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**Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Italy

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1–4	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	5–144	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	5–31	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	32–144	6
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	145–146	14
Annex		
Composition of the delegation		26

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twentieth session from 27 October to 7 November 2014. The review of Italy was held at the 1 meeting on 27 October 2014. The delegation of Italy was headed by Mr. Lapo Pistelli State Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. At its 10 meeting held on 31 October 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Italy.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Italy: Ireland, Ethiopia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Italy:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/ITA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/ITA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/ITA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Italy through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Mr. Lapo Pistelli, State Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation introduced Italy's National Report. The delegation highlighted that Italy's action within the UN system as well as in other international and regional organizations had been characterized in recent years by a number of initiatives on specific issues including the promotion of a moratorium on the death penalty; the safeguard and protection of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; and the promotion of dialogue among cultures and religions, among others
6. The delegation then addressed advanced questions.
7. On the issue of participation of civil society organisations in the national report, it was indicated that the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights had held several consultative meetings with civil society organisations and members of the Italian Parliament to discuss the contents of the National Report. In particular, the implementation of recommendation 92 accepted in first cycle had been ensured by means of the publication of the draft National report on the Committee's website to offer civil society at large the opportunity to comment on the contents. It was highlighted that Italy had implemented 74 out of 78 recommendations accepted in the first cycle including several that had been not accepted. It was noted particularly that the Italian Senate had recently approved a bill introducing the crime of torture, which was at the Chamber of Deputies, and that the status

of illegal immigration as an aggravating circumstance had been removed by the Constitutional Court in 2010.

8. As for the enactment of domestic legislation, following the ratification of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, Parliament had been working on legislative measures to adjust Italy's laws to International Humanitarian Law and to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

9. Italy then stated that there had been continuing engagement in a domestic process aimed at establishing an Independent National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles. It was highlighted that a debate in the Parliament was taking place about the best way to accomplish this and about the best tool for implementation. Since last June the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights had promoted a consultation with NGOs and representatives of civil society and was currently finalizing a paper containing suggestions about which model of institution could better fit in with the Paris Principles in Italy.

10. With regard to the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights, the delegation stated that Italy had presented to the European Commission in 2013 "The Foundations of the Italian Action Plan on UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights" and work was in progress to finalize the Italian Action Plan by the end of 2015.

11. The delegation recalled that because of its geographic situation, Italy had been exposed over the last two years to massive inflows of migrants and that the country was at the forefront of an extraordinary effort to save human lives at sea. It was underscored that the principle of "non refoulement" had been always granted, in compliance with international norms. Italy was strongly committed to search and rescue activities (SAR) at sea ensuring the rescue of migrants onto the Italian territory. It was recalled that after the Lampedusa tragedy last year, it had intensified such activities by launching in October 2013 operation "Mare Nostrum" to deal with the humanitarian emergency deriving from the exceptional arrival of migrants on the Central Mediterranean route.

12. As for the registration of migrants, according to Dublin and EURODAC regulations, forensic police and immigration officers were tasked with identification procedures. It was noted that last September the Ministry of Interior had issued guidelines to improve the efficiency of the system.

13. It was noted that, after the initial period in Reception Centres for asylum seekers, which could last from 20 to 35 days depending on the inflow, refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in the Asylum seekers and refugees protection system network, managed by local authorities and financed through the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services.

14. The delegation recalled that the Reception System for Asylum/International protection Seekers (SPRAR) was tasked with managing the allocation of applicants on the basis of burden-sharing among Regions, Provinces and Municipalities. Details of measures taken for the optimization of the reception system were provided.

15. With reference to the allocation and use of the new European Fund on Asylum, Migration and Integration 2014-2020, it was noted that the National Program was financed with 500 million Euros, of which 310 million were funded by the European Union. The delegation recalled that additional funding had been provided in 2013 and 2014 to tackle the unprecedented migrant flows.

16. The delegation indicated that since 2006 the residence permit in Italy was issued in the form of a smart card. This system allowed monitoring and processing applications for the first release and the renewal of the residence permit. The delegation provided details regarding this system.

17. It was noted that from the 1st of January to the 23rd October 2014, 151.126 migrants had arrived by sea and that 12.164 were unaccompanied minors. Unaccompanied minors were entitled to a residence permit, until they reached the age of 18. Upon coming of age, they could obtain a residence permit either for study or working reasons. Unaccompanied minors benefited from numerous protections: the right to education, to healthcare, accommodation in a safe place, and the right to guardianship. Additionally, Italian Law forbids the deportation of minors as a general rule.
18. The delegation indicated that the stigmatisation of certain ethnic or social groups remained a matter of serious concern for the central Government and local Authorities and the country was strongly committed to eradicating racist or xenophobic attitudes within society.
19. It was noted that the Italian legal framework contained a wide range of criminal, civil and administrative law provisions to combat racism and information regarding such provisions was provided.
20. On the advanced questions regarding anti-Semitism and Islamophobia, the delegation noted that the Government was strongly committed to countering all forms of religious discrimination and social prejudices and indicated that new impulse has been given to inter-religious dialogue since 2012 when the Government convened a Committee for Inter-religious Dialogue.
21. The Italian Government was also committed to gender equality and prevention and removal of discrimination for reasons directly or indirectly grounded on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, age or gender identity.
22. Regarding the so-called blank resignations, it was clarified that in compliance with Act No. 92/2012, the resignation became effective only after a multistage procedure involving among others local job centers, trade unions and the Ministry of Labor. Fines in cases of violation have been increased, in addition to criminal proceedings.
23. Concerning the promotion of LGBT peoples' rights, the adoption of the LGBT National Strategy for 2013-2015 was recalled. Four main areas of intervention were identified: education and training; employment; security and prisons; media and communication. For each area goals were specified to promote equality and combat discrimination against LGBT persons.
24. The delegation noted that Roma, Sinti and Caminanti communities had been living in Italy for a long time. With regard to their integration, Italy highlighted the adoption of the "National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti Communities 2012-2020" in accordance with European Commission Communication No. 173/2011.
25. It was also indicated that no constitutional reforms would affect Slovenian-speaking communities living in Friuli Venezia Giulia. As pointed out in the national report several measures have been implemented since the enactment of Act No. 38/2001 including, among others, the use of minority languages in joint bodies and in public administration.
26. The delegation noted that a Bill was under discussion in the Italian Parliament to amend the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code and to revise the legal definition of defamation (including defamation through the press and any other means of publicity, insult and libel) and related sanctions, excluding any reference to detention.
27. With regard to the 17.309 proceedings pending at the European Court for Human Rights, it was recalled that these mainly concerned the lengths of trials and the delays in the payment of compensation. It was added that Italy had agreed with the European Court on a two-year action plan for the final settlement of about 7000 complaints regarding compensation. A similar solution should be expected also for the remaining 3000

applications regarding excessive length of proceedings, which had not been included in the action plan having been filed at a subsequent time.

