

FRANET

**Migrants and their Descendants:
Social Inclusion and
Participation in Society**

Italy, 2015

FRANET contractor: Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini

Author: Genova, A.

Reviewed by: Sansonetti, S.

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Executive summary

1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

- Migrant integration policy: regulative framework between national and regional responsibilities
The document that best describes the strategy for integration in Italy is the 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (*Piano per l'integrazione nella sicurezza. Identità e Incontro*) (2010) and the Integration Agreement thereto related. Nevertheless, the lack of a homogeneous and uniform implementation strategy of policies aimed at integrating migrants and their descendants has brought about a situation where it is difficult to identify a single representative cluster of the Italian action system. According to the Italian legal framework, in fact, Regions are responsible for the integration of immigrants; therefore, most of the policies aimed at promoting the integration of migrants and their descendants and their participation in social life are implemented at regional and municipal level. We have regional policies benefitting from a considerable degree of autonomy established by the Italian legal system. The pattern of regional immigration policies turns out to be highly differentiated and fragmented – although there are some success stories; fragmentation is mainly evident in the different ways in which integration is considered, i.e. either as tied to, or independent from the foreigner's regular residency status.
- Migrant social inclusion through local projects
The dichotomy between nationally managed immigration policies and social inclusion policies managed at regional and local level generates a structural weakness of the policies targeted at migrants' social inclusion. Most of the proposals aimed at integration mainly concern local, small, and short-lived projects with little coordination among them and characterised by a general lack of awareness about what works and what does not. The proliferation of projects outlines a rich scenario of potential promising practices; however, there lacks an evaluation of their results and impacts.
- Language courses as a national integration measure for migrants
Language training is the only integration measure provided nationally through the Integration Agreement for newcomers. The hours of language training are relatively few (only 100 compared to more than 300 in other OECD countries), the level of language proficiency to be achieved is relatively low, and there is no evaluation analysis of the results and impacts of these actions.
- Lack of coordination for policies aimed at migrants' social integration
The lack of clear coordination among the national, regional and local levels, as well as of development in the integration between public actors and the third sector are the main problems in the integration system promoted in Italy. Integration programmes require aligning priorities and resources at regional and local level, and the number of actors reveals that the coverage and enforcement may be fragmented and sometimes conflicting and overlapping, or may leave gaps. In addition, projects are often small, and the activities are co-financed by several bodies, with the

risk of failing to ensure a consistent approach to integration, even at local level.

- Resources specifically targeted at migrants' social inclusion
Resources devoted to integration policies are of an extraordinary nature, and are distributed throughout the territories through calls for pilot projects. This system has several critical issues related to the duration of these projects and the lack of their assessment, but especially to the cumbersome procedures which effectively limit their effective use: in 2010, out of EUR 31 million budgeted by the Regions, only 18% was granted, with a further 40% awarded to projects but never transferred.
- Citizenship as a crucial step in social inclusion processes
The rigidity that characterises the procedures for the acquisition of citizenship actually represents a hindrance to the processes of migrants' social inclusion that has strongly penalised the second generation.

2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

- **Limits and potentiality in the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment.** Despite the existence of a legislative framework against discrimination, this is hardly applied: resorting to court proceedings is rare, as are sanctions. The National Office against Racial Discriminations (*Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali*, UNAR) collects and follows up on discrimination cases, but it is not yet very well-known among migrants, and cannot represent plaintiffs in court. Nevertheless from 2012 to 2013, complaints lodged with UNAR, concerning all grounds of discrimination, grew by 20%. Looking at the initiatives aimed at eliminating any discrimination, and at promoting an inclusion policy, Italy shows some shortcomings at to analyses, surveys, and polls on migrants' and their descendants' awareness about the right to equal treatment. Data referring to the percentage of complaints in Italy are collected by the UNAR Contact Centre (toll-free number) and at the online access point The Contact Centre collects complaints, denunciations, and evidence on facts, events, situations, procedures, and actions undermining the equal treatment of people on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. It offers immediate assistance to victims of discrimination, providing them with information, orientation, and psychological support. Moreover, the Contact Centre assists the victims in court, if they decide to take legal action aimed at assessing and punishing the offending conduct.
- **Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders**
The national regulatory framework does not provide for any protection on the grounds of nationality. Foreigners from non-EU/EFTA countries are allowed into our country on a temporary basis, and in the majority of cases the renewal of the permit is linked to being in employment. Nevertheless, for long-term residence, the lack of income cannot justify the revocation of EU residence permits for long-term residents. For Blue Card holders, a recent Italian regulation has eliminated the consistency requirement between educational qualifications and professional qualifications for highly skilled workers. As to residence permits for family reunification, in Italy the main problems are due to administrative delays in the release of permits. Procedures for long-term residence status holders feature local differences.
- **Key developments and trends in promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination**

At national level, the main developments concern the implementation of the equality and non-discrimination principle. In particular, in 2013 UNAR was tasked with elaborating, defining, and operating an Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance to be implemented in the 2013–2015 period, which at the moment has still to be finalised. In order to promote social integration, and combat discrimination of any type, the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in cooperation with the National Lawyers' Council (*Consiglio Nazionale Forense*) and UNAR (which belongs to the same department), created the Solidarity Fund for the Legal Protection of Victims of Discrimination. In 2013, Italy introduced an important element concerning foreigners' access to jobs within public administrations. Moreover, in order to speed up the whole application procedure to obtain the Italian citizenship, thus simplifying the data entry step, since 18 May 2015 it has been possible to submit applications online through a new system.

3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

- **Political rights at national level**

The Italian citizenship can be acquired in one of the following ways:

- automatic acquisition: citizenship as a result of Italian parents/ancestors (*iure sanguinis*); citizenship granted to people born on Italian soil (*iure soli*); citizenship through judiciary ruling on natural paternity/maternity; citizenship by adoption;
- acquisition by claim: foreign descendants of Italians up to the second degree, or born in Italy; citizenship by marriage with an Italian citizen;
- naturalisation.

The main challenges that have triggered important debates in Italy concern the matter of the acquisition of citizenship. There are 16 bills to reform the citizenship law. Among the main innovations under discussion there is the extension of cases of acquisition of citizenship by birth (*ius soli*) and an easier access to citizenship for minors who have completed their studies in Italy. In the meantime, Decree Law No. 69 of 21 June 2013, Urgent provisions to relaunch the economy (*Decreto legge 21 giugno 2013, n. 69, Disposizioni urgenti per il rilancio dell'economia*) has simplified procedures for the acquisition of citizenship for foreigners born in Italy.

- **Voting rights in national elections (turnout)**

In Italy the right to vote at national level is not granted to third-country nationals (TCNs). In the 2013 national elections, nine elected representatives were not born in Italy out of 945, the total number of members of Parliament. Foreigners do not enjoy the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in local elections. The right to vote is subordinated to the acquisition of nationality (Article 48 of the Italian Constitution) and the extension of voting rights would thus require a constitutional reform. Nevertheless, the recognition of the right to vote for non-EU foreigners in local elections has been, particularly in recent years, the subject of a number of interventions by regional and local authorities. The project 'I PARTICIPATE' aims to enhance and support the integration process of TCNs by promoting their participation in the democratic process at local level and by fostering their active citizenship.

At regional level, the number of elected representatives with migrant background is 9 out of a total of 1,195 (0.7%). The number of elected representatives with migrant background at provincial level is 26 out of a total of 1,697 (1.5%). The number of elected representatives with migrant background at municipal level is 2,395 out of a total of 127,167 (1.9%). Analysis showed that mayors with migrant background (i.e. whose country of birth is different from Italy) are 111 out of a total of 7,844 (1.4%).

In the public debate on immigration, usually reduced to emergency readings, the challenges of political participation have remained in the background.

- **Consultation**

The main participatory bodies for foreign citizens in Italy are: Councils, Deputy Councillors, Territorial Councils for Immigration, and the associations of foreign nationals provided for in Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998, Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and the status of aliens (*Decreto legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 25, Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero* (so-called 'Consolidated Text on Immigration'). Poor representation characterises all advisory bodies in question. This is due to several reasons including the fact that most of the aforementioned advisory bodies host a small, or not clearly defined, component of foreign representatives. All the advisory bodies in question can exercise their duties solely in relation to areas concerned with the migration phenomenon. The literature on this topic shows that, after a start-up and trial phase full of enthusiasm, the institutional participation of foreigners in Italy has often experienced uncertainty, with too great a set of expectations and the emergence of some criticalities. For instance, in the framework of the practices implemented in Emilia-Romagna, which have been frequently analysed in literature, an overall decrease in voter turnout has been observed over the years throughout the Region. One of the possible reasons is a lower investment in information dissemination compared to the first elections, as well as decreasing trust in the advisory body. Councils lack any guarantee of effective functioning. In most cases, the regional legislation in question does not provide for either specific allocations of financial and instrumental resources for these organs, or the payment of any compensation to their members.

- **Participation in trade-unions and professional associations**

The literature shows no limits or barriers with respect to the adhesion of migrant workers to unions and trade associations. Nevertheless, the analysis of the main national unions, through their websites, does not reveal any campaigns or actions aimed at supporting membership and participation of migrant workers. Immigrants who adhered to the Italian General Confederation of Work (*Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, CGIL*), one of the main Italian trade unions, represent over 9% of the total number of members. The Romanians are the largest community, but in relation to the number of residents in Italy, they are under-represented in unions. More interested and participatory, on the other hand, are the Africans and workers from the Balkan countries. The construction and industry sectors are almost exclusively covered by the male component, while in the services sector the weight of women usually appears predominant.

According to the regulatory framework, the foreigners who are legally residing in Italy and hold a degree recognised in the country have, within one year from the implementation of Law No. 40 of 6 March 1998, Provisions governing immigrations and the status of aliens (*Legge 6 marzo 1998, n. 40, Disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero*), the opportunity to enroll in professional associations or organisations or, in the case of professions without any register, in special lists to be set up by the relevant ministries, in spite of the provisions that require the Italian citizenship. Admission to the registers is considered a necessary condition for the exercise of professions, even in the case of waged employment. After the expiry of the deadline, the possibility of new registrations for foreigners who wish to carry out professional activities in Italy will be determined annually by the quota system defined in the migrant flow decrees, as well as on the basis of the definition of maximum employment percentages.

The procedure to obtain recognition in Italy of qualifications obtained abroad is very complex, and can involve different bodies depending on the type of degree and the purposes for which recognition is sought. For instance, in the medical and healthcare sector, managed by the Ministry of Health, the procedure is slightly easier thanks to the large number of applications for the recognition of nursing qualifications, caused by a growing demand in the labour market. Moreover, there are other professions whose registers and associations are supervised by the Ministry of Justice, such as accountants, stockbrokers, agronomists, lawyers, and engineers. In this case, foreigners must submit the application directly to the Ministry which verifies a number of parameters (enrolment in any register, exercise of the profession in the country of origin, etc.). For the purposes of professional recognition and the subsequent issue of a licence, candidates are also subject to competence assessment: foreigners must thus start studying again certain subjects, and then pass some examinations. This applies to all the countries of origin with which there are no specific agreements in force. Data concerning migrants in professional associations are in most cases not available. The Physicians and Dentists' Association is an exception: 3.9% of members have a migrant background.

- **Participation in social, cultural, and public life**

The norms regulating the membership of migrants in professional sports associations are generally very complex, and depend on the migrants' nationality of origin. The analysis is focused on football and volleyball regulations, showing that the regulation of the Italian Volleyball Federation (*Federazione Italiana Pallavolo, FIPAV*) discriminates against foreign athletes at several levels, starting from their enrolment, the primary and fundamental condition for being allowed to play.

There are no studies on media, sports, and culture professional associations concerning the action to encourage and support membership and participation of TCNs. When accessing professional associations related to the media, sports, and culture, foreigners face several legal barriers, and the presence of migrants elected as representatives of such associations is not promoted. Nevertheless, the number of migrants and their descendants as media professionals has increased in the last decade: in 2003 the Information Agency for Associated Immigrants (*Agenzia Informazione Immigrati Associati, Migra*) was created with the aim of giving voice to the stakeholders,

starting from their point of view, and promoting close cooperation between journalists and Italian immigrants in order to foster a correct representation of foreign communities in the media. In 2010 the National Association of Intercultural Press (*Associazione Nazionale Stampa Interculturale*, ANSI) was born and officially recognised as a 'specialised group' within the National Federation of the Italian Press (*Federazione Nazionale Stampa Italiana*, FNSI). Alongside traditional mass media, in recent years the so-called 'multicultural media' have made their way into our homes: they are enterprises made up by immigrants, often joined by volunteers from anti-discrimination associations, or by second generations. In Italy the first multicultural media pilot project was kicked off during the first half of the 1980s: it is 'Radio Shabi', a radio programme in Arabic language with music from Maghreb countries, broadcasted on Friday nights on Radio Popolare, a Milan-based radio broadcaster.

In Italy, the participation and public visibility of migrants and their descendants is particularly high during the events concerning the presentation of awareness-raising campaigns against discrimination, such as the one proposed by the Italian Footballers' Association (*Associazione Italiana Calciatori*, AIC) which cooperates with UNAR against racism. Another way in which they are present at national level is mainly through the so-called 'second generation youth', active on the web through second generation networks, such as the 'G2 Network - Second Generations' (*Rete G2 - Seconde Generazioni*), a national non-partisan organisation founded by the children of immigrants and refugees born and/or raised in Italy.

- **Diversity in the public sector**

Law No. 97 of 6 August 2013, Provisions to comply with obligations descending from Italy's membership to the European Union - 2013 European Law (*Legge 6 agosto 2013, n. 97, Disposizioni per l'adempimento degli obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia all'Unione europea - Legge europea 2013*) amended Article 38 of Legislative Decree No. 165 of 30 March 2001, General provisions on the employment system of public service (*Decreto legislativo 30 marzo 2001, n. 165, Norme generali sull'ordinamento del lavoro alle dipendenze delle amministrazioni pubbliche*) and extended access to employment in public administration offices that do not involve direct or indirect exercise of public powers, i.e. they do not pertain to the preservation of national interests. Access is therefore allowed to citizens of EU Member States and their family members who are not citizens of a Member State but have the right to residency or the right to permanent residency, as well as to TCNs who hold an EU residency permit for long-term residents or hold the refugee status or the subsidiary protection status.

The Italian literature does not highlight any specific limitations in public sector recruitment inherent to the ethnic background of immigrants. However, in the national notices for selection procedures there are often provisions that limit participation to Italian citizens only.

- **Political activity - active citizenship**

There are no legal or practical limitations or barriers for migrants' self-organisation and for their membership in civil society organisations. According to the mapping carried out in Italy between February and June 2014 by the study and research centre IDOS, there are 2,114 active migrant associations.

In the Italian framework, the regulatory system precludes TCNs from enjoying any form of direct representation. Immigrants appear to be included only in the most marginal, least protected, and lowest-paid contexts and social and working conditions. Unions probably remain the only structures within which foreigners can also be represented and represent, decide, and vote directly, both through the election of union delegates or by having the opportunity to apply in person for certain positions (delegate, officer, secretary, etc.) within different structures. The absence of a clear policy and precise regulations regarding the forms of political representation for immigrants has let some Municipalities to kick off pilot projects with the involvement of the foreign population, with a very broad range of shades. A recent study shows that the estimates provided by respondents about the number of migrants registered in four main Italian partisan alliances – Democratic Party (*Partito Democratico*, PD), The People of Freedom (*Il Popolo della Libertà*, PdL), Left Ecology Freedom (*Sinistra Ecologia Libertà*, SEL), and the Communist Refoundation Party (*Partito della Rifondazione Comunista*, PRC) – outline a phenomenon limited to a few hundreds of experiences, involving the most active territories and major cities.

- **Civic and citizenship education**

Gender issues are present in all societal aspects. Education plays a crucial role in perpetuating or contrasting gender stereotypes. Women are about 78.5% of all teachers in Italian schools. The Ministry of Education, University, and Research supported a campaign on gender equality in 2013–2014 aiming at increasing knowledge and awareness about gender violence and gender stereotypes.

Concerning participation of parents of migrant background, even though the regulatory framework intends to promote the participation of parents with a migrant background in school life, there is only some evidence at local level. The following projects are considered promising practices: 'Moving families, a new identity in an intercultural society' (Rome), Italian language and active citizenship courses for adults and children (Prato), and 'The culture of others' (*La cultura degli altri*) (Rome).

As of the 2010–2011 school year, a specific ministerial circular is in force that gradually, from the first year of each level of studies, provides for the distribution of pupils without Italian citizenship among the schools and classes established within each school so as not to exceed the limit of 30% for the number of foreign students in each class. Furthermore, the incentive measures for projects related to at-risk areas concerned by a strong migration phenomenon and against school marginalisation have been defined. Moreover, school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population.

Teaching on citizenship and the Italian Constitution, provided for by Law No. 169 of 30 October 2008, Conversion into law, with modifications, of Decree Law No. 137 of 1 September 2008, containing urgent provisions on education and university (*Legge 30 ottobre 2008, n. 169, Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del Decreto Legge 1° settembre 2008, n. 137, recante disposizioni urgenti in materia di istruzione e università*) for all schools of all types and at all levels, is fully implemented through Ministerial Circular No. 86 of 27 October 2010 (*Circolare ministeriale n. 86 del 27 ottobre 2010*), also in response to the results gathered from the monitoring of a national pilot project, which began in the school year 2009–2010 with the

active participation of several schools nationwide. The intended purpose is the creation “in young generations of a civic-social and citizenship culture which connects its local and regional dimension to broader horizons at the national, European, and international levels, resulting in a conscious undertaking of the values enshrined in the Constitutional Charter, which inspire attitudes, behaviours, and daily practices”. The education on citizenship and the rights/duties of active citizenship thus provides for several thematic groups, which also include safety in the school community and in civil society, and the ethics of individual and social responsibility.

- **Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring, and assessment of legislation and policy measures**

The Italian authorities took steps to enhance the role of UNAR, in particular: by formally extending its powers so that the relevant legislation clearly covers discrimination based not only on ethnic origin and race but also on colour, language, religion, nationality, and national origin; by conferring on it the right to bring legal proceedings; and by ensuring that its full independence is secured both in law and in fact. Moreover, the autonomy of schools at local level increases the possibility to develop tailored actions to promote migrants’ integration. An analysis of the Italian literature pertaining to the integration of migrants and their descendants outlines a double difficulty in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of legislation and policy measures. The first difficulty is found at national level with the following problems:

- the absence of a strong steering body able to outline a specific and targeted strategy;
- the lack of clear legislation aimed at tackling the main problems that characterise immigration in Italy, such as the issues of citizenship, residency permits, and work integration, the main instruments which represent in this context the key to introducing a whole range of rights and duties.

The second difficulty is to be found at regional/local level, which in this area of intervention shows a fragmented situation where the lack of uniformity of tools and integration policies is the main feature. On the one hand, there are Regions that have consolidated successful inclusive policies over time; on the other hand, there are some other Regions that only in recent years have been active in this regard. To complete the general picture, there is UNAR, the body responsible for guaranteeing rights and for fighting against discrimination. This body, in spite of the good results achieved over the years, does not yet enjoy special autonomy, and this highlights the limits of its action, reflecting a lack of maturity in the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation.

Public funding for social care in Italy has been declining significantly further to the provisions adopted by the Government over the last two years, with a strong impact on expenditure items destined to immigrants and integration policies. The scarcity of resources is likely to be an obstacle to the concrete guarantee of citizenship rights for all, and to the promotion of social integration for foreigners. For inclusion policies, there are three different public sources of funding: local funds (i.e. those in the municipal and regional budgets), national funds (decided at central level), and European funds (awarded by the European Commission).

4. **Social cohesion and community relations**

- **Social cohesion policies**

In Italy, the concept of social cohesion is represented by integration, and at national level there is no well-defined legal, political, and social framework targeted at migrants and their descendants. Programming in this field currently consists of the 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' launched in 2010 (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Directorate General for Immigration) and of the more recent Integration Agreement prepared along the lines of the 'European forms'. Specific measures to strengthen social cohesion are enforced at local level. The website 'Integrazione migranti. Vivere e lavorare in Italia' (Migrants' integration. Living and working in Italy) of the Ministries of Labour and Social Policies, and of Education, University, and Research hosts a selection of a range of specific measures to support integration, regarding:

- school (practices to be shared for foreign minors' school integration);
- job and training (practices to be shared for foreign citizens' socio-occupational integration);
- equal opportunities (practices to be shared for women's socio-cultural integration);
- other practices (practices to be shared for foreign citizens' language and social integration).

The main indicators to assess, monitor, and support social cohesion policies are collected and analysed by the National Economic and Labour Council (*Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, CNEL*), and presented in the Ninth CNEL 2013 Report on the Indices of Migrant Integration in Italy. The report was prepared by the National Coordination Body for Social Integration Policies for Foreign Citizens (*Organismo Nazionale di Coordinamento per le politiche di integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri, O.N.C.*) of CNEL, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies. The report presents the annual data related to immigrants' level of social and occupational integration on a national and local basis, as well as the degree of attractiveness that Provinces, Regions, and large national areas have on the foreign population in Italy.

In Italy, the main body responsible for promoting and implementing prevention and monitoring actions to combat discrimination is UNAR. Among the initiatives promoted by UNAR, we mention a specific campaign against racism entitled 'Accendi la mente. Spegni i pregiudizi. 16-22 marzo 2015' (Turn your mind on. Switch prejudice off. 16-22 March 2015), which includes several actions within schools, Municipalities, and associations.

- **Combatting racism and intolerance**

Specific measures to strengthen social cohesion are enforced at local level. The 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (2010) does not explicitly address combatting racism, xenophobia, and intolerance. Guidelines and rules concerning the language used by the media or journalists when writing about migrants and/or their descendants have been elaborated in the document entitled 'Guidelines for the implementation of the Rome Charter. Working tools for correct information on immigration and asylum issues' (*Linee guida per l'applicazione della Carta di Roma. Strumenti di lavoro per un'informazione corretta sui temi dell'immigrazione e dell'asilo*).

- **Mixed marriages**

In order to get married in Italy to a foreign citizen, it is not necessary to have a residence permit but simply a valid ID document (e.g. passport). A share of 13.4% of the total number of marriages had at least a foreign spouse in 2013. In mixed couples, the most widespread type is the one with an Italian bridegroom and a foreign bride; this type of marriages represents 7.4% of the total average of marriages at national level and about 10% in northern Regions. Italian women who have chosen a foreign spouse were 2.0% of the total number of brides. Italian men who in 2013 got married to a foreign citizen, have a Romanian wife in 19.2% of cases, an Ukrainian wife in 11.0% of cases, and a Brazilian wife in 6.2% of cases. All in all, one out of two foreign brides is a citizen of an eastern European country. Italian women who have got married to a foreign citizen, instead, have most often chosen men from Morocco (13.7%), Albania (9.2%), and Tunisia (6.3%). Altogether, as to this type of marriages, almost three out of ten foreign bridegrooms are citizens of an African country.

1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the **template in Annex 2**. Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:

Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.

The document that best describes the strategy for integration in Italy is the 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (*Piano per l'integrazione nella sicurezza. Identità e Incontro*) (2010) and the **Integration Agreement** thereto related (Joint Circular of the Minister of the Interior and of the Minister for International Cooperation and Integration of 2 March 2012, Guidelines for the implementation of Decree of the President of the Republic No. 179 of 14 September 2011 – Programme Agreement, *Circolare congiunta Ministro dell'Interno e Ministro per la Cooperazione internazionale e l'integrazione del 2 marzo 2012, Linee d'indirizzo per l'applicazione del decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 14 settembre 2011, n. 179 – Accordo di integrazione*). The Integration Agreement contains the following definition of integration:

'L'integrazione, intesa come processo finalizzato a promuovere la convivenza dei cittadini italiani e di quelli stranieri legalmente soggiornanti nel territorio nazionale, nel rispetto dei valori sanciti dalla Costituzione italiana, si fonda sul reciproco impegno a partecipare alla vita economica, sociale e culturale della società.

In particolare, per i cittadini stranieri integrarsi in Italia presuppone l'apprendimento della lingua italiana e richiede il rispetto, l'adesione e la promozione dei valori democratici di libertà, di eguaglianza e di solidarietà democrazia posti a fondamento della Repubblica italiana.

A questi obiettivi mira l'accordo di integrazione che, ai sensi dell'articolo 4-bis del testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti l'immigrazione, lo straniero è tenuto a sottoscrivere contestualmente alla presentazione della domanda di rilascio del permesso di soggiorno, quale condizione necessaria per ottenere il permesso medesimo'.

