> Ibid. See also [www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24628&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24628&LangID=E) and [www.unhcr.org/news/press/2019/6/5d0124a74/unhcr-urges-italy-reconsider-proposed-decree-affecting-rescue-sea-central.html](http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2019/6/5d0124a74/unhcr-urges-italy-reconsider-proposed-decree-affecting-rescue-sea-central.html).
- <sup>154</sup> CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 15. See also CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, paras. 4 (a)–(b) and 19, and CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 16 (a)–(b).
- <sup>155</sup> CAT/OP/ITA/1/Add.1, paras. 12–13. See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 24.
- <sup>156</sup> CAT/OP/ITA/1/Add.1, para. 25. See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 30, and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 19.
- <sup>157</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20/Add.1, para. 24.
- <sup>158</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 24 (e). See also CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 15 (a).
- <sup>159</sup> CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 15.
- <sup>160</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 24, CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 20, and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 19 (d). See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 30.
- <sup>161</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 25 (b)–(c). See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 21, CAT/OP/ITA/1, paras. 31 and para. 104 (a), and CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 20 (f).
- <sup>162</sup> CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 31.
- <sup>163</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 20 (c). See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 74 (a).
- <sup>164</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 24 (d), CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 24, CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 19 (b), CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 93, E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 18, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 15 (b). See also CAT/OP/ITA/1, paras. 95 and 98–100.
- <sup>165</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 25 (d), E/C.12/ITA/CO/5, para. 19, CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 16 (b), CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 20 (d), CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 101, and CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 25 (d). See also CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6/Add.1, para. 18.
- <sup>166</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 19 (f).
- <sup>167</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 20.
- <sup>168</sup> CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20, para. 20 (g), and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 16 (e). See also CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 21, CED/C/ITA/Q/1, para. 15, CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 25 (b), A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, para. 46, and letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. In addition, see CERD/C/ITA/CO/19-20/Add.1, paras. 12–30, and CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6/Add.1, para. 11.
- <sup>169</sup> CED/C/ITA/CO/1, para. 27.
- <sup>170</sup> CAT/OP/ITA/1, para. 28.
- <sup>171</sup> CAT/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 22. See also A/HRC/30/36/Add.3, para. 81.
- <sup>172</sup> See <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23908&LangID=E>.
- <sup>173</sup> CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, para. 33 (a).
- <sup>174</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (a).
- <sup>175</sup> UNICEF submission, p. 5.
- <sup>176</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 1.
- <sup>177</sup> Ibid., p. 2.
- <sup>178</sup> UNICEF submission, p. 4.
- <sup>179</sup> Ibid., p. 5.
- <sup>180</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- <sup>181</sup> UNICEF submission, p. 3.
- <sup>182</sup> UNHCR submission, pp. 4–5.
- <sup>183</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 22, and CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 33.
- <sup>184</sup> CCPR/C/ITA/CO/6, para. 23. See also CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7, para. 34 (a).
- <sup>185</sup> CRC/C/ITA/CO/5-6, paras. 18 and 36 (c). See also CRC/C/ITA/Q/5-6, para. 4, and A/HRC/33/61/Add.1, para. 89.