28. The delegation added that approximately 3500 more complaints concerning living conditions in prisons have been filed by prison inmates. Following the pilot judgement of “Stella vs Italy” and “Rexepi vs Italy” in 2014, it could be expected that the European Court would invite prison inmates to apply to the domestic courts as the judgement stated clearly that the new domestic remedies available to detainees were fully in line with the European Convention on Human Rights.

29. The delegation indicated that the National Action Plan on trafficking in human beings, Legislative Decree N° 24/14 would be adopted by the Council of Ministers by the end of this year together with the “Single Program regulation for the assistance and social integration of the victims of trafficking”.

30. It was also indicated that in order to reduce prison overcrowding, Italy had adopted several measures mainly extending the recourse of house arrest as an alternative to imprisonment. The delegation provided detailed information on other measures adopted to reduce overcrowding. It was also noted that following the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture in 2012, recent legislation had also provided for the establishment by the Ministry of Justice of a National Authority for the rights of detainees.

31. The delegation stated that in Italy national interventions of social assistance were mainly addressed to people out of the labour market, in particular to elderly people and persons with disabilities and provided details regarding such assistance. It was noted that in 2008 a “social card” had been introduced to provide further help to certain categories.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

32. During the interactive dialogue, 92 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

33. Chad welcomed Italy’s efforts in implementing the recommendations received in the first cycle and noted in particular ratification of international instruments and efforts made for integrating foreigners and rescuing migrants at sea.

34. Chile expressed appreciation for efforts made to implement human rights policies. Chile also noted the lack of some institutional and legal instruments and the persistence of certain discriminatory attitudes.

35. China commended Italy for helping migrants, particularly for searching and rescuing innocent lives at sea; for fighting against racism and protecting the Roma and other ethnic minorities; for cooperating on human trafficking and asylum issues.

36. Costa Rica commended Italy for the adoption of the National Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance and for ratifying instruments related to the protection of women against domestic violence and the exploitation and trafficking of children.

37. Côte d’Ivoire noted Italy’s reforms on gender equality, access of vulnerable persons to public services and measures in favour of migrants and asylum seekers.

38. Cuba noted resources allocated to combating discrimination, and encouraged further efforts in that regard, as well as to improve process of reception, detention and integration of migrants.

39. Cyprus welcomed efforts to promote women's and children's rights, eliminate discrimination and save lives at sea, and welcomed Italy's collaboration in dealing with the complex issue of migration in the Mediterranean basin.
40. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted the ratification of OP-CAT, and efforts to promote the rights of women, children minorities and migrants.
41. Denmark welcomed Italy's commitment to establishing a national human rights institution. It expressed concern about migrants' rights, particularly regarding children.
42. Djibouti welcomed the national report, and humanitarian actions taken by Italy in dealing with migration issues.
43. The Dominican Republic welcomed the ratification of the Council of Europe Conventions on gender-based and domestic violence and protecting children from sexual exploitation and abuse.
44. Egypt expressed confidence that Italy's increasing efforts in sea rescue operations and migration management agreements with neighbouring countries, including Egypt, would effectively address existing challenges.
45. Eritrea noted with appreciation Italy's commitment in discharging national and international obligations, efforts to promote and protect human rights and strong support for the UPR process.
46. Estonia noted the ratification of OP-CAT, establishment of an acting children's ombudsman, and rescue efforts to address the exceptional arrival of irregular migrants.
47. Ethiopia welcomed ongoing efforts to combat trafficking and discrimination; and to support female entrepreneurs and persons with disabilities and promote minority languages.
48. Finland commended the adoption of the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers Communities in Italy 2012-2020 and asked how it would be implemented.
49. Greece welcomed positive developments in human rights, including the strengthened legislative and institutional framework. Complex migration issues required regional cooperation and a short evaluation of the Praesidium Project was therefore requested.
50. Gabon recognized Italy's efforts to combat racism, and all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance and welcomed Italy's efforts to host migrants.
51. Germany commended the adoption of legislation to address prison overcrowding and gender-based violence. Funds to develop an anti-violence action plan and accommodate victims of violence were welcomed.
52. Ghana commended the financial and human resources dedicated to the protection of human rights, particularly for migrants, minority groups and women.
53. France noted the promotion of human rights by Italy, both internationally and within the Human Rights Council. The ratification of OP-CAT was commended.
54. Guatemala welcomed ratification of OP-CAT, increased sea rescue operations for migrants and the strengthened National Office against Discrimination. Birth registration was an area of concern.
55. The Holy See noted progress in human rights, including the provision of social services for migrants and refugees, the Mare Nostrum operation and the Praesidium project.