Translation:

'Integration, meaning a process designed to promote the coexistence of Italian citizens and foreign nationals legally residing in the country, is based on mutual commitment to participating in the economic, social,

		<p>and cultural life, respecting the values enshrined in the Italian Constitution. In particular, in order to be integrated, foreign nationals are required to learn the Italian language, and respect, share, and promote the democratic values of freedom, equality, and solidarity that are at the basis of the Italian Republic. Pursuant to Article 4a of the Consolidated Law containing provisions on immigration and the foreigner status, Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998, so-called 'Consolidated Law on Immigration' (<i>Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero, Decreto legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 286</i>), while submitting the required application for the residence permit, foreign nationals shall sign an integration agreement, the objectives of which are set above.³</p>
	<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>In the 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (2010), fundamental rights are not explicitly mentioned, nevertheless the word 'right' is strongly related to duties. In the Integration Agreement for migrants' integration, there is a general reference to fundamental rights in relation to the State's obligation: <i>Article 2 – The State's obligations</i> <i>The State: a) ensures the enjoyment of fundamental rights and equal social status of people regardless of gender, race, language, religion, political orientation, and personal and social status, preventing any form of racism and discrimination.</i>⁴</p>
	<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be</p>	<p>The 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (2010) of the Ministries of Labour and Social Policies, of the Interior, and of Education, University, and Research states that 'the main specific feature of the Italian model is the fact of being based on an educational dimension. Italians and immigrants can realistically meet with each other only if their education is centred on openness to others as an absolute value. This task needs a commitment from bodies that are traditionally responsible for education (family, school, associations), where even the compliance with rules is perceived in a non-formal way, as a concrete expression of common good'. Therefore, it is theoretically, targeted at Italians and immigrants. Nevertheless, it claims that actions should be taken at local level, according to a subsidiary policy approach.⁵ In the Integration Agreement, instead, the target group is defined as follows: 'The Integration Agreement is targeted at foreigners aged over 16 who enter Italy for the first time, and submit an application for a residence</p>

³ Ministry of Interior (2012), "Integration Agreement", available at http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/22/0185_Accordo_di_Integrazione_Inglese.pdf, p. 1

⁴ Ministry of Interior (2012), "Integration Agreement", available at http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/22/0185_Accordo_di_Integrazione_Inglese.pdf, pp. 1-2

⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2010), "Piano per l'integrazione nella sicurezza - Identità e Incontro", available at http://www.scuolenuoveculture.org/MaterialiScaricabili/notizie/2012/NORMATIVA/14%200538_Piano%20integrazione%20sicurezza%20identit%C3%A0%20incontro%20MIUR%20Giugno%202010.pdf, p. 5

<p>considered members of the targeted groups.</p>	<p>permit with a duration of at least one year. The agreement, if involving a minor aged between 16 and 18, is also signed by the parents or by people exercising parenthood, regularly residing in the national territory.’ The Integration Agreement is compulsory for migrants, but is not to be signed by:</p> <p>a) foreign nationals affected by diseases or disabilities severely limiting their self-reliance or determining difficulties in language and cultural learning. Such condition shall be certified by a public healthcare facility of the National Health Service;</p> <p>b) unaccompanied minors that are under foster care pursuant to Article 2 of Law No. 184 of 4 May 1983, Minors’ right to have a family (<i>Legge 4 maggio 1983, n. 184, Diritto del minore ad una famiglia</i>), as subsequently amended;</p> <p>c) victims of human trafficking, violence, and severe exploitation, for whom the agreement is replaced by the completion of the social integration programme under Article 18 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration.</p> <p>The agreement is signed at the same time as the application for residence permit with a duration of at least one year.</p> <p>Below is a list of cases in which foreign nationals are ‘excluded from the assessment of the Integration Agreement’:</p> <p><i>Foreign nationals that signed the Integration Agreement but that at the moment of the assessment own one of the following types of residence permits: for asylum purposes, pending application for asylum, subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons, family reasons, EC residence permit for long-term residents, residence card for a foreign family member of EU citizens, foreigners owning another residence permit exercising one’s right to family reunification.</i></p> <p><i>In any case, the force of the Agreement can be either suspended or extended, upon request of foreign nationals, in case of severe health reasons, family reasons, work reasons, attendance of training courses, vocational training, or study abroad.</i></p> <p>(English in the original text)⁶</p>
<p>In reference to the CBP 1⁷ ‘<i>Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States</i>’: please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible,</p>	<p>The ‘Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion’ (2010) states that education and training, as tools for integration, should involve both Italians and immigrants, some specific policies and measures are in place targeted at the majority of the population at national level.</p> <p>The National Office for Racial Anti-discrimination (Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali) has implemented</p>

⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2012), “Integration Agreement”, available at

<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/ProcedureItalia/Documents/FAQAccordointegrazione/Accordo%20di%20integrazione%20-%20inglese.pdf>, pp. 1, 3–4

⁷ Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004), available at http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf

<p>between policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.</p>	<p>several campaigns to contrast discriminations⁸ targeting the general population. With regard to teachers as a specific target group, the 'Guidelines for the welcome and the integration of foreign pupils'⁹ (<i>Linee guida per l'accoglienza e l'integrazione degli alunni stranieri</i>) (2014) state that according to Ministerial Decree No. 249 of 10 September 2010 (<i>Decreto ministeriale 10 settembre 2010, n. 249</i>), the master course for teachers in primary school envisages that 'teachers should have relational and management skills so as to make in-class teaching fruitful for all pupils, thus fostering the coexistence of different cultures and religions'. Moreover, this decree states that teachers' educational profile shall include knowledge of intercultural pedagogy. However, due to decision-making autonomy relating to organisation and curricula, only some Italian universities organise compulsory examinations on the topic. Nevertheless, in the same decree, the initial training related to secondary-school teaching programmes lacks specific reference to intercultural education. It is therefore deemed necessary that trainees' training includes, among its objectives, the acquisition of intercultural skills. Finally, these are just very generic guidelines which however lack adequately funded policy interventions.¹⁰</p> <p>One of the promising practices is 'In.Media.Res – Integration Mediation Responsibility in Piedmont' (<i>In.Media.Res – Integrazione Mediazione Responsabilità in Piemonte</i>)¹¹. The main objective of this project is to overcome difficulties related to school integration and inclusion, experienced by third-country national (TCN) minors who are relatively new in the country or who need support in their educational and identity-building process. The project relates to the school year 2013–2014, and is implemented throughout the territory of the Province of Turin (and specifically in some districts of the regional capital as to direct support measures to newcomers). The beneficiaries of this project are TCN minors (6–18 years) who are relatively new in the country or who encounter specific difficulties in the integration in educational and/or vocational training paths. The project target groups have been identified on the basis of specific needs, having a fair gender balance in mind. The selection procedure was not based on nationality, but due to the emergency situation concerning integration and inclusion, that affects mostly Egyptian, Chinese, and Serbian and Bosnian Roma minors, specific attention has been paid to minors of these nationalities. The intervention is not limited to the presence of a cultural mediator in the classroom, but</p>
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⁸ UNAR (2015) http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?page_id=158

⁹ Ministry of Education University Reserach (2014) *Linee guida per l'accoglienza e l'integrazione degli alunni stranieri* http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2014/linee_guida_integrazione_alunni_stranieri.pdf

¹⁰ http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2014/linee_guida_integrazione_alunni_stranieri.pdf

¹¹ <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/scuola/Pagine/progetto-inmediare.asp>

		<p>envisages targeted meetings with teachers, parents, and youths, as well as the design of effective measures on a case-by-case basis. The activities do not cover school support only; they also involve minors' families, and try to tackle those problems that, albeit not linked to schooling, turn out to be fundamental for their integration (relationships with parents, social problems, legal and administrative hurdles, etc.).</p> <p>The National Association of Italian Municipalities (<i>Associazione Nazionale dei Comuni Italiani</i>, ANCI) and the Ministry of the Interior (Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration) have launched a training programme¹² funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, which is aimed at boosting technical competences and skills of municipal directors, managers, and officials involved in the management of migration phenomena, through seminars and online forums.</p> <p>In 2014, the School of Magistrates (<i>Scuola Superiore della Magistratura</i>), in cooperation with national and international organisations active in the same sector, proposed a training course on the matters over which ordinary courts have jurisdiction as to immigration and asylum. The course lasted three days (10-12 June)¹³.</p> <p>Moreover, training courses for health and other professionals have been organised at local level, in the framework of specific regional or local policies.</p> <p>At regional level, we can mention the one day training course for Police Forces and Local Police organised by the Prefecture of Venice¹⁴ and by the Consulate General of the United States in Milan, in 2013. This course is aimed at a better integration of immigrant communities, with specific focus on Muslim communities¹⁵.</p> <p>The National Association of Italian Municipalities (<i>Associazione Nazionale dei Comuni Italiani</i>, ANCI) and the Ministry of the Interior (Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration) have launched a training programme funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, which is aimed at boosting technical and skills of municipal directors, managers, and officials involved in the management of migration phenomena.</p> <p>In 2014, the School of Magistrates (<i>Scuola Superiore della Magistratura</i>), in cooperation with national and international organisations active in the same sector, proposed a training course on the matters over which</p>
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¹² More information at <http://www.pianoazioneimmigrazione.anci.it/>

¹³ <http://www.scuolamagistratura.it/formazione-permanente/1078-p15042-pratica-del-diritto-d-asilo-e-dell-immigrazione.html>

¹⁴ <http://www.prefettura.it/veneziah/contenuti/53784.htm>

¹⁵ <http://www.formazioneimmigrazione.anci.it/>

		<p>ordinary courts have jurisdiction as to immigration and asylum.¹⁶</p> <p>Moreover, training courses for health and other professionals have been organised at local level, in the framework of specific regional or local policies. At regional level, we can mention the training course for Police Forces and Local Police organised by the Prefecture of Venice¹⁷ and by the Consulate General of the United States in Milan. This course is aimed at a better integration of immigrant communities, with specific focus on Muslim communities.¹⁸</p>
<p>1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments</p>		
	<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies in general. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of specific drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>1) Relevant increase in migration flows Over the last 15 years, Italy showed an unprecedented growth in migration flows, compared to the other OECD countries. The immigrant population, who over this period has grown more than fourfold, reaching about 4.5 million, represented 10% of the working age population in 2011–2012.</p> <p>2) Features of the Italian labour market and the role of the black market The main feature is the incidence of the undeclared and irregular labour market, which, according to some estimates, makes up 10% of the economy. Such phenomenon is partly due to irregular immigration; moreover, periodic regularisations are a historical characteristic of Italian integration policies.</p> <p>3) Weakness in the regulatory framework The permit system makes it possible that about half of non-EU immigrants obtain a prolonged, though wholly precarious temporary permit, while the other half have to go through long and uncertain procedures to obtain naturalisation.</p> <p>4) Huge regional differences Huge inequalities in economic, social, and institutional conditions at regional level hamper the integration of immigrants into native communities, and favour internal mobility.</p> <p>5) Features of migration flows and the economic crisis This massive immigration phenomenon of people with low educational levels occurred in a context characterised by weak growth, and since 2008 by a prolonged economic downturn and increasing unemployment rates for both the natives and immigrants. Immigrants' employment is concentrated in</p>

¹⁶ Scuola Superiore della Magistratura (2015), “Pratica del diritto d’asilo e dell’immigrazione”, available at <http://www.scuolamagistratura.it/formazione-permanente/1078-p15042-pratica-del-diritto-d-asilo-e-dell-immigrazione.html>

¹⁷ Ministry of Interior (2013), “Prefettura - Ufficio Territoriale del Governo di Venezia: Corso di formazione per le Forze di Polizia - Scuola San Rocco”, available at <http://www.prefettura.it/venezias/contenuti/53784.htm>

¹⁸ EU, ANCI, Ministry of Interior (2013) “Programma di Formazione Integrata per l’innovazione dei processi organizzativi di accoglienza ed integrazione dei cittadini stranieri - Quarta edizione”, available at <http://www.formazioneimmigrazione.anci.it/>

		<p>few sectors, some of which have been strongly affected by the crisis, such as the manufacturing industry and the construction sector, which are not expected to recover quickly. Moreover, the Italian labour market is undergoing a series of reforms targeting both immigrants and natives. The overall employment rate is low in Italy. However, immigrants' employment rates are slightly higher than natives'. These data are quite unique among OECD countries, and raise questions about the feasibility of the measures targeted at immigrants in a situation where natives, too, face many difficulties in entering the labour market.</p> <p>6) Governance model</p> <p>A further feature of Italy is the division of responsibilities related to the development and adoption of policies, among national, regional, provincial, and local authorities, as well as the dependence upon tertiary-sector actors, such as service providers. Even when political orientations are clear, institutional constraints, procedures, and bureaucracy contribute to curbing the capacity for action/implementation. For this reason, it is not easy to steer or identify a single national policy, or draw conclusions about national policy.¹⁹</p> <p>7) Since 2000, the National Economic and Labour Council (Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, CNEL) has been publishing an annual report on the social integration index of foreigners in Italy, aimed at measuring the level of attractiveness concerning Regions, Provinces, and national areas, and at evaluating immigrants' social and labour inclusion in this context and at national level²⁰. Nevertheless, neither a systematic monitoring system of the National Action Plan (NAP), nor any assessment or review at national level has been implemented so far. Regional observatories are responsible for regional analysis and evaluation of regional and local policy.</p>
1.2.1. Drivers		
	<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies</p>	<p>The Italian literature does not outline specific initiatives at national level; however, the key factors for successful integration policies emerge mainly at regional level, with a host of initiatives that meet the needs of the territories where they are implemented. We focus our attention on some regional policy experiences showing several drivers for successful integration:</p> <p>1) mainstreaming integration policy into other public policies: the Region of Emilia-Romagna tackles the issue of migration integration through a cross-cutting approach,</p>

¹⁹ OECD (2014), "Lavoro per gli immigrati: L'integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia", available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216570-it>

²⁰ CNEL (2015), "Integrazione Immigrati", available at http://www.cnel.it/18?tag_area_tematica=34

<p>mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>promoting a form of widespread and responsible intercultural awareness by the whole regional community; this is supposed to develop a positive attitude towards diversity, and to provide high guarantees as to fundamental rights and equal treatment. Cf. the programming document 'For an intercultural community. The 2014–2016 three-year programme for foreign citizens' social integration. Article 3, paragraph 2 of Regional Law 5/2014' (<i>Per una comunità interculturale. Programma triennale 2014-2016 per l'integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri, Art. 3, comma 2 della L.R. 5/2014</i>).²¹</p> <p>In the framework of priority areas of intervention referred to in the Social and Health Plan 2013–2014, some issues have been identified: among others, guaranteeing equal access opportunities and equal treatment, and preventing potential discriminations and social conflicts. These interventions are aimed at intercultural promotion (intercultural communication, intercultural centres, intercultural training for professionals, promotion of languages of origin), as well as at the promotion of migrants' associations and participation in public life; these interventions are also addressed to specific targets (asylum-seekers and refugees, victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied minors, women experiencing social isolation);²²</p> <p>2) focus on foreign citizens in public life: the Region of Tuscany promotes the Plan for the Integrated Coordination of Immigration Policies 2012–2015 (<i>Piano di indirizzo integrato per le politiche sull'immigrazione 2012-2015</i>). Among its priorities, item 1.5.1 concerns foreign citizens' representation and participation in public life.²³²⁴</p> <p>Concrete examples of how this priority is implemented are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of legislative initiatives at national level, aimed at extending the right to vote to non-European citizens, and promotion of EU citizens' effective exercise of the right to vote;
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²¹ Emilia-Romagna Region (2014) "Per una comunità interculturale: Programma triennale 2014-2016 per l'integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri (Art. 3 Comma 2 della L.R. 5/2014)", available at <http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/temi/norme/per-una-comunita-interculturale-programma-triennale-per-l-integrazione-sociale-dei-cittadini-stranieri-2014-2014-art-3-comma-2-della-l-r-5-2014>

²² Emilia-Romagna Region (2013), "Il Piano sociale e sanitario: la programmazione", available at <http://salute.regione.emilia-romagna.it/ssr/piano-sociale-e-sanitario>

²³ Tuscany Region (2012), "Piano di indirizzo integrato per le politiche sull'immigrazione 2012-2015", available at <http://www.regione.toscana.it/documents/10180/71336/Piano%20Immigrazione/523ed7e1-0722-459d-bdba-6735349227e7>

²⁴ Tuscany Region, Ministry of Interior (Florence Prefecture) (2015), "PAeSI: Pubblica Amministrazione e Stranieri Immigrati", available at <http://www2.immigrazione.regione.toscana.it/>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - qualification and extension of the regional coverage of organisms such as Foreigners' Councils and Boards, with the aim of fostering foreigners' participation in local political life; - participation of representatives of foreign communities in international cooperation projects; - second-generation youths and promotion of their participation in the regional social service.
1.2.2.Barriers		
	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<p>1) National and regional policy level</p> <p>The lack of a homogeneous and uniform implementation strategy of policies aimed at integrating migrants and their descendants, has brought about a situation where it is difficult to identify a single cluster being representative of the Italian action system. There emerge two levels that create two different types of barriers and hurdles, which originate from the fact of dealing with different immigration policies. In that sense, we can consider two types of development: on the one hand, we have national policies mainly centred on labour-based integration (regulations concerning entrance/residence and asylum permits) or public security policies, such as the creation of the Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police, detached from the Central Directorate of Traffic, Railway, Border, and Immigration Police. All of this is aimed at pursuing a twofold objective: favouring the development of innovative and more effective action strategies, also with greater international reach, to fight against irregular immigration; and tackling problems related to the presence of foreigners on the national territory²⁵. On the other hand, we have regional policies benefitting from a considerable degree of autonomy set forth in the Italian law system. The pattern of regional immigration policies turns out to be highly fragmented – although there are some success stories; fragmentation is evident above all in the different way of considering integration either as linked to, or independent from the foreigner's <i>regular residence status</i>.²⁶</p> <p>The legislator has appointed the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies²⁷ with institutional competences as regards immigration and integration, as follows: - to coordinate immigrant foreign citizens' integration policies and to supervise the non-EU foreign workers' entrance flows (art.45, paragraph 3, of Lgs.D. n.300/1999; art. 1, paragraph 4, of L.D. n. 85/2008,</p>

²⁵ Ministry of Interior (2014), "Direzione centrale dell'Immigrazione e della Polizia delle frontiere", available at <http://www.interno.gov.it/it/ministero/dipartimenti/dipartimento-pubblica-sicurezza/direzione-centrale-dellimmigrazione-polizia-frontiere>

²⁶ Stranieri in Italia S.r.l. (2012), "Gli Statuti e le leggi regionali in materia di immigrazione", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2012/ottobre/cnr-statuti-regionali.pdf>; Caponio T., Brokert M. (eds.) (2010), "The Local Dimension of Migration Policymaking", Amsterdam, University Press.

²⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (2014) the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies' immigration competences [Http://www.lavoro.gov.it/areasociale/immigrazione/documents/competenze_%20immigrazione2_en.pdf](http://www.lavoro.gov.it/areasociale/immigrazione/documents/competenze_%20immigrazione2_en.pdf)

		<p>passed to L. n. 121/2008); - to coordinate activities concerning the unaccompanied foreign minors' protection policies and to supervise the unaccompanied foreign minors' residence modalities (art. 12, paragraph 20, of L.D. n.95/2012, passed to L. n. 135/2012). More in detail, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies deals with the migratory phenomenon both with reference to issues concerning immigration for job reasons and foreign citizens' integration policies. In the first case, in particular, the Ministry's tasks are as follows: - to participate in the annual planning of the entrance flows for job reasons, in collaboration with the other administrations involved; and, by means of a computerised system, to take care of dividing the territory and monitoring the shares; - to manage and supervise the entrance shares of foreign workers and to supervise the labour market with reference to flows concerning foreign workers; - to supervise international cooperation and the signing of bilateral agreements with the countries of origin with the aim to regulate entrance flows for job reasons; - to promote and supervise initiatives concerning active policies as well as the involvement of the cognizant services in the activities of the foreign citizens' job insertion and re-insertion. In the second case, the Ministry promotes initiatives in order to favour the migrants' social integration processes, in collaboration with Regions and local Bodies. In particular, the Ministry's tasks in this ambit are as follows: - to coordinate policies for immigrant foreign citizens' social and labour integration, and to promote initiatives aimed at preventing and contrasting discrimination, xenophobia and the phenomenon of racism; - to manage financial resources for migratory policies; - to supervise the registering of associations and bodies that carry out activities for immigrants (art. 42 of the Single Text on Immigration - Lgs.D. n.286 of 25 July 1998) - to coordinate activities concerning policies for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors not applicants for asylum, to supervise the residence modalities of unaccompanied foreign minors present on the territory of the Italian State and of foreign minors received temporarily; - to supervise the development of international cooperation within the ambit of prevention activities and studies on social and labour emergencies, and to encourage relationships with international organisms for the subjects of competence.</p> <p>2) Regional policy: fragmentation and heterogeneity</p> <p>The Italian legal framework (Constitutional Law No. 3 of 18 October 2001, Modifications to Title V, Part II of the Constitution - <i>Legge costituzionale 18 ottobre 2001, n. 3, Modifiche al titolo V della parte seconda della Costituzione</i>) sets out that Regions are responsible for the integration of immigrants; therefore, most of policies aimed at promoting migrants' and their</p>
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		<p>descendants' inclusion and participation in social life are implemented at regional and municipal level. This implies not only a highly heterogeneous regional policy, but also the fragmentation of actions at local level. The literature on the subject outlines new legal measures which however do not yet provide a complete and clear national picture of what is happening throughout the country, but are most widely implemented at local level, albeit with strong regional differences.</p> <p>3) Budgetary limitations strongly affect the implementation of specific projects in schools and at local level.</p> <p>4) The lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies affects the development, implementation, and assessment of legal and policy instruments.</p>
1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests		
	<p>Please provide information about:</p> <p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>Since March 2012, newcomers aged over 16 (though with some notable exceptions) holding a residence permit in Italy for more than one year, must sign an agreement with the State (Integration Agreement). The new framework is based on a point system in which learning the Italian language is the main tool to attain the required point score within two years.</p> <p>Italy devolved one third of the European Investment Fund (EIF) to support the covenant concluded in the framework of the Integration Agreement.</p> <p>Before 2011, the number of students attending EIF-funded language courses was small (fewer than 5,000 a year) and mainly limited to reunified families and immigrant women experiencing social distress.</p> <p>However, after the introduction of the Integration Agreement, the number of participants increased to 30,000 in 2011, and to 40,000 in 2013.</p> <p>Formal language training is mostly managed by the Ministry of Education, University, and Research in the framework of adult education, through permanent centres established at local level for adult education and training, previously known as Permanent Territorial Centres (<i>Centri Territoriali Permanenti</i>, CPIs) and now as Provincial Centres for Adult Education (<i>Centri Provinciali per l'Istruzione degli Adulti</i>, CPIAs). In the 1990s, due to the increase in migration flows, these organisations extended their activities from life-long learning to social integration. In the light of the nature of the centres for adult education, as well as of the structure of the immigrant population by level of education, course participants are often immigrants.²⁸ Until 2007, there was no minimum compulsory level of language proficiency in order to obtain or renew the residence permit. Since 2007, the A2 level of language</p>

²⁸ OECD (2014), "Lavoro per gli immigrati: L'integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia", available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216570-it>

		<p>proficiency (CEFR – Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) has been a prerequisite for obtaining an EC long-term residence permit, with some exceptions for foreigners who have completed secondary school in Italy and for some categories who are supposed to have a satisfactory command of the Italian language and/or with high educational attainment (university students, PhD and Master’s students, managers, university lecturers, translators, and interpreters). The A2 language proficiency level corresponds to a basic level in terms of understanding, writing, and reading.</p> <p>The integration agreement is targeted at foreigners being over 16 years of age, who arrive in Italy for the first time, and apply for a long-term residence permit not inferior to one year.</p> <p>However, also those who apply for an EC long-term residence permit must pass an Italian language test (Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998, Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and the status of aliens – <i>Decreto legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 25, Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell’immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero</i> – so-called ‘Consolidated Text on Immigration’, introduced by Article 22, paragraph 22, letter i of Law No. 94 of 15 July 2009, Provisions on public security – <i>Legge 15 luglio 2009, n. 94, Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza pubblica</i> – so-called ‘Security Package’).</p> <p>Beyond these obligations, there exist a number of Italian language courses organised by public institutions and private organisations belonging to the social sector, which are free of charge and often financed with European funds (European Social Fund – ESF, European Investment Fund – EIF, etc.) or based on resources made available by third-sector volunteer organisations or on existing institutional structures (e.g. in several cases adult training centres offer Italian language courses for foreigners). Due to territorial fragmentation, it is difficult to map the coverage, extension, and quality of these courses. There is no available national mapping of this phenomenon, although there exist some local mappings – for administrative support and research purposes –, especially in the largest urban centres (Rome and Milan).</p>
	<p>Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u>)</p>	<p>According to Law No. 94/2009 of 15 July 2009, Provisions on public security (<i>Legge 15 luglio 2009, n. 94, Disposizioni in materia di sicurezza pubblica</i>), in order to be granted the EC residence permit for long-term residents, foreigners shall also demonstrate they know the Italian language.</p> <p>The minimum level of proficiency required to obtain the <u>EC long-term residence permit</u> corresponds to level A2 of CEFR approved by the Council of Europe.²⁹</p>

²⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), “Language”, available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/en/services/language/Pages/default.aspx> ; Ministry

		<p>Migrants can access free-of-charge language courses also outside the framework of the Integration Agreement.</p>
	<p>Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Knowledge of Italian corresponding to level A2 may be demonstrated in different ways³⁰:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - through an A2-level certification of knowledge of the Italian language issued by one of the four certifying authorities recognised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Ministry of Education, University, and Research (University for Foreigners of Perugia, University for Foreigners of Siena, University of Roma Tre, and Società Dante Alighieri); - through an education degree obtained in Italy (junior high-school degree, high-school degree, university degree); - proving that an educational course, a PhD course, or a university master course is being attended at an Italian university (either public or legally recognised); - proving to be attending or have attended an Italian language course at a CTP, at the end of which a certification is issued attesting a language knowledge level corresponding to at least A2 of CEFR; - attainment of at least the A2 Italian language knowledge level in the framework of the credit points awarded under the Integration Agreement; - certification attesting that the entry to Italy is covered by Article 27 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration, and the person falls within one of the following cases: company manager of skilled personnel, university professor, translator or interpreter, journalist, or mass-media employee; - passing the A2-level test on the knowledge of the Italian language. <p>Therefore, in the absence of an Italian language knowledge certification, in order to obtain the EC permit for long-term residents, a test shall be passed at a CTP. In order to register for the abovementioned test, it is necessary to access the website, after completing the registration and accessing the section 'Reserved Area'. The registration is free of charge, and a valid email addressed is required. Support in filling out the application is provided by aid societies³¹. Furthermore, the test is not necessary in the case the application for the EC permit concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minors aged less than 14; - individuals affected by severe language learning limitations, attested by means of a certification issued by a healthcare facility.

of Interior (2012), "Integration Agreement", available at

http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/22/0185_Accordo_di_Integrazione_Inglese.pdf, p. 1

³⁰Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014) Lingua Italiana, <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/servizi/educazioneappendimento/Pagine/default.aspx>

³¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Patronati", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/patronati/Pagine/default.aspx>

		In 2011–2012, 33% of foreign participants attending courses organised by CPIAs obtained an A2-level certification, while 9% attained a level inferior to A2, and 21% a level higher than A2.
	Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.	<p>There are no integration tests to obtain the residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Nevertheless, the Integration Agreement is composed of several areas with related marks.³²</p> <p>Upon signature of the agreement, the foreigner is awarded 16 credit points, which can be increased through the acquisition of specific skills (Italian language, civic culture, and civilian life in Italy) and the implementation of specific activities (professional education and training courses, educational qualifications, registration in the National Health System, signature of a flat rental or purchase contract, etc.). Credit points can be even lost in some cases, e.g. when serious crimes or severe law violations are committed. Upon signature of the agreement, the foreigner commits to attaining, within two years, a basic knowledge (A2 level) of the Italian language, as well as 'sufficient' knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution, of public institutions, and of 'civilian life in Italy'; s/he declares to adhere to the 'Charter of citizenship and integration' (<i>Carta dei valori della cittadinanza e dell'integrazione</i>) of the Ministry of the Interior. Within two years, the foreigner will have to attain a score of at least 30 credit points in order to be allowed to remain in Italy.</p> <p>If awarded credits³³ are between 1 and 29, the agreement is extended by one year. If awarded credits are 0 or less than 0, the termination of the Agreement [...] determines the revocation of the residence permit or the refusal of renewal and the expulsion of foreigners from the national territory .</p>
	Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants	In Italy, there are no national programmes targeted at migrants' children, related to learning and knowledge of their language of origin. There are some initiatives in place at local level, such as the Intercultural Centres (<i>Centri Interculturali</i>) in Emilia-Romagna. ³⁴
	Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and	With regard to the implementation of language courses, the analysis carried out in 2014 by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the National Economy and Labour Council (<i>Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro</i> , CNEL) shows that

³² Ministry of Interior (2012), "Integration Agreement", available at http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/accordi_integrazione/0185_Accordo_di_Integrazione_Inglese.pdf

³³ Sergio Briguglio (2013) Principali disposizioni in materia di permesso di soggiorno. Lezione tenuta nell'ambito del "Corso per avvocati immigrazionisti" organizzato dall'Ordine degli Avvocati di Roma <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2013/ottobre/lezione-ord-avvocati-rm.html>

³⁴ Emilia-Romagna Region (2014) "Per una comunità interculturale: Programma triennale 2014-2016 per l'integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri (Art. 3 Comma 2 della L.R. 5/2004)", available at <http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/temi/norme/per-una-comunita-interculturale-programma-triennale-per-lintegrazione-sociale-dei-cittadini-stranieri-2014-2014-art-3-comma-2-della-l-r-5-2004>, p. 27

	<p>policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law (use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>the current offer of language training through adult education centres and other providers is aimed mainly at the acquisition of a basic knowledge of Italian that is necessary to guarantee the renewal of the residence permit, which however does not meet the requirements of the labour market. The impact of language courses on the outcomes in terms of employment has not been analysed. An exact count of the number of participants is not available; however, the increase in the number of registrations at CPIAs has not been compared to the growth of the target population. Outside the adult education system, courses offered by a large variety of organisations meet basic literacy needs. All in all, the maximum amount of training hours is relatively low compared to other OECD countries, although it seems that the demand for advanced language training, or the capacity to offer it is weak. A part of the incentive to participate in these courses seems to be based on the fact that they are necessary to obtain the residence permit.³⁵</p>
<p>1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators</p>		
	<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>The Ninth 2013 Report on the Indices of Migrant Integration in Italy (<i>Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia, IX Rapporto</i>) by the National Economic and Labour Council (<i>Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, CNEL</i>) aims at measuring the degree of attractiveness that Provinces, Regions, and large national areas have on the foreign population in Italy.</p> <p>In particular, in the current edition, the aspects examined – and thus chosen as indicators – are 18 (three more compared to previous reports), equally split over three thematic groups. Each thematic group corresponds to a synthetic index consisting of six indicators.</p> <p>Territorial attractiveness index: incidence indicator; density indicator; indicator of internal receptivity towards migration; stability indicator; birthrate indicator; annual increase indicator.</p> <p>Social integration index: indicator of accessibility to the real estate market; high-school education indicator; permanent residence indicator; naturalisation indicator; language skills indicator; rootedness indicator.</p> <p>This index is linked to the following fundamental rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 14: right to education; - Article 17: right to property; - Article 45: freedom of movement and of residence. <p>Employment index: immigrants and the Italian labour market in 2011; results of the CNEL migrant employment index; labour market participation indicator; labour market absorption capacity indicator; employment indicator; indicator of maintenance of</p>

³⁵ OECD (2014), “Lavoro per gli immigrati: L’integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia”, available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216570-it>, p. 102

	<p>employment levels; indicator of labour permit continuity; self-employment indicator.³⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 15: freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work; - Article 16: freedom to conduct a business; - Article 31: fair and just working conditions. <p>Even though data are not public yet, the survey 'Condizione e integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri' (conditions and social integration of foreign citizens) is a step forward in monitoring³⁷.</p> <p>Some Regions and Provinces have 'Immigration Observatory'³⁸ to monitor and evaluate integration policy, such as Piedmont immigration observatory³⁹, Lombardy regional observatory for integration and multi ethnicity⁴⁰, Veneto Immigration Observatory⁴¹, Prato Immigration Observatory (Tuscany)⁴². They play a crucial role in analyzing, reporting and supporting policy makers.</p> <p>In Tuscany and Emilia Romagna planning and evaluation of immigration policies is part of social policies framework.</p>								
<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law (use table in the Annex 4).</p>									
<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="667 1041 954 1272"> <p>Zaragoza indicators Thomas Huddleston, Jan Niessen and Jasper Dag Tjaden (2013), <i>Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration Final Report for Directorate-General for Home Affairs</i>,⁴³</p> </td> <td data-bbox="954 1041 1279 1272"> <p>Italian CNEL indicators Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali (2013), <i>Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia, IX Rapporto</i>,⁴⁴</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="667 1272 1279 1301"> <p>Active citizenship</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="667 1301 954 1350"> <p>Naturalisation rate</p> </td> <td data-bbox="954 1301 1279 1350"> <p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="667 1350 954 1444"> <p>Share of long-term residence</p> </td> <td data-bbox="954 1350 1279 1444"> <p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators: permanent residence indicator.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Zaragoza indicators Thomas Huddleston, Jan Niessen and Jasper Dag Tjaden (2013), <i>Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration Final Report for Directorate-General for Home Affairs</i>,⁴³</p>	<p>Italian CNEL indicators Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali (2013), <i>Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia, IX Rapporto</i>,⁴⁴</p>	<p>Active citizenship</p>		<p>Naturalisation rate</p>	<p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators.</p>	<p>Share of long-term residence</p>	<p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators: permanent residence indicator.</p>
<p>Zaragoza indicators Thomas Huddleston, Jan Niessen and Jasper Dag Tjaden (2013), <i>Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration Final Report for Directorate-General for Home Affairs</i>,⁴³</p>	<p>Italian CNEL indicators Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali (2013), <i>Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia, IX Rapporto</i>,⁴⁴</p>								
<p>Active citizenship</p>									
<p>Naturalisation rate</p>	<p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators.</p>								
<p>Share of long-term residence</p>	<p>Yes, it is part of Italian CNEL indicators: permanent residence indicator.</p>								

³⁶ CNEL, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2013), "Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia - IX Rapporto", available at http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf, pp. 20, 49, 85

³⁷ ISTAT (2014) Condizione e integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/10825>

³⁸ CESTIM (2014) Osservatori Regionali, Provinciali e altre risorse degli enti locali sull'immigrazione L'immigrazione nelle realtà locali Rapporti di ricerca, working papers, tesi di laurea e altri materiali utili http://www.cestim.it/31italia_locali.htm

³⁹ <http://www.piemonteimmigrazione.it/site/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.orimregionelombardia.it/>

⁴¹ <http://www.venetoimmigrazione.it/osservatorioimmigrazione.php>

⁴² <http://www.provincia.prato.it/w2d3/internet/live/provprato/internet2/?fldid=496&pfldid=408&pfldname=Sociale>

⁴³ EC (2013), "Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration - Final Report for Directorate-General for Home Affairs", available at http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/legal-migration/general/docs/final_report_on_using_eu_indicators_of_immigrant_integration_june_2013_en.pdf

⁴⁴ CNEL, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2013), "Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia - IX Rapporto", available at http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf

and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.	Share of elected representatives (research)*	No, it is not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Voter turnout (research)*	No, it is not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Proposed new indicators Participation in voluntary organisations (survey)* Membership in trade unions (survey)* Membership in political parties (survey)* Political activity (survey)*	No, they are not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Welcoming society	
	Perceived experience of discrimination (survey)*	No, it is not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Trust in public institutions (survey)*	No, it is not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Sense of belonging (survey)*	No, it is not part of Italian CNEL indicators.
	Proposed new indicators Public perception of racial/ethnic discrimination (Eurobarometer) Public attitudes towards political leaders with ethnic minority background (Eurobarometer)	No, they are not part of Italian CNEL indicators.