56. Hungary recognized efforts to improve prison conditions and establish a National Human Rights Institution. Stateless persons, mostly Roma, faced bureaucratic obstacles to acquiring citizenship.
57. India referred to reported concerns of violence against women and of racist violence and killings of migrants and asked about effective remedies provided to victims.
58. Indonesia considered Italy's commitment to sea search and rescue activities as a good example to follow in handling the exceptional arrival of migrants and respecting their human rights.
59. Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern at the situation of Roma and Sinti and at sustained racial discrimination against minorities, especially Muslims.
60. Iraq commended the adoption of measures to prevent forcible return and the strategy in support of asylum-seekers and persons entitled to international protection.
61. Ireland, while welcoming measures taken, urged Italy to submit outstanding treaty body reports and consider elaborating a second cycle mid-term UPR report.
62. Israel commended Italy's efforts to implement initiatives on immigration and integration matters and referred to treaty body observations regarding the persistence of hate speech.
63. Japan appreciated Italy's role and improved transparency in addressing migrants and refugees and encouraged measures to improve the situation of minorities, such as Roma and Sinti.
64. Kenya asked about progress made in establishing a national human rights institution and, while acknowledging challenges faced, believed that the treatment and reception of migrants and asylum seekers could be improved.
65. Kuwait commended Italy's close cooperation with United Nations organizations and other international bodies and its commitment to increase overseas development assistance (ODA).
66. Kyrgyzstan noted that Italy had undertaken significant reforms and provided considerable resources relating to human rights. It commended Italy's efforts to save lives at sea.
67. Lebanon welcomed Italy's efforts to implement accepted recommendations from the first UPR cycle and the ratification of OP-CAT.
68. Libya commended the ratification of OP-CAT, the adoption of the National Action Plan on racism, xenophobia and intolerance, and action in support of marginalized and vulnerable groups, to protect the rights of the child and to combat human trafficking.
69. Liechtenstein commended Italy's ratification of the Rome Statute and OP-CAT and its establishment of a National Authority for the rights of detainees.
70. Malaysia welcomed the resources contributed by Italy to the protection of human rights and the National Action Plan on racism, xenophobia and intolerance.
71. Maldives noted that despite progress regarding women's and children's rights, areas of concern remained. It welcomed efforts to protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
72. Mauritania welcomed the measures taken to respect the rights of migrants and to combat racial discrimination. However, greater efforts were required to address the remaining challenges.

73. Mexico noted measures addressing discrimination, gender-based violence and the integration of minorities, which should result in fewer children from those communities living on the street.

74. Montenegro commended the ratification of OP-CAT and the establishment of the National Authority for the rights of detainees. It asked how prison overcrowding was addressed.

75. The delegation addressed question on cooperation and foreign aid, 'Mare Nostrum', migration, the issue of ratification of some international instruments and the Slovenian speaking minority.

76. It was noted that the title of the ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation had come about because of a reform that had been passed this year, after twenty-seven years; and that one of the main tasks of the Ministry was also to try to increase the Italian ODA. It was noted that some progress had been attained and that for the third year in a row Italy had increased the budget on cooperation and foreign aid by ten percent.

77. Italy recalled the extraordinary burden faced *vis-à-vis* the central Mediterranean route and the number of migrants that were arriving. It noted that this was also linked to a historical phenomenon, recalling that according to the IOM data, three percent of the global population was made up of migrants noting that however, ninety percent of such movement was intra-continental. It was highlighted that the issue was not only an Italian matter, this was a European issue. The delegation underscored that the long term scenario that Europe had to face *vis-à-vis* migration would need to take into account that in 1950 the European population was double that of the African population and that, according to the average forecast of UN demographics, in 2050, two generations' time, the population of Africa would be the three times that of Europe.

78. The delegation indicated that migration had to be managed and migrant's conditions improved, but that this could not be reduced solely to an issue of border control or border management. Efforts made would need to be combined with international development and foreign aid and a model for the future of Africa. In 2015, a new conversation about post development agenda should be able to provide a common grammar to deal with this issue, which would be one of the legacies of the Italian presidency of Europe.

79. It was also noted that, when referring to migrants, many were talking about migrants and potentially asylum seekers. Formerly, 80% of the people coming from African countries or from Asian countries were seeking a better future in Europe. In 2013/2014 almost 75% of those arriving were coming from countries at war, countries in post-conflict situations, fragile countries. It was stressed that the issue of migrants cannot be considered as a stand-alone issue and should be considered taking into account the broader picture that links together migrants, asylum seekers, political fragility and instability and the crisis that is taking place in 2014. Italy was not politically and geopolitically in the position to deal with this huge effort.

80. On ratification of international instruments, it was noted that formerly the rate and speed of ratification had not been very quick. However, now the government had the intention to quickly ratify many pending instruments. It was noted that the ratification process of a number of pending treaties was underway. The ratification process of the optional protocol of ICESCR had been completed and deposit of ratification instrument would take place soon. Additionally, the ratification process of the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child had been initiated. Despite the non-ratification of the Convention on the rights of migrant workers, the Italian legislative framework already guaranteed the rights of regular and irregular migrants. Additionally, Italy was committed to promoting a debate at the European level on this topic.

81. Concerning racism, the delegation recalled the country's commitment and highlighted the need to work on the ground for a successful interaction among cultures, traditions and beliefs. At the national level the country would continue to make all efforts to ensure that global challenges posed by racism were met in the most appropriate ways.
82. About the issue of gender stereotypes and women in politics, the delegation noted that 31 % of the Members of Parliament were women. A recent law also determined the increase of female representation on boards of publicly listed and state owned companies.
83. In terms of the fight against religious discrimination, it was noted that the Government was strongly committed in countering all forms of religious discrimination.
84. It was also recalled that the Government recently formally reaffirmed before the parliament its intention to establish a national human rights institution noting also that three bills had been introduced and would be debated.
85. Morocco enquired about measures taken at the local and national level to promote human rights education in schools and universities.
86. The Netherlands commended Italy's promotion of the abolition of capital punishment and recognized the significant challenges it faced owing to growing numbers of migrants.
87. Nicaragua noted that migration was a significant challenge that Italy should not confront alone; Europe should address the phenomenon using a regional approach.
88. The Niger encouraged Italy to finalise ongoing initiatives to implement remaining recommendations that it was not able to implement by the second UPR cycle and, in particular, establish a National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles
89. Norway commended Italy's efforts to save migrants at sea. However, it noted the high number of pending human rights cases and judgements against Italy with the European Court.
90. Pakistan noted the efforts made by Italy in implementing the recommendations received during the first UPR cycle.
91. Peru commended Italy for the adoption of the law 67/2014, on the decriminalization of illegal migration, the establishment of the National Action Plan against racism.
92. The Philippines commended Italy's action in saving lives at sea and the Mare Nostrum operations. It expressed concern about domestic regulations on detention of irregular migrants.
93. Portugal praised Italy for the priority given to the protection of the rights of migrants and for the comprehensive policies adopted and asked for information on the measures taken by the National Office against Discrimination.
94. Qatar welcomed the steps taken to improve immigration and integration policies. It commended action to combat human trafficking and to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation on trafficking and asylum.
95. The Republic of Moldova appreciated Italy's efforts in protecting migrants and applauded action to save lives at sea and recognized measures taken to combat trafficking in human beings.
96. Romania welcomed Italy's ratification of several conventions and its adoption of various policies and noted its actions to combat racial discrimination and violence against women.

97. The Russian Federation commended Italy's work to guarantee human rights. It urged Italy to adopt effective measures to stabilise the situation in respect to combating and preventing violations of migrants' rights, including ensuring the functioning of the humanitarian missions to rescue irregular migrants from Africa and Middle East, drowning in Mediterranean see (Russian Federation);
98. Saudi Arabia commended the introduction by the State Police of specialized courses on investigative techniques covering crimes against children, sexual offences and domestic violence.
99. Senegal noted the significant progress made in relation to education, health, services for vulnerable persons and the integration of migrants.
100. Serbia welcomed the ratification of OP-CAT and activities to integrate minority groups and took positive note of the legislative measures to reduce prison overcrowding.
101. Sierra Leone welcomed achievements in various areas of human rights. It noted that more should be done to address racism, violence against women, child sex abuse and juvenile justice and to increase ODA.
102. Slovenia noted the establishment of a panel addressing the Slovenian minority in Italy and asked how their rights would be guaranteed within local government reform.
103. South Sudan commended Italy's use of house arrest rather than custodial sentences for mothers. However, it was concerned by discrimination and xenophobia towards migrants.
104. Spain commended measures aimed at persons with disabilities and the ratification of a European Council convention on gender based and domestic violence. It was concerned by increased racism and xenophobia.
105. Sri Lanka urged Italy to consider ratifying ICRMW. It commended Italy's adoption of the National Action Plan on racism, xenophobia and intolerance.
106. The Sudan commended action taken to combat trafficking, expressed concern regarding the inhuman situation in reception centres and urged the Government to take all necessary measures to ensure respect for the rights of migrants.
107. Sweden welcomed Italy's ratification of the Rome Statute and its additional protocol. It recalled obligation of non-refoulement noting that Italy summarily returned persons arriving from Greece ports.
108. Switzerland noted the significant measures taken to implement accepted recommendations from Italy's first UPR cycle and indicated that the creation of a national torture-prevention mechanism was vital.
109. Thailand supported Italy's international cooperation in addressing irregular migration and human trafficking. Thailand welcomed Italy's efforts to accelerate asylum applications and to allow detainees to receive professional training.
110. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia encouraged Italy to establish a national human rights institution fully in line with the Paris Principles and to combat racial violence against the Roma and Sinti.
111. Togo welcomed the "Mare Nostrum" operation, which had saved thousands of lives at sea, and commended the decriminalization of illegal migration.
112. Trinidad and Tobago noted that Italy had increased resources to support human rights policies, ratified international human rights instruments and endeavoured to fight discrimination.

113. Tunisia welcomed the action taken in recent years to assist a large number of immigrants and asylum-seekers and encouraged Italy to pursue such action.
114. Turkey noted Italy's achievements concerning its immigration and integration policies and commended the increased capacity of its reception centres and its Praesidium project.
115. Ukraine commended Italy's ratification of OP-CAT and its cooperation with OHCHR. Ukraine encouraged Italy to continue to take steps to protect the human rights of migrants and to establish an independent national human rights institution.
116. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Italy's Action Plan on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and its efforts to reduce prison overcrowding.
117. The United States of America commended the "Mare Nostrum" operation but was concerned by poor conditions in the migrant reception system and violence against the Roma.
118. Uruguay encouraged Italy to continue promoting gender equity. It welcomed legislative action and consultations on the establishment of a national human rights commission.
119. Uzbekistan welcomed the establishment of a number of human rights mechanisms, including the National Authority on detainees' rights. It noted concerns about discrimination against migrants and ethnic and religious minorities, and violence against women and children.
120. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged Italy to adopt the draft legislation concerning the establishment of a national human rights commission based on the Paris Principles.
121. Viet Nam encouraged Italy to strengthen action to tackle discrimination based on race or gender, to protect vulnerable groups in the context of austerity, migrants and minorities, and to combat human trafficking.
122. Algeria praised the implementation of recommendations from the first cycle but noted that the human and other resources allocated to the National Office against Racial Discrimination had been reduced although its mandate had been expanded.
123. Angola expressed the hope additional resources be allocated to the education sector to assist needy families and to integrate minorities, including immigrant children, into the education system.
124. Argentina welcomed the fact that priority was being given to ratification of the ICPPED. It expressed concern regarding respect for the rights of migrants.
125. Armenia commended the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and the implementation of social protection programmes for victims of trafficking.
126. Australia commended Italy's response to challenges posed by increased flows of irregular migration. It noted that the slow pace of Italy's judicial process and prison overcrowding diluted the right to a fair trial and the rights of prisoners and detainees.
127. Azerbaijan welcomed Italy's ratification of OP-CAT and noted concerns expressed by CERD regarding the persistence of stereotypes associating ethnic minorities and non-citizens with criminality and Islam with terrorism.