One star (*) marks indicators for which data needs to be collected or migrant sample sizes boosted.

1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>Within the national framework, the activities aimed at integration are co-funded by the Government and national authorities, although funding at national level, envisaged for 2012, was very limited, with EUR 6.2 million from the National Fund for Migration Policies. The activities concern interventions targeted at fostering the access to the labour market, the fight against undeclared work, as well as the promotion of social cohesion through cultural actions related to mediation, language literacy, training on civic values, and vocational training. The different priorities and objectives are set out in regional laws, and most expenses are decided at local and regional level. It is however not possible to identify which integration measures attract higher investments. Regional budgets are not always clear about the nature of expenses. The majority of budget lines are general, and refer to the objective of a national or regional framework law. They could also include funding in favour of consultancy and advisory organisations, as well as of observatories. While social integration is part of the general objectives, vocational training is only seldom included in a specific budget line.</p> <p>In particular, two categories benefit from most of the municipal resources, and contribute to explaining the</p>
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		<p>higher costs reported by Municipalities compared to the ones reported by Regions: foreign unaccompanied minors; costs for hosting them are shouldered mostly by municipal budgets. The services related to these minors (averagely, more than 5,000 per year at the end of 2000, and more than 6,000 at the end of 2014) are very expensive. ANCI estimated a total cost for Municipalities amounting to EUR 200 million in 2013, of which about 10% is financed by specific national funds. The second group consists of asylum-seekers, since the activities of the Asylum-Seekers and Refugees Protection System (<i>Sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati</i>, SPRAR) are included in the expense items related to immigrants in participating Municipalities' budgets. Regions sometimes encounter difficulties in spending the resources that have been planned for the implementation of integration initiatives.</p> <p>The whole funding was already included in regional budgets; however, out of a total of EUR 31 million originally budgeted, only 18% thereof was actually spent; moreover, 58% was allocated to projects, but was not actually transferred. After three years, unspent funds cannot be disbursed anymore, and get back to the Region. Economic funds, which encompassed 23% of total funding, got back into the general regional budget, although the legislation approved in 2013 keeps them within the same intervention area.</p> <p>At regional and local level, the situation is very fragmented, and features a framework in which over the years most Regions have reduced local expenses for immigration-related interventions and social services.⁴⁵</p> <p>The reasons for this are not very clear however the phenomenon regards many fields of the public administration intervention at regional level and has been investigated in the literature: it is due to a mix of administrative hurdles, inadequacy of service provides, or funds wrongly channelled into sectors that do not require interventions⁴⁶.</p>
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2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination		
2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment		
	Briefly provide information on the following:	
	Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national	The National Office against Racial Discriminations (<i>Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali</i> , UNAR) in collaboration with third-sector organisations (People ⁴⁷ , Fondazione Sodalitas ⁴⁸ , Fondazione Adecco

⁴⁵ OECD (2014), "Lavoro per gli immigrati: L'integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia", available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216570-it>

⁴⁶ OECD (2014), *Lavoro per gli immigrati: L'integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia*, OECD Publishing.

⁴⁷ <http://peopleinternational.it/>

⁴⁸ Sodalitas (2015), "Sodalitas Homepage", available at <http://www.sodalitas.it/>

	<p>equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p>	<p>per le Pari Opportunità⁴⁹) promoted the project 'Diversità Lavoro' which since 2007 has been concretely supporting diversity management and inclusion in the labour market, in order to bolster labour inclusion of people belonging to categories traditionally discriminated against, among whom people of foreign origin. This project is promoted as a best practice at international level.⁵⁰</p>
	<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>Looking at the initiatives aimed at eliminating any discrimination, and at promoting an inclusion policy, Italy shows some shortcomings at to analyses, surveys, and polls on migrants' and their descendants' awareness about the right to equal treatment.</p> <p>Migrants have low awareness of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular of its Article 31 (Fair and just working conditions), paragraph 1 which states: "Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity."</p> <p>Research⁵¹ shows that 7 out of 10 Italians are aware of the meaning of 'occupational disease', while only 4 out of 10 foreigners are aware thereof. Among the most aware are those with higher educational qualifications, those who have been living in Italy for longer, those who come from Centre and South America or from Central and Eastern Europe, and the ones living in north-western Regions. On the other hand, youths, people with lower educational qualifications, foreigners coming from Asian countries, and those who live in southern Regions, Sicily, and Sardinia turn out to be less aware.</p> <p>As to rights in case of occupational disease, Italians and foreigners answer in a similar way, but as many as 32% of immigrants cannot mention any right (the percentage is higher among foreigners from Asian countries: 42% of them can not) vs 12% of Italians. Taking into account all the answers, the services foreigners think to be entitled to in case of occupational disease are primarily healthcare services: about 3 out of 10 foreigners and 4 out of 10 Italians point to them. Close behind in the ranking are economic allowances for both targets. Foreigners are not very familiar with the recognition of disabilities.</p> <p>The fear of being subjected to personal intimidation in the workplace in case of occupational disease is high for both targets. In this sense, it is fundamental for most of them to resort to specific agencies to manage the relationships with their employer. It is because of the risk of being subjected to intimidation</p>

⁴⁹ Fondazione Adecco per le Pari Opportunità (2015), "Adecco Homepage", available at <http://www.fondazioneadecco.org/default.aspx>

⁵⁰ Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Equal Opportunities Department), UNAR (2013), "Diversità lavoro", available at <http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?p=524>

⁵¹ ISPO (2014), *Salute e lavoro: atteggiamenti e consapevolezza dei cittadini italiani e stranieri*.

		<p>that workers may not require the recognition of their occupational disease: there are opinions equally shared by the majority of Italians and foreigners. And among those who have experienced (directly or through a family member) occupational diseases, both Italians and foreigners, there is a higher percentage of people maintaining that the risk of retaliation is very high. In detail, about 7 out of 10 Italians and the same proportions of foreigners state that the employees who have contracted an occupational disease could immediately waive the right to claim damages for fear of losing their job. The sample is split in both target groups as to the possibility that employers help their employees (among foreigners, the most likely to think so are from Centre and South America and from Asian countries, while people from Central and Eastern Europe are the least likely to have this opinion). It is fundamental for 7 out of 10 Italians and for the same proportion of foreigners to resort to specialised agencies in order to manage the relationships with their own employer.</p> <p>Research also shows that the recognition of an occupational disease is more widespread among Italians than foreigners (62% vs 49%). Italians are more likely to contact employers' organisations and trade unions (37%); on the other hand, the majority of foreigners report having turned to the physician or a hospital (41%), the National Institution for Insurance against Accidents at Work (<i>Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro</i>, Inail) (21%), and employers' organisations/trade unions (13%). About 6 out of 10 Italian blue-collar workers/clerks and 5 out of 10 foreigners are aware of the existence of a security manager in the workplace. Compared to Italians, foreigners are more aware of the attention paid to health at work in Italy. However, foreigners' awareness of the attention paid to health in their own workplace is weaker than Italians'.</p> <p>Looking at the initiatives aimed at eliminating any discrimination, and at promoting an inclusion policy, Italy features some shortcomings as to analyses, surveys, and polls on migrants' and their descendants' awareness about the right to equal treatment.</p> <p>In October 2014, the National Institute of Statistics (<i>Istituto Nazionale di Statistica</i>, Istat) published the result of the research 'Foreign citizens' perceptions: satisfaction, trust, and discrimination' (<i>Percezioni dei cittadini stranieri: soddisfazione, fiducia e discriminazione</i>) carried out in 2011–2012, which outlines that 29.1% of foreigners aged 15 and over report having been subjected to forms of discrimination in Italy, based on their foreign origin or their characteristics. A share of 19.2% of</p>
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		<p>foreigners have been subjected to less favourable conditions in the workplace or while they were looking for a job: specifically, 16.9% in the workplace, and 9.3% while searching for a job. In the working environment, women, more often than men, perceive an unfriendly attitude by colleagues/supervisors/clients (respectively, 53% vs 46.8%). Men more often declare having been assigned excessive or punitive workloads (31.6% vs 24% of women). Among foreigners who have declared having been discriminated against in the workplace, 89.5% think that this occurred based on their own origin, 22.9% on the basis of their poor knowledge of the Italian language, and 14.6% because of the colour of their skin. At the moment disaggregated data about the differences among different ethnic/migrant groups and different geographic areas are not available. A share of 12.6% of foreigner aged 6 and over, who have started their studies in Italy, report having being discriminated against in this field. The most disadvantaged groups are foreign women (14.2%) and youngsters aged between 14 and 19 (17.4%). The discriminatory behaviour is most often adopted by their peers in the same study course (78.4%), less frequently by teachers (35%) and school administrative staff (8.8%). A share of 10.5% of foreigners have been discriminated against while they were looking for an accommodation, 8.1% in public venues/offices or on public transportation, and 6.2% by their neighbours. The percentage of foreigners who perceive a hostile environment to the extent that they feel compelled to move somewhere else is risible (3.7%). The ones who are most often satisfied with their job are Filipinos and Moldavians, as well as Indians: with their average satisfaction scores equal to eight, they are above the average. Chinese and Ukrainians, instead, are less satisfied, featuring an average score of 7.3. In this case too, the degree of satisfaction with one's own job is more elevated for foreigners with a higher educational attainment, and for those who live in centre and northern Regions.⁵²</p>
	<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant</p>	<p>From 2012 to 2013, complaints lodged with UNAR, concerning all ground of discrimination, grew by 20%.⁵³ Discrimination cases reported to UNAR in 2013 amounted to 1,142, of which 68.7% on an ethnic-racial basis. The majority of complaints, 55.3%, come from northern Italy (28.7% from north-eastern Regions and 26.6% from north-western Regions), 33.7% from centre Regions, and 11.1% from southern Regions. The Regions from where most</p>

⁵² ISTAT (2014), "Percezioni dei cittadini stranieri: soddisfazione, fiducia e discriminazione – Anni 2011-2012", available at <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/136691>

⁵³ Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Equal Opportunities Department), UNAR (2014), "Razzismo:Unar,in Italia denunce aumentate del 20% in un anno", available at <http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?p=4323>

<p>groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>complaints come, are Lazio (22.1%), Veneto (17%), Lombardy (14.7%), Emilia-Romagna (8.8%), Tuscany (8.1%), and Piedmont (7.8%). A share of 8.5% of the total number of complaints of discrimination are filed by people of Moroccan origin, another 8.5% by people of Romanian origin, followed by other 38 nationalities with lower percentages.⁵⁴ Data on people's origins and ground of discrimination. have been provided by UNAR (see Annex 8- Table 1) for the year 2014.</p> <p>In 2014 complaints lodged with UNAR concerning all ground of discrimination further increased to 1337, among these 990 were on ground of ethnic –racial basis. Among these 207 were submitted by Third Country nationals. The total of cases submitted by Third country nationals were 285. Out of these, as stated above 207 regarded the ground of racial or ethnic origins, 6 religion/faith/belief, 19 disability, 3 gender, 10 sexual orientation and gender identity, 40 age.</p> <p>Data from Istat⁵⁵ research shows that among the 10 most numerous foreign nationalities in Italy, foreigners who report experiencing discriminatory treatments are mostly Tunisians (36.6%), Moroccans (32.2%), Poles (31.3%) and Romanians (30.6%), while the phenomenon affects to a lesser extent Chinese (24.4%), Albanians (22.1%), Indians (19.7%), and Filipinos (17.5%). The fields under examination are school/university, labour, job search, and other everyday situations such as home search, access to healthcare services, access to credit, conclusion of insurance policies, attendance of public places and offices, use of public transportation, and relationships with neighbours.</p> <p>Among the largest foreign groups in Italy, foreign citizens who more often report having been subjected to discriminatory treatments during their studies are Chinese (17.8%), Ukrainians (14.7%), Romanians (13.4%), Albanians (13.1%), and Moroccans (9.1%).</p> <p>Data on outcomes of discrimination cases on ground of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals have been provided by UNAR (see Annex 8- Table 2) for the year 2014. For 207 cases discrimination was established, 12 cases are pending from the previous year, 17 cases are pending and submitted in 2014, in 129 cases successful mediation/restoring fairness sanctions applied. In 78 cases the mediation was unsuccessful and 72 cases were not admissible.</p>	<p>complaints come, are Lazio (22.1%), Veneto (17%), Lombardy (14.7%), Emilia-Romagna (8.8%), Tuscany (8.1%), and Piedmont (7.8%). A share of 8.5% of the total number of complaints of discrimination are filed by people of Moroccan origin, another 8.5% by people of Romanian origin, followed by other 38 nationalities with lower percentages.⁵⁴ Data on people's origins and ground of discrimination. have been provided by UNAR (see Annex 8- Table 1) for the year 2014.</p> <p>In 2014 complaints lodged with UNAR concerning all ground of discrimination further increased to 1337, among these 990 were on ground of ethnic –racial basis. Among these 207 were submitted by Third Country nationals. The total of cases submitted by Third country nationals were 285. Out of these, as stated above 207 regarded the ground of racial or ethnic origins, 6 religion/faith/belief, 19 disability, 3 gender, 10 sexual orientation and gender identity, 40 age.</p> <p>Data from Istat⁵⁵ research shows that among the 10 most numerous foreign nationalities in Italy, foreigners who report experiencing discriminatory treatments are mostly Tunisians (36.6%), Moroccans (32.2%), Poles (31.3%) and Romanians (30.6%), while the phenomenon affects to a lesser extent Chinese (24.4%), Albanians (22.1%), Indians (19.7%), and Filipinos (17.5%). The fields under examination are school/university, labour, job search, and other everyday situations such as home search, access to healthcare services, access to credit, conclusion of insurance policies, attendance of public places and offices, use of public transportation, and relationships with neighbours.</p> <p>Among the largest foreign groups in Italy, foreign citizens who more often report having been subjected to discriminatory treatments during their studies are Chinese (17.8%), Ukrainians (14.7%), Romanians (13.4%), Albanians (13.1%), and Moroccans (9.1%).</p> <p>Data on outcomes of discrimination cases on ground of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals have been provided by UNAR (see Annex 8- Table 2) for the year 2014. For 207 cases discrimination was established, 12 cases are pending from the previous year, 17 cases are pending and submitted in 2014, in 129 cases successful mediation/restoring fairness sanctions applied. In 78 cases the mediation was unsuccessful and 72 cases were not admissible.</p>
<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents</p>	<p>Data referring to the percentage of complaints in Italy are collected by the UNAR Contact Centre, available at 800901010 (toll-free number) and at the</p>	<p>Data referring to the percentage of complaints in Italy are collected by the UNAR Contact Centre, available at 800901010 (toll-free number) and at the</p>

⁵⁴ IDOS, UNAR (2014), “Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2014 – Rapporto UNAR”, Roma, IDOS, p. 175

⁵⁵ Istat (2014), *Percezioni dei cittadini stranieri: soddisfazione, fiducia e discriminazione*, year 2011-2012.

	<p>of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>online access point⁵⁶. The Contact Centre collects complaints, denunciations, and evidence on facts, events, situations, procedures, and actions undermining the equal treatment of people on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. It offers immediate assistance to victims of discrimination, providing them with information, orientation, and psychological support. Moreover, the Contact Centre assists the victims in court, if they decide to take legal action aimed at assessing and punishing the offending conduct. The toll-free number is active from Monday to Friday, from 8.00 to 20.00. Moreover since 2010 a web format has been available to register experiences of discriminations, 24 hours a day all year round, and is available in Italian, English, French, Spanish, Albanian, Arabic, Russian, Romanian, and Mandarin. Potential victims or people witnessing discrimination phenomena in their language too, can access the service by filling out a format that immediately transmits an alert to the first level of the Contact Centre itself.⁵⁷</p>
	<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,⁵⁸ but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law (use template in Annex 9)</p>	<p>National level In Italy there is no legal protections on grounds of nationality. In Italy the implementation process of concrete measures was initiated at the beginning of 2014 by Cécile Kyenge Kashetu, the then Minister for Integration. This process stopped however when the Government changed, although in 2012 UNAR – the equality body established by Legislative Decree No. 215 of 9 July 2003, Implementation of Directive 2004/43/EC for equal treatment between people irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (<i>Decreto legislativo 9 luglio 2003, n. 215, Attuazione della direttiva 2000/43/CE per la parità di trattamento tra le persone indipendentemente dalla razza e dall'origine etnica</i>) – had started at national level the process for the adoption of a National Action Plan against Racism, which gathered momentum in the last months of 2013. In this case too, the recent change of government, which led to the abolition of the Departments for Equal Opportunities and for Integration, brought about a situation of deadlock.⁵⁹</p> <p>Examples of regional experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Emilia-Romagna, the Regional Centre against Discriminations established by a memorandum of understanding signed on 26 January 2007, is at the heart of the initiatives implemented in that Region against discrimination, in order to overcome any

⁵⁶ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, UNAR (2015), “Unar Homepage”, available at www.unar.it

⁵⁷ Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Equal Opportunities Department), UNAR (2013), “Contact Center”, available at http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?page_id=231

⁵⁸As of Article 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

⁵⁹ IDOS, UNAR (2014), “Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2014 – Rapporto UNAR”, Roma, IDOS, p. 70

		<p>conditions of disadvantage based on discriminatory practices;⁶⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Regional Law No. 9 of 16 May 2014, Establishment of the Regional Authority for Human Rights (<i>Legge regionale 16 maggio 2014, n. 9, Istituzione del Garante regionale dei diritti della persona</i>) established the Regional Authority for Human Rights. Article 10 (Protection of people at risk of discrimination), paragraph 1 says: 'The Regional Authority assists whoever is subjected to any behaviour detrimental to human rights due to his/her ancestry or national or ethnic origin, language or cultural backgrounds, personal and religious convictions, personal and social conditions, including permanent or temporary disabilities, age, background, gender identity, or sexual orientation.'
	<p>Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.⁶¹</p>	<p>With Legislative Decree No. 215/2003, Italy transposed Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.</p> <p>Article 7 of the abovementioned decree established UNAR, an autonomous equality body in Italy tasked with a range of administrative inspection and guarantee activities related to the performance of protection tools, as well as of instruments aimed at promoting equality and non-discrimination based on race or ethnicity.</p> <p>Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 32 of 4 March 2014, Implementation of Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings (<i>Decreto legislativo 4 March 2014, n. 32, Attuazione della direttiva 2010/64/UE sul diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione nei procedimenti penali</i>) law enforcement and judiciary services in Italy are considered as services available to the public, and therefore the competent equality bodies consider discrimination complaints thereto related as admissible. Nevertheless, there are some practical problems⁶² in the implementation of Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings:</p>

⁶⁰ Emilia-Romagna Region (2013), "Contro le discriminazioni", available at http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/contro-le-discriminazioni/approfondimenti/copy_of_centro-regionale

⁶¹ Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

⁶² Camaldo, L. (2013), *La Direttiva del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio sul diritto all'interpretazione e alla traduzione nei procedimenti penali*, http://www.ca.milano.giustizia.it/allegato_corsi.aspx?File_id_allegato=1084
Garwood, C., Preziosi, I. (2013), 'Un modello per un interpretariato giudiziario efficiente e di qualità in Italia: un approccio realistico all'applicazione della direttiva 2010/64/UE' in: *Mediazione linguistica e interpretariato. Regolamentazione, problematiche presenti e prospettive future in ambito giuridico*, LEXIS Biblioteca di scienze umane.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the need for training courses targeted at magistrates and court staff on the peculiarities of communicating with the assistance of an interpreter so as to ensure efficient and effective communication (cf. Article 6 of Directive 2010/64/EU); 2) rosters of translators and interpreters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. establishment of a register of interpreters similar to the register of experts referred to in Article 67 of the Implementing Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure; ii. the lack of a certification or accreditation system for interpreters working in courts. However, court offices could immediately set up specific registers, and request interpreters to prove their independence and qualifications. Furthermore, there are no guidelines on how to select and work with these interpreters. Therefore, the system turns out to be arbitrary, since magistrates, too, lack specific training. In most cases those who provide interpreting services do not have a specific educational background as interpreters but they are just proficient in the two languages interpreted; 3) the problem of compensation for interpreters and translators who are currently paid risible fees calculated on the term of the engagement, without taking into account the specific difficulties of the job also in relation to communicating with those accused and the high technicality of the legal jargon in procedural documents.
<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes (use the tables in the Annex 8). UNAR statistical service has filled in Table 1 and Table 2 in ANNEX 8 with the data available.</p>		
<p>2.2.Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders</p>		
<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law (use template in Annex 9). Please bear in mind that no assessment of the legal transposition process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. (use annex 3)</p>		
<p>2.2.1.<u>Long Term Residence</u> (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC)</p>	<p>In Italy, as of 1 January 2014, on the basis of data provided by the Ministry of the Interior, there are 3,874,726 non-EU citizens regularly residing in Italy. Between 2013 and 2014, the number of non EU-</p>	

	<p>citizens regularly residing increased by about 110,000 units (+3%). The most represented countries of citizenship are Morocco (524,775), Albania (502,546), China (320,794), Ukraine (233,726), and the Philippines (165,783). These five countries represent 45.1% of the total number of non-EU citizens residing in Italy. The number of long-term residents keeps growing: from 2,045,662 in 2013 to 2,179,607 in 2014; they represent 56.3% of non-EU citizens regularly residing in Italy. The share of long-term residents over the total number is particularly high in centre-northern Regions.⁶³</p> <p>The lack of income cannot justify the revocation of EU residence permits for long-term residents. A foreign citizen, residing in Italy for a long time, was denied the update of his residence permit because he did not have a regular job, and therefore lacked a source of income. With Judgement No. 128 of 14 January 2015, the court - Regional Administrative Court of Lombardy, ruling of January 14, 2015 n. 128 - recalled that the law does not allow authorities to withdraw a long-term residence permit, and thus to refuse to update the permit on the grounds of the lack of a regular job, and subsequently of a level of income adequate to the foreigner's permanence on the national territory. The appeal was upheld, and the contested measure was set aside.⁶⁴</p>
<p>2.2.2. <u>Single-permit procedure</u> permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU)</p>	<p>One of the main problems affecting the implementation of equal treatment towards people holding a residence permit in Italy, concerns issuance times of residence permits. The OECD report (2014) outlines that foreigners from non-EU/EFTA countries are allowed into our country on a temporary basis, and in the majority of cases the renewal of the permit is linked to being in employment. There are no data available demonstrating that this is what happens in reality, but the loss of employment and high employment rates, above all among new immigrants and those who have not been deemed eligible for family reunification, could encourage some of them to go back to their countries of origin. Long delays in decisions related to the issuance of permits should be avoided so as to reduce the cases of permanence beyond the expiry of the permit, and to combat undeclared and irregular labour in Italy. Processing times of applications for a labour permit have historically been very long, and it takes months or years for a worker to obtain it. In the meantime the job position is no more available, and the immigrant becomes unemployed. In the case of</p>

⁶³ ASGI (2015), “Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale per la Lombardia, sentenza del 14 gennaio 2015, n. 128”, available at <http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-per-la-lombardia-sentenza-del-14-gennaio-2015-n-128/>

⁶⁴ ASGI (2015), “Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale per la Lombardia, sentenza del 14 gennaio 2015, n. 128”, available at <http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-per-la-lombardia-sentenza-del-14-gennaio-2015-n-128/>

	<p>renewal, the long delays lead to a prolonged stay beyond the expiry of the permit. Speeding up procedures should contribute to downsizing this phenomenon.⁶⁵</p>
<p>2.2.3. <u>Blue card holders</u> (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC)</p>	<p>As to Blue Card holders, Decree Law No. 145 of 23 December 2013, Urgent interventions to launch the plan 'Destination: Italy' (<i>Decreto Legge 23 dicembre 2013, n. 145, recante interventi urgenti di avvio del piano "Destinazione Italia"</i>) eliminated the consistency requirement between educational qualifications and professional qualifications for high-skilled workers, as set out in paragraph 8, letters d and e of Council Directive 2009/50/EC on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment: the measure overcomes the state of uncertainty which, in practice, has hampered the application in Italy of the new EU rules on the Blue Card.</p>
<p>2.2.4. <u>Family reunification permit holders</u> (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC)</p>	<p>As to residence permits for family reunification, in Italy the main problems are due to administrative delays in issuing permits.</p> <p>In the Region of Lazio, the Regional Administrative Tribunal (<i>Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale, TAR</i>) orders the Ministry of the Interior to identify, within one year, the solutions useful to finalise procedures within 90 days. In particular, the intervention of TAR has been requested to induce the Ministry of the Interior to adopt a decision according to which all the Police Headquarters (<i>Questure</i>) issue the EC permit to family members, albeit residing in Italy for less than five years, thus complying with the interpretation of Article 9 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration, provided in recent years in administrative case law.</p> <p>TAR of Lazio, with a judgement of 6 September 2014, declared the collective action admissible, and upheld the first part of the appeal, ordering the Ministry of the Interior to 'tackle such a situation of non-compliance with the term of 90 days for the finalisation of the procedure pursuant to Article 9 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration (concerning the release to family members of the EC long-term residence permit) through the adoption of appropriate measures, within one year, and within the constraints imposed by instrumental, financial, and human resources already planned in the regular budget, and without new or higher burden on public finances'.⁶⁶</p>

⁶⁵ OECD (2014), "Lavoro per gli immigrati: L'integrazione nel mercato del lavoro in Italia", available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216570-it>