128. Bahrain urged Italy to increase efforts to prevent and combat discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities and to step up action to prevent trafficking and to protect trafficking victims.
129. Bangladesh noted concerns expressed by treaty bodies at the negative portrayal of migrants and Roma, and at stereotypes associating ethnic minorities and non-citizens with criminality and Islam with terrorism.
130. Botswana noted with satisfaction legislative and policy measures adopted in support of freedoms of expression and religion, the fight against human trafficking, and the protection of women and children.
131. Brazil welcomed the implementation of migration related recommendations from Italy's first UPR. However, it expressed concern regarding discriminatory treatment of migrants and Roma and stressed the need to adopt specific legislation on violence against women.
132. Bulgaria welcomed that prevention of human trafficking and protection of its victims remained a priority for Italy. Bulgaria commended the adoption of the National Action Plan on racism, xenophobia and intolerance.
133. Burundi noted with appreciation that education was compulsory for all, including foreign minors. It welcomed the strengthened and expanded role of the National Office against Racial Discrimination.
134. Canada requested an update on improved protection against all forms of discrimination. Canada was concerned about the social inclusion of women and LGBTI persons and urged continued action to prevent violent acts against women and girls.
135. On additional questions on migration, the delegation noted that there had been an approximately forty percent increase in numbers in 2013 and that sixty-seven percent of the applications submitted had been accepted.
136. The delegation also noted that various measures taken over the years aimed at the integration and inclusion of the Roma, Sinti and Caminanti communities have evidenced the complexity of the situation. Italy is committed to implement a number of EC and UN findings and is working in compliance with all relevant international human rights instruments.
137. The country was developing and implementing national and regional initiatives as well as local plans for social inclusion.
138. The delegation also provided additional information on measures adopted to address prison overcrowding and mentioned the establishment of a national Authority for the protection of the rights of detainees and prisoners.
139. On integration and education it was noted that the Ministry of Education had launched an experimental training plan for teachers and school managers.
140. Information was also provided on: awareness-raising actions for the prevention of violence against women, action to promote education and inclusion of persons with disabilities and the 'Praesidium Project', which is implemented by UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children and the Italian Red Cross with the support of the Italian Ministry of Interior focusing their activities towards the most vulnerable categories of migrants, such as unaccompanied minors.
141. With regard to the issue of the Slovenian minority the delegation mentioned numerous initiatives adopted, including in the public sphere, at the provincial and municipal levels as well as by bodies holding public service concessions.

142. Finally, on corporal punishment the delegation recalled that corporal punishment had been unlawful punishment in Italy in schools since 1928.

143. Italy expressed its gratitude to the delegations that had participated in its review and stated that all the questions and recommendations would be very seriously examined, in an open and cooperative attitude, as a matter of priority. Replies would be provided before the 28th session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2015

144. The delegation stated that Italy continued to look at the Universal Periodic Review with confidence and expectation and would continue to work actively in the future UPR sessions to improve human rights situations in all countries.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

145. **The following recommendations will be examined by Italy which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015.**

145.1 Study the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Egypt);

145.2. Consider ratifying ICRMW (Chile); Consider ratifying ICRMW (Indonesia);

145.3. Ratify ICRMW (Ghana); Ratify ICRMW (Sierra Leone); Ratify ICRMW (Uruguay); Ratify ICRMW (Peru);

145.4. Ratify ICRMW (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

145.5. Ratify ICRMW (Senegal);

145.6. Complete the ratification process of the ICRMW, as recommended by several treaty bodies and special rapporteurs (Turkey);

145.7. Strengthen the legal framework to take better account of migrants and migrant workers, in particular by ratifying the ICRMW (Algeria);

145.8. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (Chile);

145.0. Continue its efforts towards the ratification of the ICPPED (Argentina);

145.10. Speed-up the ratification of ICPPED (Iraq);

145.11. Take all steps necessary to accelerate the ratification process of ICPPED (Burundi);

145.12. Ratify ICPPED (Portugal); Ratify ICPPED (Costa Rica); Ratify ICPPED (Peru); Ratify ICPPED (Ghana); Ratify ICPPED (France); Ratify ICPPED (Togo);

145.13. Ratify the ICPPED in as timely a fashion as possible (Japan);

145.14. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Gabon);

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 145.15. **Ratify OP-CRC-IC (Costa Rica); Ratify OP-CRC-IC (Portugal); Ratify OP-CRC-IC (Montenegro);**
- 145.16. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Montenegro);**
- 145.17. **Ratify OP-ICESCR (Spain);**
- 145.18. **Ratify OP-ICESCR (Portugal); Ratify OP-ICESCR (Uruguay);**
- 145.19. **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and streamline the administrative process in order to reduce the number of stateless persons (Hungary);**
- 145.20. **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute, if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein);**
- 145.21. **Ratify the Additional Protocol to the Convention on cybercrime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature, including holocaust denial, committed through computer systems (Israel);**
- 145.22. **Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Sweden);**
- 145.23. **Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), including by incorporating provisions to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes effectively before its national courts, and to ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the ICC (Estonia);**
- 145.24. **Review domestic legislation with a view to implementing the provisions of CEDAW at the national law (Russian Federation);**
- 145.25. **Scale up efforts in Italy to face the scourge of drugs that destroy human beings and societies, and therefore to enact additional legislation that prevents it (Lebanon);**
- 145.26. **Adopt further legislation that restrict and prevent minors from all consumption of drugs, alcohol and tobacco (Lebanon);**
- 145.27. **Continue stepping up efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**
- 145.28. **Continue its efforts in establishing national human rights institutions, in line with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);**
- 145.29. **Speed up the process of creating a National Human Rights Commission in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chad);**
- 145.30. **Speed up the process of the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with Paris Principles (Indonesia);**
- 145.31. **Expedite the creation of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Bahrain);**
- 145.32. **Complete the process of creating an autonomous and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);**

- 145.33. Complete the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principle (Morocco);
- 145.34. Complete the process of establishing a National Human Rights Commission in conformity with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- 145.35. Continue and complete the current process for the establishment of a national commission for the promotion and protection of human rights (Togo);
- 145.36. Conclude, as a matter of priority, the process leading to the establishment of a NHRI, with a broad human rights mandate (Portugal);
- 145.37. Finalize the process of the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 145.38. Redouble efforts to establish as soon as possible an independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- 145.39. Increase efforts to establish a national human rights institution (NHRI) in line with the Paris Principles (Azerbaijan);
- 145.40. Foster the finalization of the existing initiative to set up a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Peru);
- 145.41. Move quickly to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with Paris Principles (Kenya);
- 145.42. Continue its efforts to conform its National Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 145.43. Continue working to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);
- 145.44. Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles before the end of 2015 (Denmark);
- 145.45. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Pakistan);
- 145.46. Establish a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principle (Uruguay);
- 145.47. Set up a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);
- 145.48. Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, with a broad human rights mandate, and following a participatory process including civil society (Ireland);
- 145.49. Fully involve civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the expeditious establishment of a human rights institution based on the Paris Principles and ensure its functional and financial independence (India);
- 145.50. Implement, as soon as possible, the obligations under the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and establish an independent and effective national protection mechanism that has the necessary resources (Switzerland);
- 145.51. Step up its efforts to appoint the members of the National Authority and ensure the effective exercise of its functions (Liechtenstein);

- 145.52. **Operationalize its national authority for the protection of detainees (Morocco);**
- 145.53. **Continue the ongoing efforts, particularly concerning awareness, education and training in the field of human rights (Kuwait);**
- 145.54. **Consider developing Human Rights Indicators as suggested by the OHCHR as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);**
- 145.55. **Further institutionalise measures to protect and promote rights of the child (Viet Nam);**
- 145.56. **Submit its overdue reports to the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee (Ghana);**
- 145.57. **Continue to intensify its ongoing efforts to strengthen women's representation in leadership roles and decision-making positions (Cyprus);**
- 145.58. **Adopt additional measures to combat gender inequity and gender based discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 145.59. **Adopt a national strategy for the advancement of women, and end prevailing cultural stereotypes of the role of women in all fields (Bahrain);**
- 145.60. **Adopt measures to put an end to all kinds of discrimination, particularly discrimination between men and women in the workplace (France);**
- 145.61. **Further introduce effective measures to enhance gender equity in the labour market (Viet Nam);**
- 145.62. **Continue to fight against all forms of discrimination (Djibouti);**
- 145.63. **Continue raising awareness and promoting tolerance and diversity in society (Israel);**
- 145.64. **Strengthen the institutional framework to combat all forms of racial discrimination and incitement to hatred, in particular against migrants (Algeria);**
- 145.65. **Take concrete steps for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against minorities (Pakistan);**
- 145.66. **Continue to combat any form of discrimination, as well as stereotypes of persons belonging to minorities (Romania);**
- 145.67. **Increase its efforts to prevent and combat racial and religious discrimination (Azerbaijan);**
- 145.68. **Continue focused efforts to address racism, discrimination and xenophobia (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 145.69. **Continue strengthening mechanisms to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 145.70. **Prevent all forms of discrimination and vilification and deliberate negative stereotyping of Roma community, Muslims, and migrants (Bangladesh);**

- 145.71. **Adopt a national plan against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including measures to prevent and fight racist and xenophobic violence (Brazil);**
- 145.72. **To conduct an active campaign against the creation of negative stereotypes in relation to migrants and minorities, to step up measures to prevent discrimination against Muslims and to strengthen the dialogue with the Muslim communities (Uzbekistan);**
- 145.73. **Continue with the measures taken to improve the situation of migrants, particularly with a view to reducing the discrimination that they suffer from (Argentina);**
- 145.74. **Increase its efforts to combat racial discrimination against Muslims and foster dialogue with Muslim communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 145.75. **Continue the efforts concerning combatting discrimination on the basis of religion (Saudi Arabia);**
- 145.76. **Redouble efforts in its refusal of religious intolerance and xenophobia (Mauritania);**
- 145.77. **Ensure prosecution in cases where xenophobic crimes against racial and religious minorities are being committed (Pakistan);**
- 145.78. **Further strengthen existing policies and legislation on non-discrimination to reduce racist and xenophobic behaviour and manifestations (Spain);**
- 145.79. **Engage intensively in the struggle against racist speech in politics in order to contain their negative impact on people's attitudes towards foreigners and in the sports world (Democratic Republic of Congo);**
- 145.80. **Continue to fight effectively against racist statements that persist in political discourse in order to avoid associating migrants, insecurity and unemployment (Togo);**
- 145.81. **Intensify efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance, especially towards Muslims, migrants and people of African descent and encourage senior State officials and politicians to take clear positions against racist and xenophobic political discourse (Tunisia);**
- 145.82. **Reinforce measures to combat attacks and hate speech against minority groups, by emphasizing prevention and follow up of these acts (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 145.83. **Condemn all statements of a racist nature and increase awareness-raising, particularly directed at youth, of the unacceptability of racism (Norway);**
- 145.84. **Implement as a priority the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance (Cuba);**
- 145.85. **Provide the necessary financial and human resources to strengthen the implementation of its National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance, including by intensifying efforts to conduct investigations promptly and taking action against the perpetrators of racist and xenophobic speeches and public statements (Malaysia);**
- 145.86. **Adopt additional measures for the fight against xenophobia, racial discrimination and discrimination of Roma women, and among other**

measures, strengthen the capacity of the national office against racial discrimination in order to change the perception by the society of women of marginal and minority communities (Chile);

145.87. Increase the budget of and strengthen the National Office against Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);

145.88. Take measures to ensure that the National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) is independent and adequately resourced (India);

145.89. Continue to strengthen the National Office against Racial Discrimination with the view to combating hate speech and protect Roma, racial and religious minorities including Muslims from violence and discrimination (Pakistan);

145.90. Strengthen the National Office against Discrimination (UNAR), as Italy had accepted in the previous UPR cycle (Uruguay);

145.91. Address racial discrimination and cases of racist violence involving destruction of property and the murders of a number of migrants (Ghana);

145.92. Strengthen protection of women and children, ethnic minorities, migrants, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups (China);

145.93. Continue paying special attention to the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, in particular, children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, national minorities, especially Roma (Russian Federation);

145.94. Raise public awareness on the rights of vulnerable groups of people, as stipulated in the Italian legal system (Thailand);

145.95. Allocate the necessary resources to the fight against discrimination on the basis of gender and sexual orientation, so as to accelerate progress on this matter (Spain);

145.96. Accelerate and strengthen legislative and educational actions to combat discrimination in all its forms, particularly discrimination on the basis of sex and sexual orientation (Canada);

145.97. Include sexual orientation as grounds for protection against hate speech (Canada);

145.98. Take concrete steps to adopt the legislation necessary to follow-up to Prime Minister Renzi's announcement to work on the recognition of same-sex relationships in Italy, as part of Italy's efforts to further strengthen measures to combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);

145.99. Ensure the equal rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people by legally recognizing same-sex marriage and civil partnerships (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

145.100. Implement effective domestic measures to ensure all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law (Australia);

145.101. Adopt additional measures to prevent all forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of persons in detention (France);