⁶⁶ TAR Lazio (2014), "Sentenza", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/images/class4marzo2014.pdf>

<p>2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders⁶⁷</p>	<p>The issue and update of the EU residence permit for long-term residents is dealt with in different ways across the national territory⁶⁸. The following should indeed be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of five years of stay is required when the application concerns family members; • the requirement of suitability of the accommodation must be fulfilled when the application is submitted by a foreigner meeting all the requirements; • there are different and conflicting interpretations of the requirement of suitability of the accommodation when children under 14 years of age are involved; • the income requirement must be proved when the permit is updated; • a job contract exceeding six months is required; • the grant of a long-term permit is automatically refused in the case of criminal convictions; • there is no notification about any reasons hindering the release of the permit; in this case, the previously held simple residence permit is renewed; • family members of foreigners holding an EU residence permit, who have arrived in the country pursuant to the family reunification procedure, are not granted the same type of permit, but a normal residence permit for family reasons, although they meet all the requirements to obtain an EU residence permit; • there is great uncertainty about the application of Article 9a of the Consolidated Text on Immigration, which envisages the possibility for foreigners holding an equivalent permit issued by an EU Member State to request an Italian residence permit when they work in the country for more than six months. Indeed, in the framework of the 2007 Decree on Migrant Flows⁶⁹ this possibility depended on available entry quotas on inward flows of migrants, with a restrictive interpretation of the law; this interpretation did not comply with the objectives stated in Council Directive
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⁶⁷ As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive [2011/51/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

⁶⁸ Grigion, N. (2014), *Il Permesso di soggiorno UE per soggiornanti di lungo periodo (ex carta di soggiorno)*, <http://www.meltingpot.org/Il-Permesso-di-soggiorno-UE-per-soggiornanti-di-lungo.html#.VUnRHvntlBc>

⁶⁹ Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers on transitional programming of entry flows of non-EU non-seasonal workers in the country for the year 2007, *Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri concernente la programmazione transitoria dei flussi d'ingresso dei lavoratori extracomunitari non stagionali nel territorio dello stato per l'anno 2007*, available at http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/14/0583a_circolare_flussi_2007_all_n_1_decreto_flussi_2007.pdf

	<p>2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents.</p> <p>Furthermore, the online procedure to fill in the application does not allow the following categories of migrants to apply for such a permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those holding a residence permit for job search purposes; • those holding a residence permit for family reasons and receiving employment income without proving to have a residence contract (holders of the residence permit for family reasons are not compelled to sign it). <p>In Italy, a recent decree (Decree of the President of the Republic No. 21 of 12 January 2015, Regulation on the procedures for the recognition and revocation of international protection pursuant to Article 38, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree No. 25 of 28 January 2008 – <i>Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 12 gennaio 2015, n. 21, Regolamento relativo alle procedure per il riconoscimento e la revoca della protezione internazionale a norma dell'articolo 38, comma 1, del decreto legislativo 28 gennaio 2008, n. 25</i>) contains several useful and necessary provisions to gain further information about the different steps of the refugee status recognition. In particular, Article 6 sets out a two-year duration of the residence permit for humanitarian purposes. The two-year residence permit for humanitarian purposes is issued by the Police Commissioner (<i>Questore</i>) upon the request of the Territorial Commission (<i>Commissione territoriale</i>) which, while rejecting the applicant's request for international protection, deems that there exist serious humanitarian reasons.⁷⁰</p> <p>Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior dispatched to local offices Circular No. 1724 of 20 February 2015 (<i>Circolare n. 1724 del 20 febbraio 2015</i>) containing clarifications on the permanence of people applying for/holding international protection within the Hosting Centres for Asylum-Seekers (<i>Centri di accoglienza per i richiedenti asilo, CARA</i>): they are allowed to stay even after the Territorial Commission's decision to reject the application for the recognition of international protection, up until the expiry of the deadline to appeal and/or up until the decision on the suspension request submitted pursuant to Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 150 of 1 September 2011, Legislation complementing the Civil Procedure Code, concerning reduction and simplification of civil proceedings on the merits, pursuant to Article 54 of Law No. 69 of 18 June 2009 (<i>Decreto legislativo 1</i></p>
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⁷⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Procedura per il riconoscimento e la revoca dello status di rifugiato", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Regolamento.aspx>

	<p>settembre 2011, n. 150, Disposizioni complementari al codice di procedura civile in materia di riduzione e semplificazione dei procedimenti civili di cognizione, ai sensi dell'articolo 54 della legge 18 giugno 2009, n. 69). Finally, the circular clarifies that those who have been granted the refugee status are allowed to stay within SPRAR hosting centres for a six-month period, which can be extended for further six months under certain circumstances and upon a case-by-case assessment.⁷¹</p>
<p>2.3. Key developments and trends</p>	
	<p>Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants (for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9). Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p> <p>At national level, the main developments concern the implementation of the equality and non-discrimination principle. In particular, in 2013 UNAR was tasked with elaborating, defining, and operating an Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance to be implemented in the 2013-2015 period, which at the moment has still to be finalised.⁷²</p> <p>Moreover, in order to promote social integration, and combat discrimination of any type, the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in cooperation with the National Lawyers' Council (<i>Consiglio Nazionale Forense</i>) and UNAR (which belongs to the same department), created the Solidarity Fund for the Legal Protection of Victims of Discrimination. The Fund enables the victims of discrimination to obtain legal protection thanks to the possibility of accessing funds to cover legal fees which will then be reimbursed, through a rotation mechanism, in case a favourable judgement is obtained. The 'economic' aid offered to people suffering discrimination or harassment could contribute to bringing this phenomenon to light, since there are very few legal actions while the number of complaints lodged with UNAR is high.⁷³</p> <p>By means of Article 7 of Law No. 97 of 6 August 2013, Provisions to comply with obligations descending from Italy's membership to the European Union – 2013 European Law (<i>Legge 6 agosto 2013, n. 97, Disposizioni per l'adempimento degli obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia all'Unione europea – Legge europea 2013</i>), which modified Article 38 of Legislative Decree No. 165 of 30 March</p>

⁷¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Tempi di permanenza dei richiedenti asilo nei centri di accoglienza", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Circolare_cara.aspx

⁷² Minister of Integration (2013), "Presentazione Piano Nazionale contro il razzismo, la xenofobia e l'intolleranza per il triennio 2013-2015", available at <http://www.integrazione.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/07/pianonazionalelazzismo.aspx>; UNAR, Minister of Integration (2013), "Piano Nazionale d'azione contro il razzismo, la xenofobia e l'intolleranza - Bozza", available at http://www.sosrazzismo.it/joomla/images/stories/contenuti/attivita/attivita2015/piano_azione/piano.pdf

⁷³ Ministry of Justice (National Forensic Council) (2014), "Regolamento per il funzionamento del fondo di solidarietà per la tutela giurisdizionale delle vittime di discriminazione", available at <http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/REGOLAMENTO-FONDO.pdf>

		<p>2001, General provisions on the employment system of public service (<i>Decreto legislativo 30 marzo 2001, n. 165, Norme generali sull'ordinamento del lavoro alle dipendenze delle amministrazioni pubbliche</i>), Italy introduced an important element concerning foreigners' access to jobs within public administrations. Pursuant to the new regulation, both Italian and EU citizens, and foreigners can participate in open competitions. However, the new provision does not apply to all non-EU citizens, but only to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people holding an EU permit for long-term residents; - people who have been granted international protection; - non-EU family members of EU citizens, who have the right of residence or of permanent residence. <p>With an order of 4 March 2015, the Tribunal of Milan has recently stated that the open call for the set-up of three-year ranking lists for temporary teaching vacancies (Ministerial Decree No. 353 of 22 May 2014 – <i>Decreto ministeriale 22 maggio 2014, n. 353</i>) is discriminatory inasmuch as this call sets forth the requirement of Italian or EU citizenship; therefore, foreign teachers, too, can access ranking lists for temporary teachers.⁷⁴</p> <p>In order to speed up the whole application procedure to obtain the Italian citizenship, thus simplifying the data entry step, starting on 18 May 2015 it will be possible to submit applications online through a new system. The new service has been fine-tuned by the Ministry of the Interior, Department for the Electronic Submission of Applications for Italian Citizenship. The applicant will fill out the form, using credentials obtained upon registering on the portal.⁷⁵ S/he will submit the application in electronic format, along with an ID document, documents issued by the authorities of the country of origin (birth certificate or criminal records) as well as receipt of payment of EUR 200 as set out in Law No. 94/2009.⁷⁶</p>
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3.Participation of migrants and their descendants in society	
3.1.Political rights at national level	
3.1.1.Citizenship acquisition	
	In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active

⁷⁴ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), “Accesso al pubblico impiego”, available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Supplenti.aspx>

⁷⁵ Ministry of Interior (2015), “Servizio di consultazione online delle domande di cittadinanza”, available at <https://cittadinanza.dlci.interno.it/sicitt/index2.jsp>

⁷⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), “Richiesta di cittadinanza italiana”, available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/cittadinanza.aspx>

	<p>participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')</p>
<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p>	<p>ACQUISITION OF ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP Italian citizenship can be acquired in one of the following ways:</p> <p>1. AUTOMATIC ACQUISITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITIZENSHIP AS A RESULT OF ITALIAN PARENTS/ANCESTORS ("iure sanguinis") Children of Italian parents (mother or father) who are Italian citizens. Citizenship is passed on from parent to child without limitation of generation, on the condition that none of the ancestors has ever renounced their citizenship. Transmission of citizenship through maternal lineage is possible only for persons born after January 1st 1948. A minor child living with a parent at the moment in which that parent becomes an Italian citizen also acquires Italian citizenship. Contrary to past legislation, current legislation recognises the right to hold more than one citizenship simultaneously. Ascertainment of citizenship. When a person claims to be of Italian parentage or ancestry but no proof of the fact can be found in Italian registers, it is necessary to provide proof that all ancestors have maintained, and thereby passed on, their Italian citizenship. The authority legally valid to ascertain these facts depends on the person's place of residence: for foreign residents, the diplomatic-consular mission in the country of residence; for residents in Italy the official statistics office (Anagrafe) office of the city of residence. • CITIZENSHIP GRANTED TO PERSONS BORN ON ITALIAN SOIL ("iure soli") Italian citizenship is granted to persons born on Italian soil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whose parents are unknown, Stateless or cannot pass on their citizenship to their child according to the laws of the State of which they are citizens; - of unknown parentage found on Italian soil and whose natural citizenship is impossible to ascertain. • CITIZENSHIP THROUGH JUDICIARY RULING ON NATURAL PATERNITY / MATERNITY. A child recognized or declared while a minor to be of Italian parentage. Persons of legal age recognised or declared as such must elect to become citizens within one year of that recognition. The following documentation must be annexed to the declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Birth certificate; ○ Act of recognition or authenticated copy of the ruling on paternity/maternity, or of an authenticated copy of a ruling that declares a foreign ruling binding in Italy, or an authenticated copy of a ruling acknowledging the right to child support or alimony;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certification of parent(s)' citizenship. • CITIZENSHIP BY ADOPTION. The right to citizenship is extended to any minor child adopted by an Italian citizen by means of the provisions of the Italian Judiciary Authorities, or in the case of adoption abroad and rendered valid in Italy through an order issued by the Juvenile Court for enrolment in an official Italian statistics office (Anagrafe). Adoptees of legal age can acquire citizenship after 5 years of legal residence in Italy after the adoption (see point 3. NATURALISATION). <p>2. ACQUISITION BY CLAIM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOREIGN DESCENDENTS OF ITALIANS UP TO THE SECOND DEGREE, OR BORN IN ITALY. Foreign or Stateless descendents (up to the second degree) of Italian citizens can claim citizenship. Requirements include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ service in the Italian armed forces; ○ employment by the Italian government, even abroad; ○ residence in Italy for at least 2 years before reaching the legal age of 18. Claims must be accompanied by the following documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth certificate; ○ certificate of Italian citizenship of mother or father or a direct ancestor up to the second degree; ○ certificate of residence, where requested. Foreigners, even those not of Italian descent, born on Italian soil can claim Italian citizenship after continuous legal residence in Italy up to legal age, and upon declaration of their desire to do so. That declaration, to be presented within one year of reaching the age of 18, must be accompanied by the following documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth certificate; ○ certificate of residence. • CITIZENSHIP BY MARRIAGE TO AN ITALIAN CITIZEN. The foreign spouse of an Italian citizen can claim Italian citizenship in the presence of the following requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in Italy: two years legal residence (permit to stay and enrolment in an official statistics office (Anagrafe)) after the wedding; abroad: three years after the wedding; the timeframes are reduced by half in the presence of children born or adopted by the spouses; b) valid marriage certificate and permanence of marriage bond up until the issuance of citizenship; c) absence of convictions for crimes leading to a maximum penalty of 3 years in prison or convictions by a foreign judiciary authority of more than one year for non-political crimes; d) absence of convictions for any of the crimes listed in
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		<p>Book 2, Title I, items, I,II and III of the criminal code (crimes against government personnel); e) absence of obstacles related to the security of the Republic.</p> <p>Claims to Italian citizenship, addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, must be submitted to the Prefecture of the Province of residence, if in Italy; if residence is abroad, to the diplomatic-consular mission. Claims must include the reasons for claiming the right to Italian citizenship accompanied by the following documentation, duly legalized and translated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth certificate containing all pertinent data or, in the case of the documented impossibility of producing that, an affidavit issued by the diplomatic-consular authorities of the country of origin stating all exact personal data (name, surname, date and place of birth), as well as those of the father and mother of the applicant; ○ criminal record (or certified lack thereof) from country of origin and eventual third countries of residence; ○ certificate of history of legal residence in Italy (with affixed tax stamp); ○ marriage certificate issued the Italian city where the related marriage act was registered (non-certified or copy of marriage certificate); ○ legal certificate of citizenship of Italian spouse (with affixed tax stamp); ○ certificate of criminal record (or lack thereof) in Italy (with affixed tax stamp); ○ certificate of charges pending in Italy (or certified lack thereof) issued by the State Prosecutor's Office at the court authorised for the area of residence of the applicant (with affixed tax stamp); ○ authenticated copy of residence permit (with affixed tax stamp); ○ copy of passport (with attached official translation in Italian, where the document does not contain data, in addition to the original language, also in English or French), authenticated by the diplomatic-consular mission of the State that issued it; ○ certificate of family status (with affixed tax stamp); <p>Pursuant to Ministry of the Interior Directive of 7 March 2012, as from June 2012 authority to issue citizenship decrees is assigned to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Prefect for applications submitted by foreigners legally residing in Italy; b. Head of the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration in the case of a foreign spouse residing abroad; c. the Minister for the Interior in the case of
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		<p>reasons pertaining to the security of the Republic.</p> <p>3. NATURALISATION</p> <p>Required legal residence in Italy for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 years for descendants of former Italian citizens up to the second degree and for foreigners born on Italian soil; ○ 4 years for citizens of a European Union country; ○ 5 years for Stateless persons and refugees, as well as for adult foreigners over the age of 18 adopted by Italian citizens; ○ 7 years for children adopted by Italian citizens before the entry into effect of Law no. 184/1983; ○ 10 years for non-EU citizens. <p>No period of legal residence is required for foreigners who have been employed in the service of the Italian Republic for a period of at least 5 years, also abroad.</p> <p>Citizenship applications, addressed to the President of the Republic, must be submitted to the Prefecture of the Province of residence, accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth certificate containing all pertinent data or, in the case of the documented impossibility of producing that, an affidavit (duly legalized and translated) issued by the diplomatic-consular authorities of the country of origin stating all exact personal data (first name, second name, surname, date and place of birth), as well as those of the father and mother of the applicant; ○ certificate of history of legal residence in Italy for 3, 4, 5, 7 or 10 years as required (with affixed tax stamp); ; ○ certificate of family status (with affixed tax stamp); ○ criminal record (or certified lack thereof) from country of origin and eventual third countries of residence, duly translated and legalised; ○ certificate of criminal record (or certified lack thereof) in Italy (with affixed tax stamp); ○ certificate of charges pending in Italy (or certified lack thereof) issued by the State Prosecutor's Office at the court authorised for the area of residence of the applicant (with affixed tax stamp); ○ official declaration of income for tax purposes for the preceding three years (Forms 730, Unico, etc.) ○ declaration renouncing the protection of the Italian diplomatic-consular authorities from the authorities of the country of origin, using the preprinted form available from the prefecture;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ waiver in the sole case in which the original citizenship is not automatically lost with the voluntary acquisition of a foreign one (to be presented only upon formal request by the Ministry of the Interior); ○ copy of passport (with attached official translation in Italian, where the document does not contain data, in addition to the original language, also in English or French), authenticated by the diplomatic-consular mission of the State that issued it; ○ certificate of family status (with affixed tax stamp); ○ declaration authorising the competent authorities of the country of origin to release all information regarding the applicant requested by the Italian diplomatic-consular authorities in the country of origin, using the preprinted form available from the prefecture. <p>Where applications for Italian citizenship cite the more favourable dispositions described in letters a), b) e) of paragraph 1 of Article 9 of Law no. 91/1993 (3 or 5 years of legal residence), they must be accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ certificate of Italian citizenship by virtue of the Italian citizenship of one or both parents or grandparents (for applicants requesting application of art. 9 par. 1, letter a)); ○ authenticated copy of ruling declares a ruling by a foreign judiciary authority valid in Italy (for applicants requesting application of art. 9 par. 1, letter b)); ○ authenticated copy of Italian judiciary ruling recognising Statelessness, or a copy of the ministerial provision declaring Statelessness (for applicants requesting application of Art. 9 par. 1, letter e)); ○ certificate of refugee status issued by the National Commission for the Right to Asylum (former Central Commission for the Recognition of Refugee Status pursuant to Art. 2, par. 1 of DPR no. 136 of 15 May 1990) (for applicants requesting the combined application of article 9, par. 1, letter e), and article 16, par. 2, of the law)⁷⁷.
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>The main challenges that have sparked important debates in Italy concern the matter of the acquisition of citizenship. There are 16 bills to reform the citizenship law. Among the main innovations under discussion there are: the extension of cases of acquisition of citizenship by birth (jus soli) and facilitating access to citizenship to minors who have completed their studies in Italy. The Decree Law 69/2013 in</p>

⁷⁷ Farnesina Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, "Citizenship", available at http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/italiani_nel_mondo/serviziconsolari/cittadinanza.html

		<p>the meantime has simplified procedures for the acquisition of citizenship for foreigners born in Italy.⁷⁸</p>
	<p>Key developments and trends – case law (please use the template in the Annex 9 to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.</p>	<p>Regional Administrative Court of Lazio, ruling of March 27 to June 9, 2014 n. 6076 – Citizenship</p> <p>Regional Administrative Court of Lombardy, ruling of January 14, 2015 n. 128 - Long-term residency</p> <p>Regional Administrative Court of Campania, ruling of April 16 to May 7, 2014 n. 2482 – Work</p> <p>Regional Administrative Court of Friuli Venezia Giulia, ruling of April 23 to May 13, 2014 n. 206 - Renewal of the residency permit</p> <p>Regional Administrative Court of Lazio, ruling of March 13 to May 27, 2014 n. 5660 - EC long-term residency permits.</p>
	<p>Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>In 1992 – Law 5 February 1992, n. 91 'Nuove norme sulla cittadinanza'. (GU n.38 del 15-2-1992) - a new citizenship law aimed at encouraging the maintenance of citizenship by the descendants of Italian emigrants, raised to 10 years of continuous legal residence the term required for the naturalization of immigrants, making even more difficult the acquisition of citizenship for foreigner children born in Italy.</p> <p>In 2002, the center-right wing introduced the Bossi-Fini law - Legge 30 luglio 2002, n. 189</p> <p>"Modifica alla normativa in materia di immigrazione e di asilo" (pubblicata nella Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 199 del 26 agosto 2002 - Suppl. ord.)- to change the norms they considered too lax. The duration of residence permits was shortened to make checks more frequent and administrative practices were centralized in a single agency. Expulsion with escort to the border was generalized, fingerprinting was introduced for all foreigners and the maximum duration of stay in CPTs was increased from 30 to 60 days. As in all previous cases, the law was accompanied by a regularization which became the largest in European history (650,000 permits issued).</p> <p>In 2008-09 the center-right returned to toughen the norms on irregularity and expulsion with the Maroni security package. Concerning integration, the time for obtaining citizenship by marriage has been extended, the acquisition of residence has been made more difficult and a points-based integration agreement was introduced with the</p>

⁷⁸ Chamber of Deputies (2014), "Cittadinanza e immigrazione", available at http://www.camera.it/leg17/465?tema=integrazione_cittadinanza

		intention to withdraw the residence permit from immigrants that do not respect the rules. ⁷⁹
	Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. Please provide the latest available data. The most recent data provided by Eurostat concern the year 2012.	The naturalization rate: % of migrants who have been naturalized upon their entire ethnic group in the Italian territory, by sex, are: - Morocco 75.18 % naturalized upon all Moroccans in Italy (of which 40.90 % males and 34.28 % females); - Albania 67.24 % naturalized upon all Albanians in Italy (of which 33.65 % males and 33.59 % females); - Tunisia 46,91 % naturalized upon all Tunisians in Italy (of which 26.88 % males and 20.03% females); - India 21.21 % naturalized upon all Indians in Italy (of which 14.70% males and 6.51% females); - Romania 4.01% naturalized upon all Romanians in Italy (of which 1.12% males and 2.89% females); ⁸⁰
	Numbers of naturalisations and citizenship acquisitions in the last 2 years (in 2013 and in 2014) by mode of acquisition, by gender and age-group if available, and for the 10 most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality <i>Please provide the latest available statistics - (please use the relevant table in the Annex 6)</i>	
3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout		
	Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please	In Italy the right to vote at the national level is not granted to third country nationals. The last true attempt to pass a law ⁸¹ on this matter was during the fifteenth legislature (April 2006-February 2008), when the Amato-Ferrero bill for a new immigration law was introduced on 24 April 2007. As it has been the case for most of the proposals mentioned so far, the part regarding electoral rights for TCN's was explicitly inspired by the text of the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level (CoE Treaty 144, 5 February 1992). This document was ratified by Italy in 1994, with the exception of Chapter C on the right to vote in local authority elections, since it was considered to be in conflict with the above mentioned article 48 of the Constitution. With the premature dissolution of the centre-left government, led by Mr. Romano Prodi, the bill was abandoned and any decision deferred until after the 2008 elections which were won by the coalition led by Mr Silvio

⁷⁹ Einaudi, L. (2010), “Le politiche di immigrazione in Italia dall’unità a oggi”, available at [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/le-politiche-di-immigrazione-in-italia-dall-unita-a-oggi_\(Dizionario-di-Storia\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/le-politiche-di-immigrazione-in-italia-dall-unita-a-oggi_(Dizionario-di-Storia)/)

⁸⁰ EUROSTAT (2015), “Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship”, available at http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_acq&lang=en ; EUROSTAT (2015), “Immigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship”, available at http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

⁸¹ Guido Tintori (2013) Access to Electoral Rights Italy. EUDO Citizenship Observatory. European University Institute, Florence Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/29815/ER_2013_03-Italy-FRACIT.pdf?sequence=1;

	<p>specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>Berlusconi. Parties forming the coalition were strongly against the enfranchisement of third country nationals. This was the case even though the former leader of the National Alliance, Gianfranco Fini, had already in 2003 changed his previous negative stance towards the enfranchisement of long-term resident immigrants and has even become an advocate of voting rights for the immigrants. Yet, in the last decade the question of electoral participation at local level for TCNs has constantly gained momentum in the political debate. For example, the Democratic Party (Partito Democratico) has granted the right to vote to all documented TCNs in the primaries held in November and December 2012 to decide the candidate for prime minister in view of the elections of 2013.¹³ But the most effective actions are due to the consistency of NGOs like Rete G2-Seconde generazioni (The Second generation Network), National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), the Catholic Caritas, the left wing ARCI, and other sectors of civil society, which have been campaigning for a reform of the legislation on citizenship in more liberal terms and to grant immigrants the right to vote in local elections. In March 2012 a bill was introduced to the Chamber of deputies by means of such popular initiatives.</p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>Currently, on the national outlook there are no programs or specific information campaigns for the promotion and encouragement of political rights and the exercise of the right to vote directed to migrant citizens. However, they are included in other initiatives of a general nature such as the Second Generations' Manifesto, the result of the Direct line with the second generation initiative, promoted during 2014, following a public call launched by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy on the Migrant integration portal, which involved more than 30 associations of young second-generation migrants active throughout the national territory. The Manifesto is divided into four sections, devoted to the themes work, school, culture and sport, participation and active citizenship, in respect of which have been developed and proposed concrete solutions, adaptable to the diverse local and specific needs of the recipients. In particular for participation and active citizenship it was proposed to: "9. Strengthen the information services on the rights and opportunities of participation"; 10. "Encourage associative life, active citizenship, and equal opportunities."⁸²</p> <p>As part of the "Italy is me too" campaign, nineteen Italian CSOs, by reinventing the text contained in the Anci bill of 2005, became the promoters of a statute-book bill driven by the people's initiative for the extension of the right to active and passive constituency in "municipal, provincial elections, concerning metropolitan cities", as well as</p>

⁸² Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Manifesto delle Seconde Generazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-g2/Pagine/MANIFESTO.aspx>

		regional ones, to foreign nationals who have completed five years of legal residency in Italy. ⁸³																														
3.1.3.National level election – representation																																
	The number of candidates with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent’s country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)	At National level data collection has been completed they regard candidates who were born outside the country (this is the only information available in the lists). Data analysis concerned the most recent national political elections (24 February 2013). The number of candidates with migrant background is 152 in the Chamber of Deputies, and 111 in the Senate. The total number of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies is 10,005 and for the Senate 4,992.																														
	The number of elected representatives with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate).	Studies on this topic are not available. Data analysis concerned the most recent national political elections (24 February 2013). Results are presented below. The number of elected representatives with migrant background, according to the country of birth, at national level in Parliament is: seven from third countries and two from an EU Member State (Germany) ⁸⁴ . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Elected in Parliament</th> <th>Country of Birth</th> <th>Sex</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Calabria Annagrazia</td> <td>New York (USA)</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Chaouki Khalid</td> <td>Casablanca (Morocco)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Gallo Afflitto Riccardo Antonio</td> <td>Montevideo (Uruguay)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gutgeld Itzhak Yoram</td> <td>Tel Aviv (Israel)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Kyenge Kashetu Cécile</td> <td>Kambove (Democratic Republic of the Congo)</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Marzana Maria</td> <td>Ludwigshafen am Rhein (Germany)</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Molea Bruno</td> <td>Tripoli (Libya)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Piras Michele</td> <td>Darmstadt (Germany)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Sottanelli Giulio Cesare</td> <td>Arbon (Switzerland)</td> <td>M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Elected in Parliament	Country of Birth	Sex	1. Calabria Annagrazia	New York (USA)	F	2. Chaouki Khalid	Casablanca (Morocco)	M	3. Gallo Afflitto Riccardo Antonio	Montevideo (Uruguay)	M	4. Gutgeld Itzhak Yoram	Tel Aviv (Israel)	M	5. Kyenge Kashetu Cécile	Kambove (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	F	6. Marzana Maria	Ludwigshafen am Rhein (Germany)	F	7. Molea Bruno	Tripoli (Libya)	M	8. Piras Michele	Darmstadt (Germany)	M	9. Sottanelli Giulio Cesare	Arbon (Switzerland)	M
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⁸³ ACLI, ARCI, ASGI, et al. (22 Italian CSOs), “L’Italia sono anch’io”, available at <http://www.litaliasonoanchio.it/>

⁸⁴ Source: <http://www.camera.it/leg17/28>

	Those appointed to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	The current Government in charge since February 2014 has no ministers with a migrant background. The Letta Cabinet (28/04/2013 - 02/21/2014) had two ministers who were not Italian by origin: Integration minister - Cécile Kyenge (Congo, TCN) Equal opportunities, sport, and youth policy minister - Josefa Idem (Germany, UE 28) ⁸⁵
3.2. Political rights at regional/local level		
3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout		
	Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc.	<p>In Italy, to date, foreigners do not enjoy the right to active or passive constituency in local elections. The uncertainty on the legal instrument to use to extend voting rights to foreigners has undoubtedly influenced this state of affairs. The right to vote seems in fact subordinated to the acquisition of nationality (Article 48 of the Constitution) and the extension of voting rights would thus require a constitutional law; however, in the last decade, some judgments of the Constitutional Court and the State Council seemed to support the constitutionality of the use of statute-book law to regulate the matter.⁸⁶</p> <p>The recognition of the right to vote for non-EU foreigners in local elections has been, particularly in recent years, the subject of a number of interventions by regional and local authorities. Among these, the initiative of the Genoa municipality which granted with a resolution the extension of active and passive constituency to non-EU citizens in municipal elections. The Government has annulled the resolution following the opinion of the State Council as well, which recognized the existence of the conditions for the annulment of the act. Similar initiatives by the Ancona and Turin municipalities were annulled by the Government⁸⁷.</p> <p>The assignment of the right to vote in regional referendums to immigrants is, however, considered legitimate by the Constitutional Court which recognized in the area of potential determinations by the Regions the choice to engage in other forms of consultation and participation individuals who take part knowingly, and with at least some relative stability, to associative life, regardless of their ownership of the right to vote or Italian citizenship. Likewise, the Constitutional Court declared legitimate the power of the regional statute to promote the extension of voting rights, given the cultural and political and certainly</p>