- 145.102. Pursue further its endeavours to combat prison overcrowding and to guarantee that all detainees are treated with dignity (Hungary);
- 145.103. Take measures to enhance the efficiency of the judicial system and reduce overcrowding in prisons (Australia);
- 145.104. Adopt a national strategy for improving the situation in the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);
- 145.105. Further improve the living conditions in state penitentiaries and juvenile detention centres (Thailand);
- 145.106. Develop and implement the national anti-violence action plan at the earliest possible date (Germany);
- 145.107. Continue with its efforts regarding violence within the family and with the enforcement of the three categories of aggravating circumstances included in the Italian Penal Code, in order to prevent violence in all its forms (Dominican Republic);
- 145.108. Consider adopting specific laws on combating violence against women, both at home and in the work place (India);
- 145.109. Strengthen domestic legislations to prevent sexual violence against women and provide necessary support to the victims (Maldives);
- 145.110. To adopt effective measures to combat violence against women and prevent their occupational segregation (Uzbekistan);
- 145.111. Pass and implement legislation to address violence against women (Sierra Leone);
- 145.112. Combat violence against women by implementing the Istanbul Convention, which entered into force August 1, 2014, and finalize Italy's National Action Plan (United States of America);
- 145.113. Undertake comprehensive measures to address violence against women and to ensure that victims have immediate protection (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 145.114. Take all necessary measures to address violence against women as well as gender inequality in particular in the workplace and in the context of pregnancy or family status (Ireland);
- 145.115. Address the legal gaps in the area of child custody and include relevant provisions relating to protection of women who are the victims of domestic violence as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (Botswana);
- 145.116. Take the necessary measures to ensure that national protection laws against sexual violence, including in the domestic context, be applied at all levels consistently and effectively to fight against impunity (Switzerland);
- 145.117. Take the necessary measures to maintain existing and/or set up new anti-violence shelters to assist and protect women victims of violence (Malaysia);
- 145.118. Allocate sufficient funds for the effective protection of victims who report gender-based violence and focus on training and education in order to prevent such acts of violence, especially within the family (Germany);

- 145.119. Consolidate the measures aimed at combating violence against women and at achieving social reintegration of those women who are victims of human trafficking (Romania);
- 145.120. Continue its efforts directed towards fighting the trafficking of persons (Armenia);
- 145.121. Take further steps in order to strengthen the protection of victims of trafficking (Azerbaijan);
- 145.122. Continue its efforts regarding the combat of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons (Sudan);
- 145.123. Expand efforts to combat human trafficking and account for other forms of trafficking, such as labour exploitation and forced begging (Australia);
- 145.124. Finalise the first national plan to combat trafficking in persons, and provide all necessary resources to ensure the successful implementation (Qatar);
- 145.125. Improve identification of victims of trafficking in human beings by setting up a coherent national mechanism of identification and referral of such cases, including among unaccompanied minors, irregular migrants and asylum seekers (Republic of Moldova);
- 145.126. Provide follow up to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings with a particular concern on unaccompanied minors (Holy See);
- 145.127. Enact legislation to enshrine the 1996 Supreme Court ruling in legislation and explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in the home (Liechtenstein);
- 145.128. Explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, bringing legislation into line with the 1996 Supreme Court ruling against violence in childrearing (Sweden);
- 145.129. Protect children from all types of abuses by ensuring rigorous implementation and monitoring of existing frameworks to capture all threats to all children (Maldives);
- 145.130. Increase use of non-custodial measures during the period before the imposition of a sentence (Hungary);
- 145.131. Review criminal and civil justice procedures in order to improve the efficiency of the judiciary with a view to significantly reducing the backlog before the courts, and the time taken for cases to be continued, before its next Universal Periodic Review (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 145.132. Take further measures to reduce the backlog of judicial cases, both nationally and at the European Court of Human Rights (Norway);
- 145.133. Provide, in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law, effective protection for the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 145.134. To promote and protect mass media pluralism by including in relevant legislation the principle of incompatibility of holding elected or government office with ownership and control of the mass media (Uzbekistan);

- 145.135. Investigate and prosecute all perpetrators of violence and intimidation crimes against journalists (Azerbaijan);
- 145.136. Take the necessary legal measures to protect journalists and investigate all acts of intimidation and violence against journalists (Botswana);
- 145.137. Eliminate the practice of indefinite internships for graduates of universities and technical schools and replace these with paid employment opportunities, both in the public and private sectors (Mexico);
- 145.138. Facilitate the development of small businesses for both Italian citizens and migrants and establish programs to encourage the economic and social integration of refugees (Mexico);
- 145.139. Mainstream the issues of immigrant women into its employment policies and programmes (Kyrgyzstan);
- 145.140. Continue its efforts to take further action to prohibit discrimination in employment and take further measures to reduce unemployment, especially among immigrants (Sri Lanka);
- 145.141. Develop credit mechanisms and programmes to facilitate the acquisition of housing (Mexico);
- 145.142. Further strengthen the existing mechanisms on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 145.143. Double the efforts to protect and strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 145.144. Continue strengthening with specific measures the implementation of the two-year programme of action to promote the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities (Spain);
- 145.145. Further protect and promote the rights of minorities in the country (Armenia);
- 145.146. Take concrete steps to implement the national Roma strategy within the next two years (Germany);
- 145.147. Effectively implement the National Strategy for the inclusion of Roma (United States of America);
- 145.148. Ensure a consistent and rapid implementation of the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers Communities through concrete measures at the local level (Finland);
- 145.149. Follow- up regularly the implementation of the strategy by actively involving representatives of the communities concerned and based upon the findings from the follow-up of the strategy to make necessary revisions to the strategy in order to improve the living conditions of the Roma, Sinti and Travellers communities (Finland);
- 145.150. Continue efforts for implementation of the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti, and Travellers and to further promote Roma inclusion in local communities, with specific regard to providing necessary assistance and support to children and adolescents in the field of education (Serbia);