⁸⁵ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, “I governi dal 1943 ad oggi”, available at <http://www.governo.it/Governo/Governi/letta.html>

⁸⁶ Monia Giovannetti, Giulia Perin (2012) I cittadini comunitari e la partecipazione al voto. Cittalia, Fondazione ANCI ricerche [http://www.cittalia.it/images/file/I%20cittadini%20comunitari%20e%20il%20diritto%20al%20voto-settembre%202012defmg\(1\).pdf](http://www.cittalia.it/images/file/I%20cittadini%20comunitari%20e%20il%20diritto%20al%20voto-settembre%202012defmg(1).pdf)

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		not legislative character of statutory statements of this type. ⁸⁸
	Key and/or milestone dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level	<p>More numerous and more recent have been the initiatives undertaken at the local level to extend the rights of political participation of foreigners. Naples' City Council approved in January of 2012 a regulation extending to "citizens who are at least sixteen years of age, EU and non-EU residents, the right to vote in municipal referendums".⁸⁹</p> <p>Along the same lines moved the City of Turin, which in March of 2012 changed its Statute by adding the enrollment for at least six months in the municipal register of the resident population as a requirement for the recognition and guarantee of "individual and collective rights of participation" (requests and petitions, proposed resolutions of popular initiative, consultative referendums and repeals). These are experiences that were taken as a model, albeit in different versions, by other realities, in smaller centers. At the beginning of 2013, then, Rome's new Statute too granted the extension of civil rights and popular participation, albeit with less innovative drive compared to the previous cases: Article 6 (holders of participation rights) grants indeed that "the rights attached to instruments of participation by citizens shall apply, except as provided in the area of referendums and popular action, besides to citizens registered to vote in the City of Rome: a) to citizens not resident in Rome, who enjoy the rights to active constituency and therein exercise their main work activity; b) to students not living in Rome, who enjoy the rights to active constituency and therein exercise their proven study activities in schools or universities; c) to foreigners who have reached the age of eighteen, lawfully present in the country and living in Rome or therein domiciled for study or work."</p> <p>The resolution of the Forlì municipality on April 9, 2001 amended Article 50 of the Statute, by extending the right to vote in district elections to non-EU foreigners regularly resident by at least two years.</p>
	Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.	The I PARTICIPATE project aims to enhance and support the integration process of third-country nationals promoting their participation in the democratic process at local level and fostering their active citizenship. In particular the project will strive to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote political participation of immigrants at local level as well as their role as reliable partners in the decision making process on integration policies and other local issues • promote education programmes on active citizenship of immigrants addressed to decision makers at local level, local community councils for foreigners, immigrants and their associations.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ Giovannetti M, Perin G., ANCI (2012), "I cittadini comunitari e la partecipazione al voto", available at [http://www.cittalia.it/images/file/I%20cittadini%20comunitari%20e%20il%20diritto%20al%20voto-settembre%202012defmg\(1\).pdf](http://www.cittalia.it/images/file/I%20cittadini%20comunitari%20e%20il%20diritto%20al%20voto-settembre%202012defmg(1).pdf)

⁸⁹ Fiumicelli D, University of Pisa, Gruppo di Pisa (2014), "L'integrazione degli stranieri extracomunitari può ancora passare dalla "partecipazione politica"? Spunti di carattere comparato e brevi considerazioni sulle proposte più recenti e sulle prassi locali", available at http://www.gruppodipisa.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Fiumicelli_Diritti-politici-stranieri2.pdf, p. 31

⁹⁰ Redazione Politica Agora Magazine (2014), "I-Participate: Progetto comunitario presentato dall'Anci sul tema dell'immigrazione", available at <http://www.iparticipate.eu/sites/default/files/Rassegna%20stampa%20I%20participate.pdf>

	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>Included in a recent study (2013) conducted by the University of Pavia, the article "Cittadinanza e diritto di voto: le ragioni dell'appartenenza" by Laura Montanari, Università of Udine, discussed those which may be considered the main obstacles with respect to the matter of migrants' voting rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An initial analysis highlights a lack of political consensus of the new programs recently proposed by the then Minister Kyenge, who in one of her first public speeches had indicated the main objectives of her action, the reform of citizenship law, envisaging among other things the introduction in Italy too of forms of its attainment under the principle of <i>ius soli</i>. This proposal sparked different reactions of criticism even within the political forces that support the government, which challenged its estrangement from the program of the coalition. 2) Another aspect concerns the choices of the Italian legislator who focuses his attention on Italians residing abroad rather than on foreigners that, in many cases permanently, have settled in the national territory. <p>The timings for the attainment of citizenship: the certainty of being able to achieve in a reasonable time the citizenship of the host country can become the stimulus for a greater involvement of residents that are not yet citizens.⁹¹</p>
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3.2.2.Regional/local level election – representation

	<p>The number of candidates that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>Data analysis concerned the last regional elections (2014) that took place in Emilia-Romagna and Calabria. The number of candidates that, according to the country of birth, were TCNs and/or with migrant background is 10 in Emilia-Romagna, and 4 in Calabria. The total number of candidates is 507 in Emilia-Romagna and 359 in Calabria.</p>																					
	<p>The number and % of elected representatives with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)</p>	<p>The number of elected representatives with migrant background on 15 May 2015 at regional level is nine out of a total number of 1,195 (0.7%).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="624 1592 1422 1868"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Last Name</th> <th>First Name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Place of Birth</th> <th>Role</th> <th>Date of Election</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Liguria</td> <td>Scibilia</td> <td>Sergio</td> <td>M</td> <td>France</td> <td>Councillor</td> <td>28/03/2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Umbria</td> <td>Dottorini</td> <td>Oliviero</td> <td>M</td> <td>France</td> <td>Councillor</td> <td>28/03/2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Place of Birth	Role	Date of Election	Liguria	Scibilia	Sergio	M	France	Councillor	28/03/2010	Umbria	Dottorini	Oliviero	M	France	Councillor	28/03/2010
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⁹¹ Montanari L., University of Udine (2013) "Cittadinanza e diritto di voto: le ragioni dell'appartenenza", in Rigano F., University of Pavia (a cura di) (2013) "La Costituzione in officina : il primo intervento urgente", available at <http://archivio.paviauniversitypress.it/pdf-0a/rigano-costituzione-2013.pdf>, p. 61

		Bruno				
Molise	Ciocca	Salvatore	M	Luxembourg	Councillor	24/02/2013
Liguria	Miceli	Antonino	M	Monaco	Councillor	28/03/2010
Lazio	Manzella	Gian Paolo	M	Spain	Councillor	24/02/2013
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Revelant	Roberto	M	Switzerland	Councillor	21/04/2013
Liguria	Della Bianca	Raffaella	F	Switzerland	Councillor	28/03/2010
Basilicata	Leggieri	Gian ni	M	Switzerland	Councillor	17/11/2013
Veneto	Reolon	Sergio	M	Venezuela	Councillor	28/03/2010

The number of elected representatives with migrant background at provincial level is 26 out of the total number of 1,697 (1.5%).

Province	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Role	Date of Election
Asti	Baino	Barbara	F	24/03/1969	Switzerland	Councillor	12/10/2014
Vercelli	Botta	Eraldo	M	09/01/1968	Switzerland	Councillor	15/05/2011
Bergamo	Magri	Roberto	M	13/02/1945	Libya	Councillor	07/06/2009
Bergamo	Milesi	Vittorio	M	03/06/1959	France	Councillor	07/06/2009
Brescia	Maisetti	Mario	M	07/01/1950	Belgium	Assessor	07/06/2009
Mantua	Pasetti	Cedrik	M	28/09/1975	France	Councillor	15/05/2011
Treviso	Zanette	Noemi	F	16/06/1957	Argentina	Assessor (not elected)	15/05/2011
Udine	Carlantoni	Renato	M	25/04/1964	Austria	Councillor	21/04/2013
Treviso	Zava	Mariano	M	04/08/1960	Belgium	Councillor	15/05/2011
Pordenone	De Re	Valli	F	10/06/1959	Belgium	Councillor	26/10/2014
						President of the Province	
Teramo	Cattarra	Valter	M	25/03/1961	Belgium		07/06/2009
L'Aquila	Fattore	Mauro	M	09/07/1960	Brazil	Councillor	28/03/2010
Reggio Calabria	Neri	Giuseppe	M	05/04/1972	Canada	Councillor	15/05/2011

La Spezia	Federici	Massimo	M	13/08/1956	France	President of the Province	12/10/2014
Pescara	Kechoud	Leila	F	24/02/1974	France	Councillor	12/10/2014
Pescara	Lattanzio	Mario Giuseppe	M	04/04/1965	France	Councillor	12/10/2014
Pordenone	Singh	Alfonso	M	26/10/1956	India	Councillor	26/10/2014
Gorizia	Gherghetta	Enrico	M	26/03/1957	Yugoslavia	President of the Province	15/05/2011
Trieste	Debenjak	Nadja	F	07/12/1960	Yugoslavia	Councillor	15/05/2011
Trieste	Rossi	Giorgio	M	09/10/1947	Yugoslavia	Councillor	15/05/2011
Pordenone	De Bortoli	Walter	M	10/11/1951	Libya	Councillor	26/10/2014
Potenza	Latorraca	Angela	F	07/08/1964	Panama	Councillor	12/10/2014
Modena	Pederzini	Sergio	M	16/05/1968	Switzerland	Councillor	07/06/2009
Pesaro and Urbino	Seri	Massimo	M	15/11/1964	Switzerland	Councillor	12/10/2014
Campobasso	Talucci	Fabio	M	12/11/1968	Switzerland	Vice-President of the Province (elected)	15/05/2011
Potenza	Maccia	Massimo	M	30/05/1972	Switzerland	Councillor	12/10/2014

The number of elected representatives with migrant background at municipal level is 2,395 out of a total number of 127,167 (1.9%).

Country of Birth	Frequency	Percent
Albania	6	.3
Algeria	3	.1
Argentina	83	3.5
Australia	58	2.4
Austria	28	1.2
Belgium	92	3.8
Benin	3	.1
Belarus	2	.1
Brazil	29	1.2
Cameroon	2	.1
Canada	88	3.7
Chile	9	.4
Colombia	9	.4
Cuba	1	.0
Czech Republic	1	.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	.1

		Dominican Republic	4	.2
		Ecuador	6	.3
		Egypt	6	.3
		El Salvador	1	.0
		Eritrea	4	.2
		Ethiopia	12	.5
		Finland	1	.0
		Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6	.3
		France	207	8.6
		Germany	434	18.1
		Ghana	4	.2
		Greece	10	.4
		Hungary	1	.0
		India	13	.5
		Indonesia	1	.0
		Iran	5	.2
		Ireland	4	.2
		Israel	3	.1
		Jordan	4	.2
		Kenya	2	.1
		Lebanon	5	.2
		Libya	28	1.2
		Luxembourg	15	.6
		Madagascar	1	.0
		Mali	1	.0
		Malta	1	.0
		Mexico	4	.2
		Moldova	2	.1
		Monaco	1	.0
		Morocco	7	.3
		Netherlands	15	.6
		Nigeria	4	.2
		Panama	2	.1
		Peru	7	.3
		Poland	11	.5
		Portugal	1	.0
		Romania	34	1.4
		Russian Federation	4	.2
		San Marino	3	.1
		Senegal	7	.3
		Slovenia	7	.3
		Somalia	7	.3
		South Africa	12	.5
		Spain	7	.3
		Sri Lanka	2	.1
		Sudan	2	.1
		Sweden	1	.0
		Switzerland	732	30.6
		Syria	1	.0
		Tunisia	8	.3
		Uganda	2	.1
		Ukraine	4	.2

			<table border="1"> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>83</td><td>3.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Uruguay</td><td>3</td><td>.1</td></tr> <tr><td>USA</td><td>95</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Venezuela</td><td>112</td><td>4.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Yugoslavia</td><td>15</td><td>.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Zambia</td><td>4</td><td>.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>2395</td><td>100.0</td></tr> </table>	United Kingdom	83	3.5	Uruguay	3	.1	USA	95	4.0	Venezuela	112	4.7	Yugoslavia	15	.6	Zambia	4	.2	Total	2395	100.0																																				
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	<p>Those who were <u>elected</u> or <u>appointed</u> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>Primary analysis showed that mayors with migrant background (country of birth) are 111 out of a total of 7,844 (1.4%).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country of Birth</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Argentina</td><td>4</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Australia</td><td>3</td><td>2.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Austria</td><td>4</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Belgium</td><td>7</td><td>6.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Brazil</td><td>1</td><td>.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Cameroon</td><td>1</td><td>.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Canada</td><td>4</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Ethiopia</td><td>2</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>8</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>14</td><td>12.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Greece</td><td>2</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Iran</td><td>1</td><td>.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>1</td><td>.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Switzerland</td><td>41</td><td>36.9</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>2</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>USA</td><td>7</td><td>6.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Venezuela</td><td>9</td><td>8.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>111</td><td>100.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country of Birth	Frequency	Percent	Argentina	4	3.6	Australia	3	2.7	Austria	4	3.6	Belgium	7	6.3	Brazil	1	.9	Cameroon	1	.9	Canada	4	3.6	Ethiopia	2	1.8	France	8	7.2	Germany	14	12.6	Greece	2	1.8	Iran	1	.9	Netherlands	1	.9	Switzerland	41	36.9	United Kingdom	2	1.8	USA	7	6.3	Venezuela	9	8.1	Total	111	100.0	
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	<p>Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.</p>	<p>The Italian case was characterized by a fairly rapid and unstructured development of the migratory phenomenon, accompanied by a weak institutional direction. It is not surprising, in such a framework, that the prospects for political integration of foreigners traditionally occupy a marginal space. On the one hand, as we shall see, a varied range of institutional participatory channels dedicated to immigrants and their associations developed locally, related de facto to forms of civic and symbolic rather than political participation – given the low mobilization capacity of these organisms and their purely advisory nature. On the other hand, in the public debate on immigration, usually reduced to emergency readings, the challenges of political participation have remained in the background – except to be subject to occasional " spikes in attention " (e.g. the right to vote and the amendments to Citizenship Law) and to more frequent invocations of restrictive nature by openly anti-immigrant political and social actors. More generally, it is possible to experience, in a portion of the foreign population at least, a call for greater public prominence that is expressed in an intermediate space whose boundaries</p>																																																										

		are in constant motion, to which various players from the receiving society also contribute. ⁹²
3.3.Consultation		
3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level		
	<p>Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/ representative bodies are established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>The main organisms of participation for foreign citizens in Italy are: Councils, Deputy Councilors, Territorial Councils for Immigration, and the associations of foreign nationals provided for in the Immigration Act (Legislative Decree 286/98). The Councils and deputy councilors can be formed at the regional, provincial, municipal, inter-municipal or town level, may be either elective or nominative, but the main feature is their extreme variety and diversification. The Councils are organisms whose composition should reflect the presence of the various stakeholders in the field of integration policies for migrants, including migrant associations.</p> <p>The first National Council for the problems of non-EU workers and their families had been established at the Ministry of Labour and Social Security by Law 943/86 (art. 2), which also included the establishment of regional Councils (art. 2 c.7).⁹³</p> <p>A first mapping of the Councils of foreigners at the local level in Italy up to March 31, 2013 showed the presence of: 14 regional Councils for immigration, 48 municipal Councils, 19 provincial Councils, 29 foreign deputy Councilors and 17 regions with a Register or Roster of associations working in favor of foreign residents in Italy. These are just the initial data from the focus on "Participation and Citizenship" carried out by the editors of the Migrant Integration Portal.⁹⁴</p> <p>The Council of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Bologna Province is an attempt made by the Bolognese provincial administration to answer to the problem of legal incapacity for non-EU citizens determined by national legislation. It is a meeting, elected body consisting only of foreigners in direct representation of the immigrant population.⁹⁵</p>
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In</p>	<p>All advisory bodies in question can exercise their duties solely in relation to areas concerned with the phenomenon of migration. This element presents several problems: on</p>

⁹² Boccagni, P. (2012), "La partecipazione politica degli immigrati: dal dibattito internazionale al caso italiano", in Ambrosini M. (a cura di) (2012), "Governare città plurali", available at http://www.academia.edu/6635630/La_partecipazione_politica_degli_immigrati_dal_dibattito_internazionale_al_caso_italiano

⁹³ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2013), "Partecipazione sul territorio italiano", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IIPunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Partecipazione%20e%20Cittadinanza/Partecipazione-sul-territorio-italiano.aspx>

⁹⁴ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2013), "E' on line il focus "Partecipazione e Cittadinanza"", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Focus-Partecipazione-e-cittadinanza.aspx>

⁹⁵ Lelleri F, Osservatorio delle Immigrazioni, Servizio Politiche sociali e per la salute (2015), "Dossier città metropolitana di Bologna - Il Consiglio dei cittadini stranieri e apolidi della Provincia di Bologna: tra passato e futuro", available at http://www.cittametropolitana.bo.it/sanitasociale/Engine/RAServeFile.php/f/Documenti/Dossier.Consiglio.gennaio2015_web.pdf

	<p>particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?</p>	<p>the one hand the task of identifying, from time to time, correspondence or lack thereof of any interventions to these areas is difficult to say the least; on the other hand it should be noted that the idea in itself to limit the involvement of the Councils in question to special and reserved areas does not seem to go in the sense of a real and proper integration.⁹⁶</p> <p>In Italy foreigners' direct political participation occurs within advisory boards since the current legislation does not yet grant them the right to vote in local elections, despite this issue has been widely debated in recent years. There are several new elements introduced at territorial level with the aim of bringing foreigners without citizenship closer to institutions: this is made possible thanks to their involvement in political life through advisory intermediate bodies which are currently to be found in several Regions and local authorities⁹⁷. Foreigners' Councils and Boards represent different types of attempts, by local administrations mainly at municipal level and to a lesser extent at provincial level, to give voice and visibility to foreign citizens who are not entitled to vote in local elections. These participatory practices promoted by local authorities and aimed at fostering migrants' integration in the territory, have developed under different forms: Foreigners' Councils and Boards are collective organisms whose president and/or vice-president takes part in meetings of Municipal and Provincial Councils as adjunct councillor.</p> <p>The models that have been experimented fall under two patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an elective model: the Foreigners' Council; • a non-elective model: the Foreigners' Board. <p>The non-elective model (Foreigners' Boards) envisages different forms of membership compared to the elective model, such as the involvement of territorial associations (which may appoint their representatives).</p> <p>Both in Foreigners' Boards and in Foreigners' Councils the president or vice-president is assigned the role of adjunct councillor, and is entitled to be informed about the agenda of Municipal and Provincial Councils, to participate in permanent commissions, and to take the floor during meetings.</p> <p>The literature on this topic shows that, after the start-up and trial phase full of enthusiasm, the institutional participation of foreigners in Italy has often experienced uncertainty, with too great a set of expectations and the emergence of some criticalities. For instance, in the framework of the practices implemented in Emilia-Romagna, which have been frequently analysed in</p>
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⁹⁶ Ferraiuolo G., University of Cassino (2009), "Le nuove politiche regionali in materia di partecipazione degli stranieri", available at http://www.dirittifondamentali.it/unicas_df/attachments/article/64/Nr1_Ferraiuolo_Lenuovepoliticheregionali.pdf, p. 8

⁹⁷ Caponio, T. (2006), Quale partecipazione politica degli stranieri in Italia? Il caso delle consulte elettive dei comuni dell' Emilia Romagna, paper S.I.S.E, Ninth International Conference, Florence, 14–15 December 2006.

		<p>literature, an overall decrease in voter turnout has been observed over the years throughout the Region. One of the possible reasons is a lower investment in information dissemination compared to the first elections, as well as decreasing trust in the advisory body⁹⁸.</p> <p>In Emilia-Romagna, the Regional Board for Foreign Citizens' Social Integration is a consultative body established pursuant to Regional Law No. 5 of 24 March 2004, Provisions for social integration of migrant foreigner citizens. Modifications to Regional Laws Nos. 14 of 21 February 1990 and 2 of 12 March 2003 (<i>Legge regionale 24 marzo 2004, n. 5, Norme per l'integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri immigrati. Modifiche alle Leggi regionali 21 febbraio 1990, n. 14 e 12 marzo 2003, n. 2</i>).</p> <p>This body is tasked with coordinating immigration-related interventions. Its services are used by the Regional Government, also in cooperation with Territorial Immigration Councils (Legislative Decree No. 286/1998). In detail, among the main duties of the Board is the submission of proposals to the Regional Government as to the formulation of the three-year programme for migrant foreign citizens' social integration, support to the analysis of the migration phenomenon, support to the assessment of labour demand and to the establishment of annual entry quotas, the submission of proposals on, and ongoing monitoring of regional initiatives and interventions set out in regional legislation, and finally a general advisory role as to all immigration issues.</p> <p>The Board is appointed by decree of the President of the Regional Government, and is composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the regional government member in charge of immigration issues (who acts as president); • 18 representatives of foreigners, one of whom serving as vice-president (two representatives from each Province of Emilia-Romagna); • three members appointed by the most representative employers' organisations; • three members appointed by the most representative trade unions; • three representatives of regional local authorities, appointed by the Council of Local Authorities (<i>Consiglio delle Autonomie locali, Cal</i>); • three representatives appointed by the Regional Third-Sector Conference; • one representative from Territorial Immigration Councils established pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 6 of Legislative Decree No. 286/1998, appointed on the advice of the Ministry of the Interior; • one representative from the Regional Education Office; • one representative from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.
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⁹⁸ Pozzoli, L., Spaggiari, M. (2008), Monitoraggio delle esperienze di partecipazione civica realizzate sul territorio regionale da organi elettivi di cittadini stranieri e rilevazione qualitativa delle esperienze in atto, ARCI Emilia-Romagna.

		<p>The Board is supposed to meet in two ordinary sessions a year.</p> <p>Among the experiences, we recall that of the Province of Bologna⁹⁹.</p> <p>The Council of Foreign Nationals or Stateless People of the Province of Bologna is an elective autonomous political and administrative body endowed with legal capacity.</p> <p>The Council was established with the aim of filling the gap between the political and administrative capacity of foreign nationals and that of the remainder of the population, within the terms and conditions set out in legislation. The establishment of this body therefore caters to both the specific interests of the immigrant population, and a general public interest: that of the whole population of the Province of Bologna, so that it can be fully represented.</p> <p>The establishment of the Council also stems from the will to act to ensure that resident foreigners' right to vote in local elections is recognised by national legislation. [...]</p> <p>The Council takes part in the design of policies of the Provincial Administration, providing advice and proposals. It can formulate opinions and submit proposals concerning all the fields falling under the competence of the Provincial Council. Opinions are mandatory on budget proposals and expenses concerning foreigners' reception and integration policies.</p> <p>The President elected within the Foreigners' Council takes part, also in the person of his/her delegate(s), in all the meetings of the Provincial Council, the Provincial Council Commissions, and the Conference of the Bologna Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Council appoints among the elected members in Constituency No. 2 its own representative and his/her alternate within the Assembly of the New Imola District. [...]</p> <p>The Council consists of 30 councillors, and is the first elected body representing the foreign population at provincial level. [...]</p> <p>The Council was elected on Sunday, 2 December 2007. Over 9,200 voters cast their ballots, out of about 43,000 residents in the Province of Bologna who had the right to vote. The overall voter turnout was higher than 21% (slightly under 17% for women, and at 25.2% for men). A total of 32 electoral rolls with 275 candidates stood in the elections."</p> <p>The Council was active from 2007 to 2014 when it was abolished along with the Provincial Council of Bologna pursuant to Law No. 56 of 7 April 2014, Provisions on Metropolitan Areas, Provinces, and Municipal Associations and Mergers (<i>Legge 7 aprile 2014, n. 56, Disposizioni sulle</i></p>
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⁹⁹ Lelleri, R., (2015), La città metropolitana di Bologna. Il Consiglio dei cittadini stranieri e apolidi della Provincia di Bologna: tra passato e futuro, Osservatorio delle Immigrazioni, Servizio Politiche sociali e per la salute, http://www.cittametropolitana.bo.it/sanitasociale/Engine/RAServeFile.php/f/Documenti/Dossier.Consiglio.gennaio2015_web.pdf

	<p><i>Città metropolitane, sulle Province, sulle Unioni e Fusioni di Comuni</i>).</p> <p>Another interesting experience is the Foreigners' Council of Calenzano represents the first institutional pilot project in Tuscany. In 2003, the Municipal Council approved the Regulation for the election of the council of non-European and stateless foreigners residing in the Municipality of Calenzano (approved with Resolution No. 37/CC of 31/03/2003, <i>Deliberazione No. 37/CC del 31/03/2003</i>). The territory of this Municipality is rich in experiences and services targeted at the reception of foreigners.</p>
<p>Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>The regional councils lack any guarantee of effective functioning. In most cases, the regional legislation in question does not provide for specific allocations of financial and instrumental resources to the service of these organs, nor the payment of any compensation in favor of their members.¹⁰⁰</p> <p>Data on Councils, Deputy Councilors, Registers of foreigners' associations, and local Councils for Immigration are available on the Ministry's web site¹⁰¹; however, there are no data concerning how they are actually implemented.</p>
<p>Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?</p>	<p>No available data specific to this topic.</p>
<p>Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or</p>	<p>From a functional point of view, the tasks assigned to the newly-established Councils are purely propositional, of advisory support to the regional bodies. This character reveals one of the main and additional limitations of these participatory tools because it highlights their lack of incisiveness on regional policies regarding immigration. However, part of the doctrine recognized a significant exception in the case of the Liguria Region, which binds the preparation of the Regional plan draft for the integration of foreign citizens to a recommendation made by the Council for immigrants. According to this view, the Liguria Region has developed a "strong participatory model" precisely because of the power of initiative granted to the Council for foreigners.¹⁰²</p>

¹⁰⁰ Ferraiuolo G., University of Cassino (2009), "Le nuove politiche regionali in materia di partecipazione degli stranieri", available at

http://www.dirittifondamentali.it/unicas_df/attachments/article/64/Nr1_Ferraiuolo_Lenuovepoliticheregionali.pdf

¹⁰¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2013), "Partecipazione sul territorio italiano", available at

<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IlPunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Partecipazione%20e%20Cittadinanza/Partecipazione-sul-territorio-italiano.aspx>

¹⁰² Ferraiuolo G., University of Cassino (2009), "Le nuove politiche regionali in materia di partecipazione degli stranieri", available at

	<p>review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?</p>	<p>Without denying that these experiences have had positive effects as well, there is now a widespread consensus on their general failure. In fact, most of the mechanisms for consultation and representation of foreigners, gradually developed on a territorial basis, has maintained a faded and poorly incisive profile, or has ceased to exist altogether. In their entirety, these participatory channels have resulted into scarcely visible, poorly participated initiatives of little relevance - if not at the symbolic level -, in the arena of local political decision-making.¹⁰³</p> <p>The Consolidated Text on Immigration (Article 42, paragraph 4) envisaged the creation of the Board of Migrant Workers and Their Families within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The tasks and composition of the Board are similar to those of its predecessor. The setting up and mode of operation of the Board are governed by Article 55 of Decree of the President of the Republic No. 394 of 31 August 1999, Regulation containing implementing provisions of the consolidated text on provisions governing immigration and the status of aliens, according to Article 1, paragraph 6 of Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998) (<i>Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 31 agosto 1999, n. 394, Regolamento recante norme di attuazione del testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero, a norma dell'art. 1, comma 6, del D.Lgs. 25 luglio 1998, n. 286</i>). The last act concerning the Board is the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2007 (<i>Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 9 novembre 2007</i>). The Board is currently not active¹⁰⁴.</p>
	<p>What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Moreover, only in some cases the newly-established Councils have the power to independently regulate their own modes of organization and operation. About this, we can mention cases in the Liguria, Lazio, and Marche regions, which give Councils the power to adopt rules to govern their own modes of organization and operation. In the opposite direction, however, are the provisions by the Emilia Romagna and Tuscany regions, which give power to the Regional Council.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the method of appointment of these foreign members are either not clearly regulated, or entrust the choice to co-optative mechanisms.¹⁰⁵</p>

http://www.dirittifondamentali.it/unicas_df/attachments/article/64/Nr1_Ferraiuolo_Lenuovepoliticheregionali.pdf

¹⁰³ Boccagni, P. (2012), "La partecipazione politica degli immigrati: dal dibattito internazionale al caso italiano", in Ambrosini M. (a cura di) (2012), "Governare città plurali", available at

http://www.academia.edu/6635630/La_partecipazione_politica_degli_immigrati_dal_dibattito_internazionale_al_caso_italiano

¹⁰⁴ Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Ministero dell'Interno, Ministero dell'Istruzione, Università e Ricerca, *Integrazione Migranti Vivere e Lavorare in Italia – Partecipazione sul territorio italiano*,

<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IlPunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Partecipazione%20e%20Cittadinanza/Partecipazione-sul-territorio-italiano.aspx>

¹⁰⁵ Ferraiuolo G., University of Cassino (2009), "Le nuove politiche regionali in materia di partecipazione degli stranieri", available at

http://www.dirittifondamentali.it/unicas_df/attachments/article/64/Nr1_Ferraiuolo_Lenuovepoliticheregionali.pdf, p. 8

	<p>On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Poor representation characterizes all advisory bodies in question. This is due to several reasons including the fact that most of the aforementioned advisory bodies host a small, or not clearly defined, component of foreign representatives. About this we are reminded of the cases of the now-abolished Councils of the Abruzzo and Friuli Venezia Giulia regions and the newer ones of the Liguria, Marche, and Tuscany regions. In this respect, only the Emilia Romagna and Lazio regions have moved in contrast. The first granted all a majority of seats for foreigners (about 18 out of 34 total members) within the Regional Council for the social integration of foreign citizens; the second, in addition granting a majority to the foreign component (about 15 out of 29 total members), with art. 24 of I.r. 14/07/08 n. 10 has established an explicit majority guarantee in favor of immigrants.¹⁰⁶</p> <p>Migrant associations¹⁰⁷ entitled to appoint representatives sitting in Boards (at different institutional levels) are required to be 'the most representative in Italy'. The definition is similar as to the National Board on the Problems of Migrant Workers and Their Families as well as the Territorial Immigration Councils. Several authors outline the problems linked to the lack of representativeness of these organisms: members are not elected but are appointed by co-option, without taking into account the actual representativeness of the organisations that designate them¹⁰⁸.</p> <p>The literature on this topic has stigmatised in recent years the numerically scant presence of immigrants within these bodies – compared to the total number of members – which does not enable them to have their opinions taken into due account.</p> <p>The fact that associations have little opportunity to influence integration policies has actually reduced their participation in these bodies which have become purely formal organisms.</p> <p>The quantitative survey¹⁰⁹ has shown that in the areas where Boards are active and carry out their tasks, the participation rate of associations is rather elevated (75% of interviewees in Emilia-Romagna).</p>
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¹⁰⁶ Ferraiuolo G., University of Cassino (2009), "Le nuove politiche regionali in materia di partecipazione degli stranieri", available at

http://www.dirittifondamentali.it/unicas_df/attachments/article/64/Nr1_Ferraiuolo_Lenuovepoliticheregionali.pdf

¹⁰⁷ Candia, C., Carchedi, F. (2012), *Risorse di cittadinanza. Le associazioni di immigrati tra vincoli e opportunità*, Sviluppo Locale Edizioni, [http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/Documents/Manuali-Studi/Risorse di Cittadinanza_web.pdf](http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/Documents/Manuali-Studi/Risorse_di_Cittadinanza_web.pdf)

¹⁰⁸ Asgi and Fieri (2005), *La partecipazione politica degli stranieri a livello locale*, working paper, www.piemonteimmigrazione.it

Caritas Italiana (2005), *Immigrati e partecipazione. Dalle consulte e dai consiglieri aggiunti al diritto di voto*, Edizioni Idos, Rome.