- 145.151. Adopt further legislative and educational measures that diminish economic inequality, joblessness and discrimination, especially for the Roma, Sinti, and Travel communities (Holy See);
- 145.152. Consider taking further measures to combat all forms of discrimination against the Roma community, and ensure equal opportunities for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including education, health and housing (Sri Lanka);
- 145.153. Adopt legislation on access to vocational training and develop programmes to improve the integration of foreigners and minority children in schools (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 145.154. Take steps to prevent discrimination against women belonging to disadvantaged groups as well as institute measures to decrease dropout rates among Sinti and Roma girls (Ghana);
- 145.155. Provide the necessary resources to improve the schooling of children which belong to vulnerable groups and to combat the early dropout rates of children (Algeria);
- 145.156. Take concrete measures to ensure effective access to education by Roma and Sinti children as well as other vulnerable groups (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 145.157. Continue to strengthen the laudable initiatives to ensure a fully integrating school system for migrants, ethnic minorities, women, girls and boys, notably from the Roma communities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 145.158. Adopt the appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of Article 26 of the Law no. 38/2001 on facilitation of the election of candidates belonging to the Slovenian minority, also in light of the present institutional reforms (Slovenia);
- 145.159. Continue to fully implement the legislative provisions guaranteeing oral and written use of Slovenian language in public administration, public life and as teaching language at schools (Slovenia);
- 145.160. Develop policies that further enhance the protection of the rights of migrants and minority populations (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 145.161. Reinforce measures aiming at the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers and the improvement of their conditions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 145.162. Continue reinforcing measures to guarantee the respect for the human rights of migrants (Cuba);
- 145.163. Continue reinforcing and protecting the rights of migrants (Djibouti);
- 145.164. Fully align its migration and asylum policy in accordance with international law (Kenya);
- 145.165. Continue to give consideration to the human rights perspective in its migration policy and implementation, in collaboration with other European countries which are final destinations of migrants (Japan);
- 145.166. Reactivate the dialogue on migration with the North African States, namely Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Egypt (South Sudan);

- 145.167. Continue to review and periodically assess its immigration laws and policies, taking into consideration the recommendations made by relevant UN agencies, human rights treaty bodies and special procedures, and to ensure that the rights of migrants are fully safeguarded, in accordance with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 145.168. Take further efforts to improve the conditions of migrants and asylum seekers who arrive to the Italian territories, and ensure that they are provided with their guaranteed rights (Qatar);
- 145.169. Continue working at the national level to protect the human rights of migrants, including those who have requested refuge or asylum, and in particular with regard to the principle of non-refoulement (Guatemala);
- 145.170. Continue to strengthen its national migration policy, bearing in mind important pillars like protection, integration, non-discrimination and non-refoulement (Nicaragua);
- 145.171. Suspend summary returns to Greece (Sweden);
- 145.172. Strengthen other efforts already in practice which provide life-saving assistance for migrants and initiate the new 'Fund on Asylum, Migration and Integration 2014-2020' (Holy See);
- 145.173. Finalise the Programme of Action for the new Fund on Asylum, Migration and Integration 2014-2020 in due timeframe (Turkey);
- 145.174. Develop a comprehensive national system of data collection, analysis and dissemination regarding immigration policies and practices to be used as a foundation for rights-based policymaking on migration (Israel);
- 145.175. Ensure that all those involved in the reception process for migrants have the training, time and ability to identify persons who want to apply for asylum. Anyone claiming to be an accompanied minor should benefit, without exception, from the specific protections guaranteed under Italian law, pending a properly conducted age determination (Netherlands);
- 145.176. Ensure that the system for receiving and registering the immigrants and asylum seekers is of a high standard, both in regards to capacity and expediency. In particular, that extra attention is given to minors (Norway);
- 145.177. Work with international partners in responding to the protection needs of maritime migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, by developing standardized processing procedures and making necessary upgrades to improve conditions of reception and expulsion centers (United States of America);
- 145.178. Improve the facilities in the reception centres (Sudan);
- 145.179. Allow undocumented migrants to protect their rights and to file complaints irrespective of immigration status (Kyrgyzstan);
- 145.180. Introduce legislation to ensure assistance and protection for unaccompanied children seeking asylum (Denmark);
- 145.181. Ensure that every child, particularly unaccompanied minors, whether on the high seas or on its territory, who seeks to enter Italy, has the right to an individual consideration of his/her circumstances and is provided prompt access to asylum and other relevant national and international procedures and protective measures (Brazil);

145.182. **Strengthen mechanisms to integrate migrant children in the school system (Angola);**

145.183. **Include all migrants irrespective of their status within the national plans and programmes to integrate and ensure their human rights (Bangladesh);**

145.184. **Implement its commitment to increase the ODA (Official Development Aid) for developing countries, particularly least developed countries (China);**

145.185. **Increase overseas development assistance to aim at achieving the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GDP (Sierra Leone);**

145.186. **Continue its efforts to reach quickly the international target of 0.7% Official Development Assistance (ODA) (Tunisia);**

145.187. **Raise the level of ODA to 0.7 per cent of GDP (Bangladesh).**

146. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Italy was headed by Mr. Lapo Pistelli State Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and composed of the following members:

- Min. Plen. Gianludovico De Martino President, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights General Directorate for Political Affairs;
- Ms. Cristina Carezza General Directorate for Political Affairs;
Ms. Stefania Dall'Oglio Secretary-General, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights General Directorate for Political Affairs;
- Ms. Cristiana Carletti Expert, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights General Directorate for Political Affairs;
- Ms. Maja Bova Expert, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights General Directorate for Political Affairs;
- Ms. Silvia Dodero Expert, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights General Directorate for Political Affairs;
- Italian Parliament
- Hon. Eleonora Cimbro Observer Member of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission;
- Mrs. Francesca Piazza Observer Parliamentary Counselor Foreign Affairs Commission;
- Other Administrations
- Mrs. Cristina Bianchini Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
- Mrs. Antonella Graziadei Department of Equal Opportunities Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
- Mrs. Elena Maria Grazia Falcomatà Department of Equal Opportunities Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
- Mrs. Franca Farris Ministry of Interior
- Mrs. Mariacarla Bocchino Ministry of Interior;
- Mrs. Maria Emanuela Guerra Ministry of Justice;
- Mrs. Liliana La Sala Ministry of Health;
- Mrs. Serena Battilomo Ministry of Health;
- Permanent Mission of Italy;
- H.E. Mr. Maurizio Enrico Serra Ambassador, Permanent Representative;
- Mr. Paolo Cuculi Minister Plenipotentiary;
- Mr. Marco Lapadura Counselor;
- Mrs. Simona Battiloro Counselor.