Carchedi, F., Mottura, G. (2010), *Produrre cittadinanza. Ragioni e percorsi dell'associarsi tra immigrati*, Franco Angeli, Milan.

¹⁰⁹ Candia, C., Carchedi, F. (2012), *Risorse di cittadinanza. Le associazioni di immigrati tra vincoli e opportunità*, Sviluppo Locale Edizioni, [http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/Documents/Manuali-Studi/Risorse di Cittadinanza_web.pdf](http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/Documents/Manuali-Studi/Risorse_di_Cittadinanza_web.pdf)

		As to Boards, 53% of migrants' associations involved in the survey ¹¹⁰ take part in local ones, and only 4 out of 118 also participate in Boards (not specifically on immigration) at national level. For 54% of migrants' associations, the usefulness of Boards resides in the possibility of networking, being heard, and discussing; for 6% of them, it resides in the possibility to have information. In 17% of cases, Boards are instead deemed to be useless.
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	A recent study highlighted that "The substantial retreat of political integration in recent years - next to the 'sinking' of bills on administrative voting and citizenship - has made even more obvious the palliative character and inefficacy of these institutional channels for intermediate participation. It is significant that the studies in this regard, quite frequent about ten years ago..., have become more episodic, while the attention to the wider role of foreigners' associations has not decreased at all..." ¹¹¹
3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association		
	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations:</u>	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?	The literature shows no limits and barriers with respect to the adhesion of migrant workers to unions and trade associations. ¹¹²
	Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness	Analysis of the main national unions through their web site does not reveal any campaigns nor actions aimed at supporting membership and participation of migrant workers. The CISL ¹¹³ (Italian Confederation Workers Union) website is the only one presenting an English version of some main pages. ¹¹⁴ No secondary analysis is available.

¹¹⁰ The associations that took part in the interviews are 16 in Calabria, 57 in Emilia-Romagna, and 44 in Lazio. They differ greatly in terms of when they were set up: only 40% of them were established more than 10 years ago, whereas 20% were set up between 5 and 10 years ago, and the remaining 40% were born in the last five years. This proportion is similar in Emilia-Romagna and Lazio, whereas in Calabria the structures are reportedly more fragile because three out of four were set up in the last five years.

Candia, C., Carchedi, F. (2012), *Risorse di cittadinanza. Le associazioni di immigrati tra vincoli e opportunità*, Sviluppo Locale Edizioni, <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/Documents/Manuali-Studi/Risorse di Cittadinanza web.pdf>

¹¹¹ Boccagni, P. (2012), "La partecipazione politica degli immigrati: dal dibattito internazionale al caso italiano", in Ambrosini M. (a cura di) (2012), "Governare città plurali", available at http://www.academia.edu/6635630/La_partecipazione_politica_degli_immigrati_dal_dibattito_internazionale_al_caso_italiano

¹¹² Carrera F., Galossi. E. (a cura di) (2014), "Immigrazione e sindacato. Lavoro, cittadinanza e rappresentanza - VII rapporto Ires", Milano, Ediesse, p. 370

¹¹³ CISL (2015), "What is the Cisl", available at <http://www.cisl.it/english/>

¹¹⁴ CGIL (2015), "CGIL Homepage", available at <http://www.cgil.it/>. UIL (2015), "UIL Homepage", available at <http://www.uil.it/>

	<p>initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).</p>	<p>Immigrants who entered CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Work), one of the main Italian Workers Union, are about 410,000, representing over 9% of the total members. In a survey conducted on 42 Labor Chambers, the categories in which the percentage of registered foreigners is most significant are: Filt (transport) with 28.4%, Fillea (construction) with 27.3%, FLAI (food) with 27.1%, Nidil (atypical) with 24.7%, and Filcams (tertiary) with 20.8%. Overall, the IRES VII Report on immigration and unions, reads that 29% of people enrolled in CGIL and aged less than 25 is foreign, while in the age group between 26 and 35 years, the percentage was 27.5%.</p> <p>And at the category level the data reaches very high points in this age group, that is among young people, especially in Filt, where almost one in two members is a foreigner, in Fillea and FLAI. Among young foreigners there is a much stronger demand for unions than among young Italians and to value this heritage.</p> <p>At the local level, the provinces with the highest rate of unionization of foreigners are Trieste (27.9% of foreigners, but one must also take into account cross-border workers), Forli-Cesena, Ravenna, and Belluno (20%). From the point of view of nationality, the least interested into unions seem the Asians (Chinese, Indians, and Filipinos). The Romanians are the largest community, but in relation to the number of residents in Italy, they are under-represented in unions. More interested and participatory, on the other hand, are the Africans and workers from the Balkan states.¹¹⁵</p>
	<p>Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.</p>	<p>At the moment no recent relevant analysis on this issue has been found. Further investigations are underway and possible results will be included in the next revision of the present report.</p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin,</p>	<p>In Italy, with respect to gender differences, among immigrants there usually is a larger presence of men enrolled, but at the same time the trend of a strong alternation of presence according to the category of work is confirmed. In particular the construction and industry sectors are the prerogative of almost the total male component, while usually in the services sector the weight of women appears predominant. Specifically, Fillea is at the</p>

¹¹⁵ Carrera F., Galossi. E. (a cura di) (2014), "Immigrazione e sindacato. Lavoro, cittadinanza e rappresentanza - VII rapporto Ires", Milano, Ediesse, p. 73

<p>citizenship or birth or gender?</p>	<p>top of immigrant men enrolled (97.8%), followed by Fiom (Metallurgic Federation Workers Employees) (90.3%) and Filt (Italian Federation Transport Workers) (86.7%); in contrast, on the female side excel FLC (Knowledge Workers Federation) (79.3%) and Fp (Public Function) (76.8%).</p> <p>An additional factor to take into consideration is the percentage of members at the local level, because it allows us to identify, within the sample of CDLs under analysis, the weight of the total number of CGIL-registered immigrant members. So it appears that in some provinces of the northeast, the immigrant component is considerable, being now close to 20% of total enrollment, while if we consider only active workers, Bolzano, Piacenza and Forlì-Cesena take over the top, with a percentage close to 30%. In contrast, southern provinces, particularly those of Sassari, Taranto and Brindisi, end up at the bottom of territorial ranking, a logical consequence of the presence of immigrants being concentrated in northern regions (over 60%). Another factor considered by the research is the percentage of registered foreigners in relation to the number of residents: about 10% of immigrant residents in the complex of 41 sampled provinces joined CGIL. The areas with the highest rate of unionization are Trieste (27.9%), also including cross-border workers, Forlì-Cesena (20.1%), Belluno (19.3%) and Ravenna (19%), while Ragusa (18%) is still the most unionized province in the entire South.</p> <p>Finally, the survey measured trends in the CGIL trade union in terms of nationality. In this case, the methodology took into account the top 25 nationalities by number of residents, comparing them with the number of CGIL members in the sampled Italian provinces. Overall, there is still a great difficulty to intercept workers from China and Asia in general, despite some good results obtained with the Indians and Filipinos. There is also an undersizing of the Eastern European component, although in absolute terms the Romanians are the communities with the highest number of subscribers. Moreover, it shows a good grip on African countries, in both northern and sub-Saharan regions, and an excellent performance with workers from the Balkan state as well. Looking through the figures, CGIL membership consolidated its first place in the Romanian community (with 11,756 members), followed by the Moroccans (11,077) and Albanians (10,682). In addition, there are 6,389 members from Serbia and Montenegro, 4,770 Tunisians, 3,880 Swiss, 3,629 Senegalese, 3,593 Indians, and so forth with the other nationalities.¹¹⁶</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:</p>	
<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of</p>	<p>According to the norms provided for by the Immigration Act, art. 37-41 (9th part) Legislative Decree of July 25, 1998, n. 286, the foreigners already residing in Italy legally and in possession of a degree recognized in Italy have,</p>

¹¹⁶ Danesh K, Cgil (2014), “Gli immigrati nella Cgil analisi delle attività, tesseramento, prospettive”, in Carrera F., Galossi E. (a cura di) (2014), “Immigrazione e sindacato. Lavoro, cittadinanza e rappresentanza - VII rapporto Ires”, Milano, Ediesse, p. 67

	<p>migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?</p>	<p>within one year from the implementation of Law 40/98, the opportunity to enroll in professional associations or organizations or, in the case of professions devoid of any register, in special lists to be set up by the relevant ministries, notwithstanding the provisions that require an Italian citizenship. Admission to the registers is considered a necessary condition for the exercise of professions, even in the case of dependent employment. Once the deadline of one year for admission to the registers, associations, and special lists expires, the possibility of new registrations for foreigners who wish to pursue professional activities in Italy will be determined annually by the quota system defined in the decrees for flow programming and from the definition of maximum employment percentages.</p> <p>Foreign citizens who want to exercise a regulated profession in Italy, to pursue an education, or to participate in competitions must hold a professional degree that has legal value in Italy. If they hold a qualification obtained abroad they can start a process of formal recognition to this end.¹¹⁷</p> <p>The procedure to obtain recognition in Italy of qualifications obtained abroad is very complex and can involve different bodies depending on the type of degree and the purposes for which recognition is sought.¹¹⁸¹¹⁹</p> <p>For example in the medical and health care sector, managed by the Ministry of Health, things are slightly more simple, thanks to the large number of applications for recognition of nurses caused by a growing demand in the labor market. Then there are other professions whose Registers and Associations are supervised by the Ministry of Justice, such as accountants, stockbrokers, agronomists, lawyers, engineers. In this case, the foreigner must submit the application directly to the Ministry, where a number of parameters are verified: enrollment in any register, exercise of the profession in the country of origin. For the purposes of professional recognition and subsequent license, candidates are also subject to the verification of their competencies: the foreigner must thus start studying again certain subjects and take the required exams. This applies to all the countries of origin where there are no specific agreements. The foreign graduate, in addition to the administrative-bureaucratic challenges that are specific to the recognition of qualifications is also added, according to Maurizio Ambrosini (Genoa University), "discrimination</p>
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¹¹⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Il riconoscimento dei titoli di studio e delle qualifiche professionali", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IlPunto/Pagine/Titoli_studio_home.aspx

¹¹⁸ Norzi E. (2013), "Immigrazione – Inchiesta", available at <http://www.edscuola.it/archivio/handicap/immigrazioneinchiesta.htm>

¹¹⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "L'assistenza amministrativa", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/protezione-internazionale/Pagine/assistenza-amministrativa.aspx#7>

		by the Associations and their resistance to open up to foreigners." ¹²⁰
	Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	Not really, except some specific cases which made the news. In December 2013, the Association of Chartered Accountants and the Association of Engineers of Palermo decided to voluntarily pay the university registration fees of two sub-Saharanans who got to Lampedusa some years ago on board two different unseaworthy boats. This is an act of solidarity that will help both youths continue to dream of a better tomorrow. For both of them it would have been impossible to pay the university registration fees. The members of the Councils of both Associations took on board the call by Biagio Conte, director of the reception centre that hosts the two youths, and 'opened their wallets' to pay university registration fees ¹²¹ .
	What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association).	Foreign workers independently employed by type of profession: Craftsmen: the statistical data analyzed concern craftsmen workers registered to the relevant pension fund managed by INPS. The survey unit consists of the person who is registered to the management in the year in question (even for part of the year). In 2013 6.6% of the total craftsmen is immigrant: 123,231 workers out of a total of 1,864,669 subscribers, this percentage is slightly higher compared to that of 2012 (6.3%) and that of 2011 (6.1%). The artisan activity confirms a strong male component both in the general population (80.1%) and among immigrants (85.2%). In 2013, with no significant differences from the previous years, the majority of immigrants have their own company located in the North (72.0%), while for craftsmen in their totality the prevalence is less clear in the North (56.3%). In the Center are located 24.4% of immigrants' artisan companies (compared to 20.8% of the totality), while the percentage is low for those based in the South and Islands (3.5% versus 22.9% of the totality of craftsmen). The region with the highest prevalence of craftsmen immigrants is Lombardy (25.5%), followed by Emilia Romagna (16.8%) and Tuscany (13.6%). Traders: the analysis concerns the traders registered to the related pension fund managed by INPS. The survey unit consists of the person who is registered to the management in the year in question (even for part of the year). In 2013 8.6% traders are immigrants: 175,887 out of a total of 2,311,518. In 2012 a rate of 7.1% was found and of 6.4% in 2011. The breakdown by sex shows, as noted, a predominantly male component (72%), more pronounced in the totality of the workers group as well (64%). From a geographical distribution point of view, 2013 is no different from previous years: most of the traders immigrants have

¹²⁰ Norzi E. (2013), "Immigrazione – Inchiesta", available at

<http://www.edscuola.it/archivio/handicap/immigrazioneinchiesta.htm>

¹²¹ http://video.ilsole24ore.com/TMNews/2013/20131221_video_16504090/00016556-la-bella-storia-di-natale-a-palermo-per-aiutare-due-immigrati.php

their own trading company based in the North-West (29.0% versus 27.2% of the totality), followed by Central Italy (24.7% versus 20.3%), while in the South 18.3% of workers concentrate (versus 20.9%) and only 9.3% in the Islands. The region with the highest concentration of traders immigrants in 2013 is Lombardy (18.1%), followed by Lazio (13.2%). The immigrants are younger on average than the traders overall, in fact the age groups "25-29 years" (10.4% vs 5.9%) and "30-39 years" (35.6% vs 21.7%) are the most represented. Conversely, in the older age groups, over 60 years, the immigrants are less present (3.9% vs 15.3%). The values refer to 2013 but the same distribution is found in the previous years. In the distribution by age group is interesting to note that while with the traders overall there are no differences between men and women, for the immigrants there is a prevalence of men as we proceed towards higher age groups. This phenomenon is common to all the years analyzed. Based on the country of citizenship, the more prevalent nationalities among traders immigrants in 2013 are Moroccan (24.6%) and Chinese (23.9%), which together account for about half of the immigrants who are trade workers. Followed by Bangladesh (10.9%) and Senegal (7.1%).

Independently-employed agricultural workers: in 2013 in Italy there are 465,330 independently-employed agricultural workers of which 1,574 that is 0.3% of the totality are immigrants. 18.8% of immigrant independently-employed agricultural workers is concentrated in Tuscany and the region in which they are most present is Piedmont (11.2%). The presence of women among immigrant self-employed agricultural workers is much higher (62.5%) compared to that of the national average for this type of workers (35.5%). 34.8% of immigrants belong to the "40-49 years" age group which has the maximum frequency, as with the totality of independently-employed agricultural workers, whose percentage is however lower, 25.2%. When analyzing the classification by citizenship it is evident that Albania is the country from which the largest number of independently-employed agricultural workers come from with a percentage of 16.8%, followed by Switzerland with 10.7%, Tunisia with 8.6%, Moldova with 5.5%, Ukraine with 5.1% and India with 5.0%. In 2011-2013, the percentage distribution by country of citizenship undergoes only minor changes and the order of the first three countries remains unchanged.

Quasi-dependent workers: quasi-dependent workers are classified according to the type of pension payment which reflects the nature of the employment relationship. The taxpayer is classified as a "collaborator" if the contributions are paid by the client. If, however, the contributions are paid by the worker himself, through the mechanism of advances and balances with the same timing and the same terms as personal income tax payments, the taxpayer is classified as a "professional". The annual average of quasi-dependent workers with citizenship in a non-EU country in the period 2011-2013 amounts to 20,983, 21,144, and

		<p>16,908 respectively (the figure for 2013 is provisional, as yet incomplete). In the last year under review, quasi-dependent workers with citizenship in a third country represent 2.0% of the totality, which is equal to 847.595. 63.9% of all quasi-dependent immigrant workers reside in the North, 30.3% in the Centre and only 5.8% in the South. The regions with higher incidences of immigrant workers are Friuli Venezia Giulia (2.8%) and Lombardy (2.6%). Out of 16,908 quasi-dependent immigrant workers, 8,051 are females and 8,856 males; the proportion of women is therefore equal to 47.6%, while among the totality of quasi-dependent workers it is 38.0%. This proportion is confirmed over time. The distribution by age shows a younger community of quasi-dependent immigrant workers compared with the totality of quasi-dependent workers. In particular, 58.4% of immigrants are younger than 40 years while this value drops to 40.1% for the totality of the workers. One out of two quasi-dependent immigrant workers comes from one of the following ten countries: Albania (12.4%), China (7.7%), Morocco (5.1%), Russia (4.8%), Ukraine (4.7 %), United States of America (4.2%), Peru (3.7%), Moldova (3.3%), India (3.1%) and Japan (2.8%). In particular, the top five account for nearly 35% overall, with significant differences between males and females. The percentage of females is in fact highest among the quasi-dependent workers of Ukrainian (77.2%) and Russian (77.0%) citizenship and lowest among the quasi-dependent workers of Indian (20.3%) and Moroccan (39.3%) citizenship.¹²²</p> <p>As regards the membership of no-country nationals in liberal professions and scientific associations an ad-hoc fieldwork research has been conducted. The following national association have been contacted to collect relevant data: Doctors and dentists, Architects, Engineers, Lawyers, Psychologists, Journalists, Biologists, Pharmacists, Accountants. No data after many contacts by e-mails and telephone have been received from the following associations: Journalists, Biologists, Pharmacists and Lawyers.</p> <p>The Association of Accountants have 21 members in the , Architects,, Psychologists and Engineers have information on the total number of members (respectively: 115,176; 156,821; 95,934; 237,161) but no information on their nationality. The Association of Doctors and dentists, instead, could provide fully the required information: the total members of the association are 418,386 and the number of foreign citizens belonging to the association are 16,265.</p>
	<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional,</p>	<p>No available data. Further investigations are underway possible results will be included in the next revision of the present report.</p>

¹²² Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Direzione Generale dell’Immigrazione e delle Politiche di Integrazione) (2014), “Quarto rapporto annuale - Gli immigrati nel mercato del lavoro in Italia”, available at <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/pubblicazioni/Documents/IV%20Rapporto%20annuale%20MdL%20immigrati%202014.pdf>

	<p>employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>An ad-hoc fieldwork research has been conducted to gather data on the participation to representative/directive bodies of associations of professionals (liberal professions) and scientists.</p> <p>The following national association have been contacted to collect relevant data: Doctors and dentists, Architects, Engineers, Lawyers, Psychologists, Journalists, Biologists, Pharmacists, and Accountants. No data after many contacts by e-mails and telephone have been received from the following associations: Journalists, Biologists, Pharmacists and Lawyers.</p> <p>The Association of Accountants has 21 members in its representative/directive bodies, all of them are Italian. The Association of Architects has 1,199 e 15 members in its representative/directive bodies, but no information on their nationality is available. The Association of Psychologists has 22 members in its representative/directive bodies, all of them are Italian. The Association of Engineers has 15 members in its representative/directive bodies, only one is not Italian. The Association of Doctors and dentists has one national council with 106 members (all are Italian) and a central committee of 18 members, among them one is not Italian.</p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?</p>	<p>No available data. Further investigations are underway; possible results will be included in the next revision of the present report.</p> <p>Information that could be gathered from professional and research associations are not sufficient to comment on these differences. Reflections on these differences have been already presented in the previous answer to the question above:</p> <p><What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)>.</p>
<p>3.5.Participation in social, cultural and public life</p>		
	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:</p>	
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to</p>	<p>The regualtive framework concerning professional associations related to sports does not allow to enroll children who do not hold an Italian citizenship as members, even if they were born in Italy, due to limitations in citizenship regulation. In March 2015 the Parliament is considering a specific bill to offer a sort of 'sports</p>

	<p>the media, sports and culture?</p>	<p>citizenship' to these children in order to allow them to take part in sports associations.¹²³</p> <p>The norms regulating the membership of migrants in professional sports associations are generally very complex and depend on the migrant's nationality of origin. We can look at examples from two of the most practiced sports in Italy, football and volleyball, to gather some of the practical limitations and barriers migrants may encounter.</p> <p>FIGC (Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio – Italian Game of Football Federation) regulations¹²⁴ state that a team may offer membership to only two players with "status 7" (non-EU immigrants of age who were already members of teams abroad and ask for first-time membership in Italy) but to an unlimited number of players with "status 20" (EU immigrants of age who were already members of teams abroad and ask for first-time membership in Italy). In either case, they also need to provide documents such as a valid residency permit and valid certificate of Italian residency; in the case of minors, they also need certification of school enrollment, birth certificate, photocopy of passport or equivalent document of both the child and the parents.</p> <p>FIPAV-FEDERVOLLEY (Italian Volleyball Federation) regulations¹²⁵ state that among the cases in which foreign nationals may be registered as athletes of the Italian Federation are the following two: 1) Athletes under 16 years of age who never were members of foreign federations and whose residency in Italy began before they turned 16. For their first registration, form F1, available online, must be completed, providing a self-certification stating the length of residency in Italy and the reason behind the family's relocation. The following documents must also be attached to the application under penalty of inadmissibility: school enrollment certificate (for non-EU athletes) and a copy of the receipt for the payment of the membership fee. While there is no limitation to the number of athletes who can obtain membership, the interruption of the above conditions (due to a return to their country of origin or transfer to another country) puts the athlete, in the event of a return to Italy, back to foreign status; in the years following the first registration, in compliance with the above situation, the same rules apply for renewal procedures as those for Italian athletes. 2) Athletes who have already turned 16 who never were members of foreign federations and are already residing in Italy. For their first registration, the documents required also include a copy of the residency permit for non-EU athletes (in any case the duration of the entry visa must be over 90 days).</p>
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¹²³ Chamber of Deputies (2014), "Proposta di Legge: Disposizioni per favorire l'integrazione sociale dei minori stranieri residenti in Italia mediante l'ammissione nelle società sportive appartenenti alle federazioni nazionali", available at http://www.camera.it/_dati/leg17/lavori/stampati/pdf/17PDL0027710.pdf

¹²⁴ <http://www.figcbz.it/bz/tesseramento/tesseramento%20dei%20calciatori%20stranieri.doc>

¹²⁵ http://guidapratica.federvolley.it/tesseramento/norme-tesseramento-atleti-stranieri-2014-2015/at_download/file

		<p>Furthermore, in compliance with the FIVB's ITC AND PROCEDURES ADMINISTRATIVE FEE REGULATIONS provisions, they can play in Regional and Provincial Championships in Italy only if in possession of ITC NO INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS. Specifically, the athletes may be used in the lower leagues, in regional leagues of the first level, and in the "C" and "D" leagues in an unlimited number; the use of such athletes in the national "B1" and "B2" leagues is instead permitted only provided that they have participated in lower national leagues in the two years following the date of first membership since the 2008/2009 season. The interruption of residency in Italy or of the activity with an Italian team in favor of a foreign one puts the athlete back to foreign status.</p> <p>In both cases (football and volleyball) regulations seem rather complex, and the procedure to become a member of professional sports associations features some discriminations against foreigners.</p> <p><i>Discrimination in the norms concerning foreign athletes included in federal regulations concerning volleyball</i>¹²⁶</p> <p>The regulation of the Italian Volleyball Federation (<i>Federazione Italiana Pallavolo</i>, FIPAV) discriminates against foreign athletes at several levels, starting from their enrolment, the primary and fundamental condition for being allowed to play. In fact, the club membership of foreign athletes takes effect only when the order for approval by the FIPAV Membership Office is issued, which occurs after the international transfer has been registered by the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) (Article 46 of FIPAV regulation, Enrolment of 'foreign athletes': approval). The membership of Italian athletes, however, is effective from the moment the request is submitted, according to Article 25 of the same regulation, Athletes' enrolment: approval, notion, competence. This can lead to serious competitive, economic, professional, and business consequences for both foreign athletes and the clubs that have applied for their membership. Similarly, intricate limitations bind clubs to employ a certain <i>minimum</i> number of Italian athletes against a certain <i>maximum</i> number of foreign athletes (e.g. the ban on registering more than two athletes from the same foreign federation in women's Serie A league, as per Article 45 of FIPAV regulation).</p> <p>The rules appear to be discriminatory and detrimental to the principle of free movement against foreign volleyball players who, just as their Italian colleagues, although 'formally' classified as amateur athletes, carry out a paid working activity, continuous over time, within a sports discipline regulated by the Italian Olympic Committee</p>
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¹²⁶ Zoli, F. (2012), 'La condizione degli atleti stranieri alla stregua dei regolamenti della Federazione Italiana Pallavolo. Il caso Asystel Novara Under 22', *Rivista di Diritto ed Economia delle Sport*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 29–52.

	<p>(CONI). It can easily be said, then, that the male and female volleyball players of Serie A would fulfil all the requirements necessary to be considered – and therefore protected – as employees. However, FIPAV has – legitimately – opted for the status of amateur, thereby considering as amateurs certain athletes who are ‘actually’ professionals. Nevertheless, EU case law has confirmed that in relation to professional sports workers, it is not possible to discriminate against sports workers – whether Italian, European, or non-EU citizens – in the name of amateurism. Article 44 of Legislative Decree No. 286/1998 allows for the possibility to overcome any discrimination between national and non-EU citizens, in accordance with the principle of free movement of services and the right to work. Non-EU athletes carrying out a paid sports activity can take legal action invoking the provision contained in the above-mentioned legislation. The discipline of Articles 43 and 44 of this legislation is intended to safeguard fundamental rights and to provide for the right to equality and equal treatment in all its forms.</p>
<p>Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>Anci (Italian National Association of Municipalities) and COMI (Italian National Olympic Committee) signed a protocol in 2012 to promote the social inclusion of foreign children through sports activities in Italy.¹²⁷</p> <p>There are no study on media, sports and culture professional associations concerning the action to encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members.</p>
<p>What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>The number of doctors and dentists with no Italian citizenship has increased to 15,000 in 2011. The number of doctors and dentists with no Italian citizenship who are part of a professional associations: 1,000 are from Germany, 864 from Greece, 756 from Iran, and from Jamaica, Taiwan, Djibouti, New Zealand, Tajikistan as well.¹²⁸</p> <p>For other professional associations there are no available data.</p>
<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to</p>	<p>No available data.. No answer was received from contacted (e-mail and phone) national associations.</p>

¹²⁷ ANCI, CONI (2012), “Protocollo d’intesa tra l’associazione dei comuni italiani (Anci) e il comitato olimpico nazionale italiano (Coni) per favorire l’inclusione sociale dei minori stranieri attraverso lo sport”, available at

<http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2013/febbraio/prot-anci-coni-minori.pdf>

¹²⁸ FNOMCeO (2011), “Report: i medici stranieri in Italia”, available at

<http://www.fnomceo.it/fnomceo/showItem.2puntOT?id=83420>

	<p>the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>Accessing membership of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture foreigners face several legal barriers, and the presence of migrants elected as representatives of such associations is not promoted¹²⁹.</p>
	<p>Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?</p>	<p>The number of migrants and their descendants as media professionals has increased in the last decade. The Migra agency (Information Agency for Associated Immigrants) was created in 2003 within the European project Equal "The image of migrants in Italy through the media, civil society, and the labor market", with the aim of giving voice to the stakeholders, starting from their point of view and promoting a close cooperation between journalists and Italian immigrants in order to foster a correct representation of foreign communities in the media. Migra was therefore a daily online agency for information and services, the first in Europe to avail itself mainly of immigrant correspondents with the aim of telling the phenomenon of immigration through its main actors and journalistically represent the normality of a now-stable presence within our society, thereby producing significant social and cultural changes. The agency, with a central office of five editorial elements, could also count on the work of two decentralized branches: one in Turin, at the city's Intercultural Center, partner of the Equal project, and one in Bari, at the Abusuan center, which is also a partner. In addition, the Agency has offered consults, preparing interviews, data sheets, contacts with experts, and organizing conferences and seminars on media and communication.¹³⁰</p> <p>ANSI (National Association of Intercultural Press) was born on February 5, 2010 and was officially recognized as a "specialization group" within FNSI, the National Federation of the Italian Press. It is a very important and growing enterprise in our country (we calculate about 500 active people). ANSI was officially recognized by Aidan White, secretary of the IFJ, International Federation of Journalists, and Roberto Natale, president of FNSI. Viorica Nechifor was named president of ANSI. Among the questions still open is the recognition of journalists of foreign origin who are still denied regional admission to the professional register by certain professional associations. ANSI headquarters are in Turin at the Subalpina Press but there is an operational headquarter in Rome at the FNSI.¹³¹</p> <p>Alongside traditional mass media, in recent years have the so-called multicultural media made their way into our</p>

¹²⁹ Data from analysis of main media, sports and cultural associations web site and analysis of regulative frameworks.

¹³⁰ EU, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior (2012), "Comunicare l'immigrazione: Guida pratica per gli operatori dell'informazione", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2012/febbraio/comunic-immigr-1.pdf>

¹³¹ ANSI (2015), "Ansi Homepage", available at www.associazioneansi.org

		<p>homes: they are enterprises made up by immigrants, often joined by volunteers from anti-discrimination associations, or by second generations. In Italy the first experiment of multicultural media kicks off during the first half of the eighties: it is Radio Shabi, an information program in Arabic language with music from the Maghreb countries, broadcasted on Friday nights on Milan's Radio Popolare. The same radio, among others, also broadcasted Los Aretes que faltan to the moon, a weekly afternoon show of music, culture, and news from Latin America, while Rome's Radio Città Aperta broadcasted El Guayacan, another weekly show in Italian and Spanish, in addition to being dedicated Latin American music, news, culture, and policies, they also discussed issues related to the problems of immigration. Among the latest broadcasts, Radio Popolare, in collaboration with the Yalla Italy second generation blog, the Life publishing group, on Thursday evenings broadcasts "Pop Generation". To date, the multicultural initiatives surveyed by Cospe are 146: 63 newspapers, 59 radio and 24 television programs. The majority of newspapers and radio and television programs are produced in the North and Centre: a concentration caused by both the higher presence of immigrants and the stronger support of local authorities.¹³²</p>
	<p>Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of existing data or contacts with relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>In Italy, the participation and public visibility of migrants and their descendants is particularly reflected during events concerning the presentation of awareness campaigns against discrimination such as that proposed by the Italian Footballers Association (AIC) which sides with UNAR against racism.¹³³</p> <p>On the occasion of the World Day against racial discrimination, which is celebrated every year on March 21, UNAR (National Office Against Racial Discrimination), in collaboration with ANCI, organized the 11th edition of the Week of Action against Racism, an awareness campaign against all forms of discrimination and intolerance that counts member in over 700 Italian cities and created more than 350 awareness initiatives throughout Italy, promoted by local authorities, associations, and schools.</p> <p>Another way they are present at the national level concerns mainly the so-called second generation youth, active on the web with the G2 networks, such as The Second Generation, a national nonpartisan organization founded by the children of immigrants and refugees born and/or raised in Italy. More often, however, it happens that the participation of immigrants and their descendants is linked to current events that have broad public visibility.</p> <p>The big picture is this: in 52.8% of cases immigrants are referred to in articles related to crime and legal proceedings; in 34% of cases it is done in relation to the regulatory debate on the matter; a share of 5.3% is reserved to their landings and another 7.9% to issues</p>

¹³² Carta di Roma (2014), "La questione migratoria nei mass-media italiani", available at <http://www.cartadiroma.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/La-tesi-completa.pdf>

¹³³ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, UNAR (2015), "L'Associazione Calciatori Italiani (AIC) si schiera a fianco dell'Unar contro il razzismo", available at <http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?p=5210>

		related to culture and other issues pertaining to immigration. On the TV, crime news rise to 58.7% of cases. Presenting such research, Mario Morcellini, dean of the Faculty of Communication Sciences at the La Sapienza University of Rome, explains that journalists contribute to "a gigantification of fear" by which the immigrant remains associated to crime. ¹³⁴
	Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements, etc.)	In Italy there are no specific limitations except those related to the recognition of the profession; for instance, among the questions still open is the recognition of journalists of foreign origin who are still denied regional admission to the professional register by certain professional associations. ANSI (National Association of Intercultural Press), born on February 5, 2010 and officially recognized as a "specialization group" within FNSI, the National Federation of the Italian Press, is leading the fight in this direction. ¹³⁵
	Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?	The regulative framework concerning citizenship rights limits the possibility for non-Italian journalists to be nominated as directors of news outlets. ¹³⁶
	Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and	In Italy there are news and information programs provided by the media in other languages than the country's official one on the TV, radio, and web media, at the national as well as at the local level. ¹³⁷

¹³⁴ Marco Binotto, Marco Bruno e Valeria Lai (2012) *Gigantografie in nero. Ricerca su sicurezza, immigrazione e asilo nei media italiani*, Lulu Press, Raleigh (North Carolina) <http://cattivenotizie.wordpress.com>

¹³⁵ EU, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior (2012), "Comunicare l'immigrazione: Guida pratica per gli operatori dell'informazione", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2012/febbraio/comunic-immigr-1.pdf>

¹³⁶ Law 8 February 1948, n.47 Disposizioni sulla stampa. (G.U: 20 February 1948, n.43, serie generale) http://www.mcreporter.info/normativa/148_47.htm

Polchi V. (2014), "Immigrati: giornalisti sì, ma agli stranieri è vietato diventare direttori", available at http://www.repubblica.it/solidarieta/diritti-umani/2014/06/19/news/giornalista_di_serie_b-89458581/

¹³⁷ EU, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior (2012), "Comunicare l'immigrazione: Guida pratica per gli operatori dell'informazione", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2012/febbraio/comunic-immigr-1.pdf>

	migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)	
3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector		
	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:</p> <p>Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.</p>	<p>EU Law no. 97/2013¹³⁸ amended Article 38 of the Legislative Decree no. 165/2001 and extended access to employment in the Public Administrations that do not involve direct or indirect exercise of public powers, that is they are not pertaining to the preservation of national interests. Access is therefore allowed to citizens of EU member states and their family members who are not citizens of a member state but are hold the residency right or the permanent residency right, as well as to third-country nationals who hold a EC residency permit for long-term residents or hold refugee status or subsidiary protection status (Law no. 97 of August 6, 2013, art. 7).</p> <p>Italy with the publication of the Legislative Decree. n.40 of March 4, 2014 in the Official Gazette n.68 of March 22, 2014, provides for the introduction of a unified application procedure for issuing a single permit that allows foreign nationals to reside and work in the territory, as well as to enjoy a set of rights dedicated to legally residing foreign workers pertaining to all areas related to employment (working conditions, education and vocational training, social security, etc.).¹³⁹</p> <p>The decree consists in the implementation of Directive 2011/98/EU on a unified application procedure for issuing a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State.¹⁴⁰</p> <p>The decree repeals the norm that prevented the recruitment of foreign workers in public transport enterprises. Even foreign nationals legally residing in Italy can thereby participate in the selections for the recruitment of personnel in the field of local public transport.¹⁴¹</p> <p>The National Civil Service falls among the volunteer activities which in December 2013 allowed the participation</p>

¹³⁸ LEGGE 6 agosto 2013, n. 97 Disposizioni per l'adempimento degli obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia all'Unione europea - Legge europea 2013. (13G00138) (GU Serie Generale n.194 del 20-8-2013)
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2013/08/20/13G00138/sg>

¹³⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Permesso unico per soggiorno e lavoro", available at
<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Permesso-unico.aspx>

¹⁴⁰ Republic of Italy (2014), "Decreto Legislativo 4 marzo 2014, n. 40", available at
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2014/03/22/14G00052/sg>

¹⁴¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Permesso unico per soggiorno e lavoro", available at
<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Permesso-unico.aspx>

		<p>of young foreigners. In fact, the National Office for Civil Service follows the ruling of Milan and reopens the deadline for applications. It is a necessary step. On November 19, in fact, the Milan Court ruled as "discriminatory" the requirement of Italian citizenship for aspiring volunteers and with a court order Fabrizio Scarzella imposed on the National Office for Civil Service to allow access to "foreigners legally residing in Italy" as well and to "establish a period not inferior to 10 days" for "the submission of additional applications for admission."¹⁴²</p>
	<p>Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g. on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.</p>	<p>The Italian literature does not highlight any specific limitations in public sector recruitment of inherent to the ethnic background of immigrants. However, in the national notices for selection procedures it occurs that there are formulations that limit participation to owners of an Italian citizenship only. For instance, the opinion expressed by UNAR No. 27 REP. #543 of 19.7.2011 on the discriminatory character of public notices by some Italian municipalities for the recruitment and selection of detectors and coordinators of the population census reserved to Italian citizens or EU members.¹⁴³</p>
	<p>Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.</p>	<p>The ministry of Public Administration by mail and by phone: the data is not available.</p>
	<p>Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action either for third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in</p>	<p>On January 20, 2014 in Florence, as part of a seminar organized by the University of Florence in collaboration with ASGI and the Tuscany region, within the "Anti-discrimination Antennas" project developed with support by the Open Society Foundation, ASGI provided the Public Administration with an effective and updated tool aimed at clarifying the current regulatory framework which governs the access of foreign nationals in Italy to public employment.</p> <p>The guidelines for access of foreigners in Italy to public employment represent an instrument of information and debate on a topic of great interest and importance for the</p>

¹⁴² Pasca E. (2013), "Il Servizio Civile apre ai giovani stranieri. Domande entro il 16 dicembre", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/attualita-servizio-civile-apre-ai-giovani-stranieri-domande-entro-il-16-dicembre-18084.html>

¹⁴³ UNAR (2011), "Reclutamento e selezione dei rilevatori e coordinatori comunali per lo svolgimento delle operazioni di raccolta dati del censimento generale della popolazione e delle abitazioni dell'anno 2011. Esclusione dei cittadini dei paesi terzi non appartenenti all'UE", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/briguglio/immigrazione-e-asilo/2011/luglio/par-unar-censimento.pdf>

	<p>this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.</p>	<p>effective social integration of immigrants in our country. Through this publication, ASGI guidelines thus intend to emphasize that this right is derived from the principle of equal treatment laid down in favor of the totality of migrant workers legally residing in Italy, sanctioned by the Immigration Law, provided for by ILO Convention (International Organization of Work) n.143/1975 and signed and ratified by Italy in 1978. In recent years ASGI legals followed dozens of cases in order to allow foreign citizens, through judicial anti-discriminatory action, to participate in public selection competitions organized by health companies, local authorities, and universities which were reserved to Italian citizens and citizens of other EU member states only. ASGI recalls, in fact, that from September 4, 2013, the "European Law 2013" has finally adjusted, albeit still only partially, the Italian legislation on public employment to the European Union law, granting access of foreigners to work employed in the public administration for family members of EU nationals, foreigners holding a long residency permit, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with the same limits and conditions as EU nationals.¹⁴⁴</p> <p>We also highlight: ISMU Foundation - Initiatives and Studies on Multiethnicity and the Archdiocese of Milan organize the XIII edition of the 'Immicreando' literary competition, reserved to all immigrant who have lived or are currently living in Italy. Works Deadline: April 5, 2015. The competition aims at enhancing and providing recognition to the creativity of citizens of foreign origin, through the use of written expressions. Participation is open to all citizens of foreign countries, who have lived and/or are living in Italy their own migrant stories.¹⁴⁵¹⁴⁶</p>
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3.6.Political activity – active citizenship

<p>Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?</p>	<p>There are no legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organization membership of migrants.</p> <p>According to Art. 18 of the Italian Constitution, "Citizens have the right to associate freely, without authorization, for ends that are not forbidden by penal law. Secret associations and those which pursue, even indirectly, political ends by means of organizations of a military character are forbidden".</p>
	<p>Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and</p>	<p>Mapping associations of migrants is problematic - including the heterogeneity of institutional references (with disconnected associations and registers, each managed according to specific criteria and at different territorial levels), the procedures to be followed, the registration</p>

¹⁴⁴ ASGI (2014), “Linee guida per l’accesso degli stranieri al pubblico impiego in Italia”, available at <http://www.asgi.it/discriminazioni/linee-guida-per-laccesso-degli-stranieri-al-pubblico-impiego-in-italia/>

¹⁴⁵ Lazio Region (2015), “Progetto "O.S.O. - Orientamento Sostegno Occupabilità" finanziato nell’ambito del Programma Fondo Europeo per l’Integrazione di cittadini di paesi terzi” (FEI) 2007-2013”, available at http://www.portalavoro.regione.lazio.it/portavoro/bandi/?id=03-02-2015-Progetto_312

¹⁴⁶ Programma Integra (2015), “Immicreando 2015”, un concorso di scrittura riservato a cittadini migranti”, available at <http://www.programmaintegra.it/wp/2015/02/immicreando-2015-un-concorso-di-scrittura-riservato-a-cittadini-migranti/>

	<p>organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.</p>	<p>conditions required, as well as the disqualification in certain areas (in the development cooperation field, for instance, only non-governmental organizations are accredited, in accordance with art. 2 of the Act 49 of 1987) - highlight the merits of the proposal by the Ministry of Labour to conduct a new and more complete census of migrant associations (which appeared to be about 900 in the early millennium and a similar number after 10 years, although in the meantime many new ones were formed) in which to aim, if not at breaking down such structural obstacles, at least at limiting as much as possible the negative effects on research. More general and demanding at the same time, however, are the statutory purposes pursued by these associative subjects, given that out of the 1,181 associations from which it was possible to gather information about it (this is 56% of the totality mapped), 8 out of 10 (79.3%) work to promote the integration of migrants and about three-quarters (73.9%) to promote and encourage the cultures of origin of the latter. Alongside these two main approaches there is intercultural mediation, pursued by just under half (44.6%) of the associations that responded, followed by education (34.5%) and legal assistance and protection for migrants (30.6%), according to a funnel-like scheme, so that the recurrence of of any individual aim decreases as they require increasingly specialized services. The last major statutory purpose detected with some frequency is the fight against discriminations associated with migrant condition, which are - as is known - the most glaring and "primitive" (as, for example, those relating to physical features or skin color or how to dress and express oneself, which are the foundations of what can be properly described as racist or xenophobic sentiments) to more subtle and systemic ones (structural confinement to more strenuous, precarious, underpaid and not contractually guaranteed niches of the labor market; structural foreclosure of certain fields and employment levels, with blocked social mobility; lack of recognition of qualifications and titles; denial of access to certain welfare measures etc.).¹⁴⁷</p> <p>As part of a specific research activity on the subject¹⁴⁸, 12 organizations across the country have been selected on the basis of the following criteria: seniority and stability of the association, entrenchment at the local level, in terms of visibility and recognition by both institutions and citizens, foreign or not, degree of operational ability, number of activated programs, degree of effectiveness and efficiency of the activated interventions.</p>
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¹⁴⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Mappatura Associazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Pagine/Mappatura-Associazioni.aspx> p.9

¹⁴⁸ Strategie srl IPRS – Istituto Psicoanalitico per le Ricerche Sociali (2010) La partecipazione degli immigrati all' associazionismo come veicolo di integrazione sociale rapporto di ricerca. http://www.libertacivilimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/Rapportodiricercaimmigrati_2010.pdf

		<p>These are the associations and relevant data as requested:</p> <p>Anolf (Associazione Nazionale Oltre le Frontiere – National Association Beyond Borders) – Molise</p> <p>The association is composed of first-generation foreign nationals of 12 different nationalities as well as Italian citizens, not by choice but rather because second-generation foreign nationals prefer socializing with their Italian peers rather than take part in the association's activities. Anolf is mainly engaged in providing assistance with regards to the satisfaction of basic needs related to reception and inclusion, as well as guiding immigrants in the use of services, thereby facilitating the relationships with public administrations. The relationship of the user with the association is often of the opportunistic kind: as soon as the services are no longer needed, the relationship is ended, or participation is contingent on that of other friends or countrymen.</p> <p>Associazione Baktalo Drom (Baktalo Drom Association) – Sicily</p> <p>It is a mixed association whose members include foreign nationals of different nationalities as well as Italian citizens. It is connected to ARCI (Associazione Ricreativa e Culturale Italiana – Italian Recreational and Cultural Association) and this certainly gives it a social projection, visibility, and a greater prominence than others associations. From ARCI it also takes the spirit and purpose: the association's activities extend all-around and range from social and cultural initiatives, to forms of support and assistance to the initial reception, from the definition of socio-labor pathways of inclusion, to the promotions of forms of empowerment and the identification of actions related to inter-culture and mutual processes or knowledge and comprehension of the host society. The presence of second generation foreign nationals is widespread: young people see in the association a place to structure their identity as cross-cultural subjects.</p> <p>Associazione Comunitaria Filippina (Filipino Community Association) – Sicily</p> <p>The association is composed exclusively of Filipinos and is dedicated to providing support and assistance to their countrymen. The aim is to act as a link between Filipinos and Italian institutions, but also to be a meeting and reference point for the whole community. Second generation Filipinos also contribute to the life of the association, interested in reconstructing historical and cultural ties with the country of their parents and feeling useful to newcomers, also by virtue of their role as bridge figures with the hosting context.</p>
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	<p>Associazione Rifugiati di Napoli (Naples Refugees Association) – Campania</p> <p>The Naples Refugees Association is composed of foreigners who have obtained recognition of international protection, from Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, and Pakistan; but Italian citizens also collaborate to its activities. The ARN, by its nature, is mainly engaged in the promotion of information on asylum addressed to asylum seekers/refugees, institutions, and society at large, as well as in the implementation of projects to promote the reception and integration of refugees in Naples. It is thus a very focused and targeted activity destined to a specific target, which comes from the awareness (since they were experienced firsthand) of the difficulties an asylum seeker meets and that sense of abandonment and loneliness that threatens to fall onto oneself pending the decision. Being a recently founded association, composed of refugees and oriented to a specific topic area, the components are all first generation immigrants.</p> <p>Società Cooperativa Sociale Onlus Dadaa Ghezo (Dadaa Ghezo Social Cooperative Onlus) – Campania</p> <p>The association is composed of foreigners as well as Italians and operates solely for the benefit of women, alone or with children, in a state of distress and difficulty, by satisfying their basic needs for the initial reception (housing, regularization of legal status, legal support) but also to develop, for their children as well, paths of integration into society (work, school, socialization). Immigrants who are part of the association are only first generation. However, some initiatives and actions in the area were carried out with the involvement of the second generation, considered a crucial bridge of knowledge between newcomers and the host society.</p> <p>Associazione di Volontariato A.I.U.D.U. Unione delle Donne Ucraine in Italia (A.I.U.D.U. Union of Ukrainian Women in Italy Voluntary Association) – Campania</p> <p>The association is mainly composed of Ukrainian national women, but there are also some Russian and Moldovan nationals. By statute, the participation of Italian citizens is also possible. The association deals with Ukrainian women and their family problems. It also provides services and support to their children. Together with the Naples Municipality, they financed a project for a school for Ukrainian children, and the association is working to reach an agreement with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education in order to have a recognition at home of the title achieved by Ukrainian children. The second generations are under-represented, they are recipients of interventions rather than actors in the association. Certainly the intention is to involve them more in the future, also because their</p>
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	<p>presence would facilitate mutual exchange and understanding with the territory.</p> <p>A.C.S.I.M. Associazione Centro Servizi Immigrati Marche (A.C.S.I.M. Immigrants Service Centre Association, Marche) – Marche</p> <p>The A.C.S.I.M. Immigrants Service Centre Association, Marche is a multiethnic, nonprofit, voluntary association that operates the Marche region. The main purpose of A.C.S.I.M. is to promote the social integration and employment of foreigners living in Italy, as well as promote multicultural understanding at the provincial, regional, and national levels. A.C.S.I.M. was founded in 1997 by the will of its four founding members and now has over 70 associates of different nationalities. Second generation foreign citizens are not members of the association. The services offered by A.C.S.I.M. in the area include: vocational training (funded and self-financed), information desk, linguistic-cultural mediation, secondary reception, reception of unaccompanied minors, multicultural events.</p> <p>Associazione degli Immigrati non Comunitari dell'Appennino Bolognese (Association of Non-EU Immigrants of the Bolognese Apennines) – Emilia Romagna</p> <p>The A.I.A.B. Association of Non-EU Immigrants of the Bolognese Apennines operates since 2003 in the areas of intercultural mediation, organization of events, sports, artistic, and recreational activities and beyond. A.I.A.B. also manages several information desks for foreigners throughout the Bologna Province, thus becoming the go-to point for everything related to the needs of immigrants in the administrative, legal, and employment areas, in particular by ensuring the simplification of bureaucratic procedures. Unlike other facilities, many of A.I.A.B.'s services are provided to foreigners free of charge.</p> <p>Associazione Almaghribia Onlus (Almaghribia Onlus Association) – Lombardy</p> <p>The Almaghribia Onlus Association, born in Lecco in 2007, currently has 35 members who consists predominantly of Moroccans but there are 4 Italians as well. The association's activities can be grouped into three main categories: socio-cultural testimony, through the organization of fairs and events to publicize Moroccan traditions; cultural mediation, for linguistic and cultural aid destined to members and their families; project design, to implement interventions in the areas of economic and social co-development as well as reception (transnational welfare). The association participates in various networks. The role of second generations is quite limited and they are not particularly represented. In general, they play a role at the student</p>
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	<p>level and their supply of ideas is purely related to youth, such as computers and the web.</p> <p>Associazione Nigeriana Venezia e Dintorni (Venice and Surroundings Nigerian Association) – Veneto</p> <p>The Venice and Surroundings Nigerian Association is composed of a group of Nigerians. Among its aims: mutual aid among Nigerian communities and the organization of cultural events. The contribution of second generations to integration is fundamental: they are generally more open and more flexible than their parents and become an important lever for integration and sharing common intents with Italian citizens.</p> <p>Associazione Ci Siamo Anche Noi (We Are Here Too Association) – Lombardia</p> <p>The We Are Here Too Association was born in Pavia in 2007 at the behest of a group of women and is composed of both Italians and foreigners. The aim of the association is to help the local population with regards to the new citizens by promoting mutual understanding between them, starting from teaching the Italian language to foreigners, as a first and essential bridge between different people, promoting the meeting of cultures, a parallel path of reception, support, and solidarity, making diversity an asset for all. The contribution of the second generation is limited for now, although the association is particularly attentive to the evolution of issues related to the matter.</p> <p>Associazione Donne Senegalesi (Senegalese Women Association) – Emilia Romagna</p> <p>The association is located at the Zonarelli Center in Bologna and mainly develops cultural activities aimed at strengthening the leadership of immigrant women, prevent and combat situations of distress and weakness that affect them. There are numerous difficulties that foreign women, more than men, encounter in the social inclusion process: problems of isolation, few opportunities to learn Italian, difficulties in accessing the labor market, difficulty of communication with institutions. Other issues concern the evolution of family patterns, distress in the relations between the different roles in the immigrant family, the problem of motherhood lived in conditions of separation from their children. The starting point of the association and its founders was the awareness of the fundamental role of mediation and women as a "bridge" to promote inclusion. For this reason, the Senegalese Women Association has been focused on cultural activities, considered an excellent tool for promoting integration, fighting against social exclusion and the cultural marginalization of migrant women. Their activities include workshops on women's knowledge, ethnic cooking classes, parties and</p>
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		entertainment in schools, meetings to raise awareness of health and food issues affecting women.
	Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	<p>According to the mapping carried out in Italy between February and June of 2014 by the IDOS Center for Studies and Research, the active migrant associations detected are 2,114. The number of associations surveyed, equal to more than twice that which was found in recent previous surveys, takes into account all associations, de facto or recognized, which have one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have been founded by migrants and/or children of migrants (young people from a migrant background, or second generation); - Or the majority of whose members is made up of migrants and/or children of migrants; - Or for which the Council has formed a majority of migrants and/or children of migrants. <p>Within the country, the distribution of the associations mapped corresponds essentially to that of migrants as a whole. With 772 migrant associations, the North-West is home to the far more substantial share (36.5%), ahead of the North-East with 558, the Centre with 471, the South with 199 and finally the Islands with 67.¹⁴⁹</p> <p>Analyzing the territorial distribution of associations of the main nationalities of reference, we can observe - concerning the 10 most represented nationalities - that the associations of: - Senegalese over a third in Lombardy (36.5%, equal to 46), more than one in eight in Veneto (13.5%, equal to 17) and a little less than a tenth in Emilia-Romagna (8.7%, equal to 11), immediately followed by Tuscany (7.1%), Piedmont and Trentino Alto Adige (5.6%); - Moroccans over a quarter in Lombardy (28.0%, equal to 35), just under a fifth in Emilia-Romagna (18.0%, equal to 23) and about one eighth each in Trentino Alto Adige (12.8%, equal to 16) and Piedmont (12.0%, equal to 15); - Peruvian over two fifths in Lombardy (41.0%, equal to 43), about a fifth in Lazio (21.9%, equal to 23) and over a tenth in Piedmont (11.4%, equal to 12); - Albanians just under one fifth in Piedmont (18.4%, equal to 18), about 15% both in Lombardy and in Trentino Alto Adige (15 each) and over a tenth in Emilia-Romagna (11); - Ecuadorians half in Lombardy (49.3%, equal 37), about a quarter in Liguria (24.0%, equal to 18) and one eighth in Lazio (12.0%, equal to 9); - Moldovans over a third in Veneto (36.1%, equal to 26), about a seventh in Lazio (13.9%, equal to 10) and about one eighth in Emilia Romagna (12.5%, equal to 9); - Ukrainians about a third in Lazio (33.8%, equal to 22), almost a quarter in Campania (23.1%, equal to 15) and almost a tenth in both Veneto and Lombardy (9.2% each, equal to 6); - Filipinos two fifths in Lombardy (40.6%, equal to 26), about one sixth in Lazio (17.2% equal to 11) and just under 8% each in Piedmont, Veneto, and Campania (7.8% each, equal to 5);</p>

¹⁴⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Report della mappatura delle associazioni di migranti attive in Italia - 2014", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Documents/Report_mappatura_associazioni_DEF.pdf, p. 16

		<p>- Chinese a quarter in Tuscany (24.0%, equal to 12), a fifth in Lombardy (20.0% ,equal to 10), slightly less in Piedmont (18.0%, equal to 9) and a sixth in Lazio (16.0% equal to 8); - Bangladeshis a little less than a third in Lazio (31.0%, equal to 13), over a quarter in Veneto (26.2%, equal to 11), a seventh in Lombardy (14.3%, equal to 6), followed by Marche (7.1%), Piedmont, and Trentino Alto Adige (4.8% each).</p> <p>Of all the migrants' associations that step by step have provided some information on the characteristics described below (for each of which there was, in fact, a variable proportion of cases where it has not been possible to obtain the information requested), consider that: - Over a third (35.3%) claim to have been founded by immigrants or children of immigrants (second generations), who in any case in over half of the organizations (51.3%) make up the majority of the members and in another third of the cases (34.9%) even make up the entirety of the members, so we can say that, notwithstanding whether such associations were founded by immigrants or their children, in more than 5 out of 6 cases they represent the entirety or the majority of shareholders. Besides, almost half of all the associations that responded (46.0%) has a board of directors formed mostly by immigrants or their children. - As many as three fifths (59.7%) have a number of members that, while greater than 10, is less than 100; only 12.2% have between 100 and 200 members, while another tenth does not even reach 10 members. Those who have more than 500 members represent only 6% overall. The modest average number of members is due to the fact that the associations are often born in a very spontaneous way, from an ideal shared by few in the wider migrant community of belonging. - As many as 8 out of 10 were born from 2000 onwards; in particular, nearly 3 out of 5 between 2000 and 2009 and over a fifth (21.1%) between 2010 and 2014, while only a very small proportion (less than 3%) was formed before 1989. This means that almost all of the migrants' associations surveyed do not exceed 24 years of life and, in particular, 4 out of 5 exist since a maximum of 14 years, which confirms an average life for these realities that rarely exceeds 3-4 decades, also due to the ever-increasing difficulties and restrictions that many of them face in gaining access to economic resources.</p>
	<p>Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g.</p>	<p>The IN.CO.NT.RO initiative (Migrant Communities Work Integration Meetings), promoted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, has been focused on a series of 16 events dedicated to matters concerning work, participation and integration policies. These meetings involved the diplomatic-consular representatives of the countries of origin, the relevant institutions in the field of immigration, and the migrant associations of the 16 main communities in the Italian territory (Albania, Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Egypt, the Philippines, India, Morocco, Moldova, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukraine). The meetings, held throughout the country in the period between February and May, were launched February 12,</p>

	network of migrant associations.	<p>2014 with a meeting at CNEL between the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Ambassadors of the countries of origin of the main foreign communities in Italy. The IN.CO.NT.RO initiative ended June 19, 2014 in Rome, with an event that saw the participation of all communities involved in the initiative.</p> <p>The 16 events were organized for the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy by the IDOS Centre for Studies and Research and funded by the European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals. As part of the initiative, specific in-depth sessions were devoted to the participation of individual migrant communities in the Italian labor market. These meetings were organized for the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy by Italy Lavoro SpA, an in-house agency of the Ministry.¹⁵⁰</p> <p>The main difficulties for these associations are economic: 60% of them manage a budget of less than €5,000 a year, too little for an ongoing activity in the training as well as the protection field or even simply to socialize. Many rely on an almost nil budget. Another issue is the facilities for the activities: 1 out of 5 does not have them at all; 42% have a free space offered by other organizations or by local authorities, but often only for a few hours a week, or just for meetings. 27% has to rent. But in order to afford a regular monthly expense associations need to rely on loans, and this can only be done by the better structured ones, usually recognized by national registers. These are a small part of the totality, and in general a residual share of the associations that carry out activities in favor of foreigners, among which are predominant those founded and run by Italians. It is the latter, therefore, rather than migrant associations, that are given the (scarce) resources devoted to integration policies. Out of the 2,114 mapped in total, 903 or 42.7% still rely - exclusively or complementary with other channels - to forms of self-financing, thereby committing the members themselves with keeping the structure economically alive; a share still significantly less than half that of the associations contacted (just 41.1%) is unable to access public funds (whether EU, national or local) and only slightly more than one-sixth (17.4%) enjoys private subsidies. Also, often, the criteria to enroll in national registers, such as that of the Ministry of Labour and that of UNAR, are prohibitive for the self-organizations of foreigners, requiring the certification of the experiences which take place mostly in the form of volunteering and thus not documented.¹⁵¹</p>
Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:		
Are there any legal or practical limitations or	There are no legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations.	

¹⁵⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "L'iniziativa INCONTRO", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/eventi/Pagine/Calendario_eventi_INCONTRO.aspx

¹⁵¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Report della mappatura delle associazioni di migranti attive in Italia - 2014", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Documents/Report_mappatura_associazioni_DEF.pdf, p. 6, 7, 19

	barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?	According to Art. 18 of the Italian Constitution, "Citizens have the right to associate freely, without authorization, for ends that are not forbidden by penal law. Secret associations and those which pursue, even indirectly, political ends by means of organizations of a military character are forbidden".
	Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	The association "Avis", along with Yalla Italy, the second generation blog, promotes blood donation by specifically inviting migrants: the protagonists are young immigrants. "The only blood type is the one who gives." (April 2014). "Sometimes we are seen just as bloody ethnic groups, but this morning we all went to donate blood." This is the most emblematic phrase of the spot for promoting blood donation made by Avis and Yalla Italy. The spot lasts one minute and 28 seconds the protagonists are young immigrants. "They say we are criminals – the young migrants explain in the beginning of the spot - They say that we pollute true Italian traditions". A sort of provocation aimed at overturning stereotypes at the end of the spot, when they say: "Get rid of prejudices, the only blood type is the one that is donated." A spot that also serves to emphasize the widespread sense of responsibility of many immigrant groups, which shine in that they decisively contribute to blood donations in Italy. ¹⁵²
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	In Italy there are no systematic surveys to date at the national level on the characteristics of immigrant participation in associations, voluntary organizations, social associations (Cnel-Codres 2000). ¹⁵³ Among the associations shines Tuscany's Avis with an investigation on immigrant donors which estimates a considerable increase since 2006, the year of the first survey in which immigrant donors were 669. In fact, according to the survey, today they have become 2409. Since 2010, the increase was of 43%. 53% are men and 47% are women. The survey of 162 municipal offices shows that they are present in 78% of Avis locations in Tuscany and represent 3.1% of the total number of Avis blood donors. ¹⁵⁴
Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:		
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the	In the Italian framework the regulatory system precludes third-countries nationals any form of direct representation ¹⁵⁵ . immigrants appear to be only included in

¹⁵² Redattore Sociale (2014), "Etnie sanguinose? No, donatori". Spot dell'Avis", available at <http://www.redattoresociale.it/Notiziario/Articolo/458985/Etnie-sanguinose-No-donatori-Spot-dell-Avis>

¹⁵³ EU, Ministry of Interior (2010), "La partecipazione degli immigrati all' associazionismo come veicolo di integrazione sociale - Rapporto di ricerca", available at

http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/Rapportodiricercaimmigrati_2010.pdf, p. 32-33

¹⁵⁴ Sensi G. (2013), "Gli immigrati fanno volontariato", available at <http://blog.vita.it/linvolontario/2013/02/19/gli-immigrati-fanno-volontariato/> AVIS (2013), "La solidarietà è una comunicazione universale tra i popoli", available at http://www.avis.it/toscana/usr_view.php?ID_SEZIONE=7&ID=12867#.VQmiGY6G9ic

¹⁵⁵ Istituto Psicoanalitico per le Ricerche Sociali (2014) Diversity in Political Parties

	membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?	the more marginal, less protected and worse retributed contexts and social and working conditions ¹⁵⁶ Unions remain probably the only structures within which foreigners can also be represented and represent, decide and vote directly, both through the election of union delegates or by having the opportunity to apply in person for certain positions (delegate, officer, secretary, etc.) within the different structures. ¹⁵⁷
	Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	The absence of a clear policy and precise regulations regarding the forms of political representation for immigrants has let some municipalities to start experimenting with the involvement of the foreign population, with a very diverse range of shades. It may be noted that the common thread that ties these experiences is overcoming the tie between citizenship and political rights and granting a space of presence and participation through the establishment of Councils or deputy director roles, as forms of advisory representation for the immigrant population within the institutions provided for under the regulation (D.P.R. n. 394 of August 31, 1999). ¹⁵⁸
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	Recent study ¹⁵⁹ shows that the estimates provided by respondents about the number of migrants registered in four main Italian partisan alliances (PD, PDL, SEL, PRC) outlines a phenomenon very limited to a few hundreds of experiences, involving the most active territories and major cities such as Catania, Florence, Padua, Rome, Treviso, or small provincial towns of the metropolitan area as Roman Riano. Albeit there are still limited numbers in Italy, we need to register several excellence in this subject and experiences of activism, that are still alive today in areas of the north - west and north - east of Italy, as well as in Tuscany. In these areas, the parties are highly organized and territorially rooted and recorded a significant number of managers of foreign origin elected public administrations of towns large and small.
	Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if	A recent study[1] shows that migrants face several legal and practical limitations to being elected as representatives of political parties. Among the several elements that have been identified as obstacles to the inclusion of foreigners in the life of the parties is the

REPORT INTERVISTE http://www.slideshare.net/IstitutoPsicoanalitico2014/analisi-qualitativa-sulla-partecipazione-politica-dei-migranti-entro-i-partiti-politici-italiani-progetto-divpol?from_action=save&from=fblanding

¹⁵⁶ Unioncamere – Ministero del Lavoro, Sistema Informativo Exclesior 2012, referred in F., Galossi. E. (a cura di) (2014), “Immigrazione e sindacato. Lavoro, cittadinanza e rappresentanza - VII rapporto Ires”, Milano, Ediesse, p. 271

¹⁵⁷ Carrera F., Galossi. E. (a cura di) (2014), “Immigrazione e sindacato. Lavoro, cittadinanza e rappresentanza - VII rapporto Ires”, Milano, Ediesse, p. 271

¹⁵⁸ EU, Ministry of Interior (2014). “Linee guida per favorire la partecipazione politica dei cittadini di paesi terzi”, available at <http://www.slideshare.net/IstitutoPsicoanalitico2014/linee-guida-per-favorire-la-partecipazione-politica-dei-cittadini-di-paesi-terzi>

¹⁵⁹ Istituto Psicoanalitico per le Ricerche Sociali (2014) Diversity in Political Parties

REPORT INTERVISTE http://www.slideshare.net/IstitutoPsicoanalitico2014/analisi-qualitativa-sulla-partecipazione-politica-dei-migranti-entro-i-partiti-politici-italiani-progetto-divpol?from_action=save&from=fblanding p. 10

	<p>available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>current situation of political instability in Italy, which has a negative impact on political participation overall. Interviewed politicians place the emphasis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the crisis of politics and representation, which affect new party formations all across; the prevalence of anti-politics sentiments due to the predominance of ill-politics; on the parties' self-reference with respect to their public role and the loss of their original functions; on the parties' inability to adopt a uniform policy in response to the current economic crisis; on the weak state social bodies are in. • on institutional lags, in particular on the lack of reform to the law on citizenship and the right to vote and the failure to reform Article 49 of the Constitution[2]. • on exclusion constraints of the formal (no right active or passive electorate, prohibitions or restrictions in the parties' statutes, memberships contingent to the sole Italian citizenship or to the validity of legal residence, etc.), material (internal structural functioning characterized by the absence of representatives in the various levels of decision-making bodies and structures), and cultural (participation guaranteed to members only, lack of discussion on the definition of programs, etc.) kind. • on the cultural lag in the conception and role of politics and parties with respect to the social changes introduced by migration in Italy, represented politically and by the media as emergency phenomena (symbolic topos: the landings in Lampedusa); on the subordination and lack of programs and campaigns to combat xenophobic alarmism, which represents the immigrant as a guest rather than a subject of the law. <p>In particular, the emphasis is placed on the structural (different statutes and requirements attributed to the participation of migrants; quota system and technicalities in the applications; non-representative proxies and lack of foreigners in senior management, etc.) and cultural (paternalistic approach to the issue of immigration, cultural lag in leadership; lack of official data on registered foreigners; lack of support to the candidates of foreign origin, etc.) functioning of parties as an obstacle to participation. Alongside these elements, the representatives of migrants' associations have highlighted additional elements which hinder the inclusion of foreigners in the life of the parties, and in particular the difficulties highlighted in the networks of foreign nationals, including: the development of associations based on ethnic rather than political grounds; different approaches to politics based on cultural specificity; limited availability of time and means to promote militancy experiences; distrust of politics and</p>
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		resignation about the exploitation of immigrants in political parties; constraints in some parties to the enrollment of foreign nationals; lack of advanced political awareness; restrictive and emergency-based legislation, which prevents the social integration of foreigners in Italy; stereotypical view of migration provided by the media; paternalistic approach towards foreign citizens participating in politics.
3.7.Civic and citizenship education		
	The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:	
Have teachers of migrant background equal access to employment in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	The available literature does not provide the data requested at the national level; however, recent work has demonstrated a certain openness with respect to foreign teachers as in the case below: Recently, the Milan Court with the order of March 4, 2015 ruled as discriminatory the public selection competition to form the three-year rankings for alternate teachers (DM 353/2014), specifically in the section which states the requirement of an Italian and EU citizenship, therefore foreign teachers can now access the rankings for alternate as well. ¹⁶⁰	
Are there any particular gender issues?	Gender issues are present in all society aspects. Education plays a crucial role on perpetuating and or contrasting gender stereotypes. Women are about 78,5% of all teachers in Italian schools ¹⁶¹ . Ministry of Education, University, Research supported a campaign on gender equality 2013-2014 aiming at increase knowledge and awareness about gender violence and gender stereotypes ¹⁶² .	
Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular	Even though the regulative framework intends to promote the participation of parents with a migrant background to school life, there is only some evidence at the local level. On the institutional website 'Integrazione Migranti. Vivere e Lavorare in Italia', you can find a relevant example ¹⁶⁴ The project 'Moving Families, a new identity in an intercultural society', funded by EIF, organised by Caritas, has the following objectives:	

¹⁶⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Accesso al pubblico impiego", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Supplenti.aspx>

¹⁶¹ Minister of Education, University, Research (2013) Teaching and learning International Survey http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2014/TALIS_Guida_lettura_con_Focus_ITALIA.pdf

¹⁶² Minister of Education, University, Research (2013) Tante diversità. Uguali diritti. Pari Opportunità. http://www.noisiamopari.it/_file/documenti/tante%20diversita%C3%A0/PARIOPPORTUNITA.pdf

¹⁶⁴ <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/>. Data on the project are available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/scuola/Pagine/famiglie-in-movimento.aspx>

	<p>activities, consultations etc.¹⁶³</p>	<p>1. Reception and support of foreign families: interventions of intercultural mediation to promote communication, understanding, and relations between parents and teachers, among students, teachers, and the class group.</p> <p>2. Information and discussion seminars for parents, held at foreign communities and at parents' associations. The course intends to offer parents the opportunity to meet and exchange views about being a parent in a foreign country, starting from their own personal, education, and migration background in order to share the difficulties as well as the positive aspects that one encounters in the education of their children in a different cultural context from that of origin.</p>
	<p>Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p>In Italy the extracurricular activities directed to civic education and citizenship that involve children and families, are especially present at the local level; below, an experience in Tuscany is reported.</p> <p>In 2009, the Regional Office on Education for Tuscany, Office XIII, Territorial Jurisdiction of the Lucca province, offers a multilingual form for school/family communications. To facilitate communication between schools and the families of foreign students, -they provide a number of forms - application form, authorization for trips, excused absences, early exit requests, meeting requests and others - available in different languages.¹⁶⁵¹⁶⁶</p> <p>Promising practices:</p> <p>Prato - Italian language and active citizenship courses for adults and children</p> <p>The dual initiative aims at teaching the Italian language through elements of active citizenship and civic education to foreign adults, and at offering courses of Italian as second (L2) or first (L1) language to foreign students during off-school hours or in the summer. The Municipality of Prato promotes the initiative by operationally implementing it through a consortium of cooperatives.</p> <p><u>Priority actions and beneficiaries</u></p> <p>The courses, which are targeted at foreign adults, and envisage means-tested fee reductions, have a different educational content according to the level assessed by the education provider through an entrance test. The courses are aimed at learning or consolidating the knowledge of the Italian language, and include a training content (according to the different levels) concerning the issues related to the</p>

¹⁶³ For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/>

¹⁶⁵ Ministry of Education, University and Research (Ambito Territoriale Provincia di Lucca) (2009), “Comunicazione scuola/famiglia - Modulo plurilingue”, available at http://www.usplucca.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=64

¹⁶⁶ EC, EACEA (2009), “L’integrazione scolastica dei bambini immigrati in Europa: Misure per favorire: – la comunicazione con le famiglie immigrate; – l’insegnamento della lingua d’origine dei bambini immigrati”, available at http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/101IT.pdf

	<p>rights and duties of citizenship: employment, health, education, taxes, municipal services, norms on immigration, and a conscious use of local services (banks, post offices, etc.)</p> <p>The courses targeted at children in the 6–10 age group are aimed at learning and consolidating the Italian language, and at preparing them for primary school.</p> <p>The courses targeted at boys and girls aged 11–16 are aimed at overcoming language difficulties towards their admittance into first and second-degree secondary school, with an emphasis on the language skills useful for study or work. Both types of courses are connected to, and represent an integral part of cooperative learning projects for language facilitation at school. The students are divided by level – determined through an entrance test (see CEFR) – and by age. As to children aged 6–8, recreational and educational activities are included in addition to didactic contents.</p> <p><u>Reference period</u></p> <p>The courses addressed to foreign adults have a duration of 102 hours, and consist of two modules for three sessions a year (one in the spring, an intensive one in the summer, and the last one in the autumn). Lessons last for three hours, and take place twice a week.</p> <p>Instead, the courses addressed to children and teenagers are intensive – two hours a day, five days a week – and are held in the summer, i.e. from the end of June to mid-August.</p> <p><u>Strengths</u></p> <p>The Italian language and active citizenship courses for foreign adults are always held in two simultaneous modules, one in the evening on week days, and the other during the day on weekends, in order to encourage employed people’s participation; furthermore, the specific training offer of active citizenship issues with interactive and workshop-based modality allows users to immediately put into practice in their everyday life what they have learned.</p> <p><u>Criticalities</u></p> <p>A risk is represented by the irregular attendance of adult users due to the pace and duties of their work. Furthermore, paying a fee, although symbolic, could be sometimes difficult for those who do not have sufficient income.</p> <p>Rome – Project ‘The culture of others’ (<i>La cultura degli altri</i>) The project, funded in the framework of Law No. 285 of 28 August 1997, Provisions for the promotion of rights and</p>
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opportunities for childhood and adolescence (*Legge 28 agosto 1997, n. 285, Disposizioni per la promozione di diritti e di opportunità per l'infanzia e l'adolescenza*), promotes the integration of foreign students in the schools of the Fifth District of the Municipality of Rome, whose area is considered at risk of social disadvantage and school dispersion. Specifically, the project aims at facilitating the learning of the Italian language for migrant pupils who have recently arrived, at introducing interculture not as a separate subject but as an approach and a set of topics to be developed within one or more subjects in the curriculum, and, finally, at offering quality innovative pilot interventions in order to develop good practices in intercultural education.

The project includes the organisation of Italian language and intercultural education workshops that, through a playful approach, develop cooperation, activities involving students' families, as well as linguistic and cultural mediation interventions.

The initiative is promoted by the Municipality of Rome – Department for the Promotion of Social Services and Health, through the funding envisaged in Law No. 285/1997. The Fifth District of the Municipality of Rome is the authority that implements the initiative.

Priority actions and beneficiaries

The project activated: intercultural education workshops; Italian language workshops for foreign students; co-designing of intercultural workshops with the teachers involved; activities to involve students' families; interventions of linguistic and cultural mediation; and, finally, interventions of linguistic and cultural mediation in the school context. The aim was to facilitate school integration of migrant pupils and their families, as well as effective communication between teachers and families of migrant origin.

The beneficiaries are foreign children aged 3–13, their families, and school professionals.

Reference period: 2011–ongoing

Final results achieved

In recent years, interculture has permanently become part of the Educational Offer Plans (*Piani per l'Offerta Formativa*, POF), and teachers have become increasingly more autonomous in activity planning. The cultural mediator, who acts as a pedagogical advisor and a valuable collaborator of teachers, is now working in schools participating in the project. In some schools, the L2 Italian teacher participates in teacher staff meetings, or the results achieved in the L2 Italian class contribute to a student's final mark. Families, who often remain

		<p>marginalised in school, have been involved in educational programmes.</p> <p>For more information visit: www.minori.it/banche-dati-285.</p>
	<p>Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and dedicated school manuals and books?</p>	<p>In Italy there are some pilot projects. The positive practice that involves the schools in the Lombardy region stands out, with the logic underlying the EIB/IBI Project being not so much representing a "special project", but rather aiming at becoming a resource available to all schools who wish adopt it.</p> <p>"Bilingual Education Italy/Italian Bilingual Education (EIB/IBI) in primary school" is a project involving the primary schools of Lombardy with teachers who possess B2 Level skills in the English language.</p> <p>The project is organized byUSR for Lombardy thanks to an agreement signed on February 25, 2010 with the Directorate General for Educational System and for School Autonomy of the Ministry of Education, University and Research and with the British Council, the cultural body of the British government.</p> <p>Here are the criteria for joining the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. presence of teachers with a minimum B2 Level of proficiency in the English language of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages of the Council of Europe. 2. availability of school principals and teachers to attend organizational meetings, linguistic and methodological training courses (in person and online), seminars and conferences scheduled byUSR for Lombardy. 3. involvement of at least 50% of the first classes of the school or school complex. 4. guarantee of continuity for the entire five-year period to the children that begin bilingual education in the first year of primary school. 5. minimum amount of hours dedicated to English equal to 25% of weekly hours. <p>The project started in February of 2010 with the language testing of teachers from six schools in Lombardy selected from 42 schools that had applied and was activated starting from the school year 2010/12. A summative evaluation will be carried out when the Pilot Group 1 will reach the first year of Secondary School in June 2015. This assessment, however, will not represent the culmination of the project itself, but the real point of departure, in light of an expansion of the project.¹⁶⁷</p>
	<p>Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?</p>	<p>As of the 2010-2011 school year a specific ministerial circular is in effect that gradually, from the first year of each level of studies, provides for the distribution of pupils without Italian citizenship between the schools and classes established within each school so as not to exceed the limit</p>

¹⁶⁷ Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015) "BEI/IBI (Bilingual Education Italy/Insegnamento Bilingue Italia)", available at <http://hubmiur.pubblica.istruzione.it/web/istruzione/dg-ordinamenti/bei-ibi>

		<p>of 30% for the number of foreign students in each class.¹⁶⁸¹⁶⁹</p> <p>Furthermore, the incentive measures for projects related to at-risk areas with a strong migratory process and against school emargination were defined. The total quota available for the incentives for projects related to at-risk areas (art.6 CCNL 29/11/2007) with a strong migratory process and against school emargination is defined and equal to € 29.73 millions and will be distributed according to criteria and parameters to be defined by a specific CCNI.¹⁷⁰</p> <p>The presence of an increasing number of pupils from families of non-Italian mother tongue in Italian Academic Institutions forces them to face communication problems that must be resolved in a simple and organized manner, to ensure that each student realizes the constitutional provisions of his own right to education, and to allow the school to use appropriate tools to facilitate the process of acceptance and integration of all students. "I speak your language", through information technology, proposes to all educational institutions a collection of models for the communications between the school and the family, with the aim of facilitating the full integration of pupils whose mother tongue is not Italian. Thus some models of the most frequently used communications between school and home were created in the four most common European languages (French, English, Spanish and German) and in the most common languages of immigration (Romanian, Albanian, Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Portuguese, Russian). Translations, of course, are proposed and not imposed. Each school can decide to extend them, correct them and adapt them as part of its responsible autonomy. The realization of the models has been possible thanks to the generous contribution of many people who have understood the purpose of the project and have made sure it would come true. This is why a special page of this website is dedicated to them.¹⁷¹</p>
	<p>Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training</p>	<p>School curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population.</p> <p>On institutional web site: Integrazione Migranti. Vivere e Lavorare in Italia web site, you can find a relevant example: For the 2013-2014 school year, the Federico Di Donato school complex – to which the Daniele Manin Comprehensive School of Rome belongs – will continue and</p>

¹⁶⁸ Ministry of Education, University and Research (2010) "Indicazioni e raccomandazioni per l'integrazione di alunni con cittadinanza non italiana", available at <http://www.meltingpot.org/IMG/pdf/scuola8gennaio2010.pdf>

¹⁶⁹ Progetto Meltingpot Europa (2010) "Emanata la circolare Gelmini sul "tetto" del 30% di alunni stranieri in classe - Emanata dal Ministro dell'Istruzione la circolare che prevede un limite al numero degli alunni stranieri in ciascuna classe scolastica", available at <http://www.meltingpot.org/Emanata-la-circolare-Gelmini-sul-tetto-del-30-di-alunni.html#.VQqPU9KG91Z>

¹⁷⁰ Ministry of Education, University and Research (?) "Aree d'intervento - Intercultura", available at <http://hubmiur.pubblica.istruzione.it/web/istruzione/intercultura>

¹⁷¹ Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015) "Parlo la tua lingua", available at <http://hubmiur.pubblica.istruzione.it/web/istruzione/parlo-la-tua-lingua>

<p>dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</p>	<p>increase the "Languages of Schooling & Multilingual and Intercultural Curriculum" research-action activity in the first, second, and third grade classes. The positive experience of the "Multilingual and Intercultural Curriculum" completed in the 2011-2012 school year at the Daniele Manin Comprehensive School of Rome motivated the recurrence of educational program as an activity to be carried out across the board in several classes, with the joint work of a team of teachers from different classes and different areas of expertise, with the involvement of the parents. The research-action will rely on the analysis of the social context in which the children are raised. The strongly intercultural and multilingual environment of the entire Manin School promotes the implementation of this research, requested by the Ministry of Education and USR-Lazio in view of a nationwide renewal of educational curricula. The collaboration of the class' parents, which will aim at promoting the inclusion of migrant pupils, will be necessary in order to gather data on the linguistic backgrounds of parents as well as general information for the realization of a linguistic autobiography for every child, to be enhanced through: - an education characterized by the respect of differences between pupils, appraised in their individuality and family background; - a policy of acceptance specified in the School's POF as an extremely valuable asset for the education and cultural development of the pupils.</p> <p>Nevertheless, with regard to teacher regular curricula/training in second-level university courses (masters) it is expected that specific educational objectives are reached, but not in the basic path. Moreover, once the title is achieved and the labor market has been entered, teachers do not have any specific obligations to continue with their education. Updates and continuous education are at the discretion of the individual teacher and the individual school.¹⁷²</p>	<p>Integration activities are at the total discretion of each individual school. A national monitoring and evaluation is thus not currently available.</p> <p>We can recall these pilot experiences:</p> <p>The result of an agreement signed in June of 2013 between the Ministry of Education, University and Research [MIUR] and the Department of Development and Economic Cohesion [DPS], OpenCohesion School [ASOC] is an innovative path of interdisciplinary teaching aimed at secondary schools of all types. The first cycle of experimentation that took place in the year 2013/2014 ended on May 7 in secondary schools located throughout the national territory (Palermo, Naples, Bari, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Trento). For the school year 2014/2015</p>
<p>Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?</p>	<p>Integration activities are at the total discretion of each individual school. A national monitoring and evaluation is thus not currently available.</p> <p>We can recall these pilot experiences:</p> <p>The result of an agreement signed in June of 2013 between the Ministry of Education, University and Research [MIUR] and the Department of Development and Economic Cohesion [DPS], OpenCohesion School [ASOC] is an innovative path of interdisciplinary teaching aimed at secondary schools of all types. The first cycle of experimentation that took place in the year 2013/2014 ended on May 7 in secondary schools located throughout the national territory (Palermo, Naples, Bari, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Trento). For the school year 2014/2015</p>	<p>Integration activities are at the total discretion of each individual school. A national monitoring and evaluation is thus not currently available.</p> <p>We can recall these pilot experiences:</p> <p>The result of an agreement signed in June of 2013 between the Ministry of Education, University and Research [MIUR] and the Department of Development and Economic Cohesion [DPS], OpenCohesion School [ASOC] is an innovative path of interdisciplinary teaching aimed at secondary schools of all types. The first cycle of experimentation that took place in the year 2013/2014 ended on May 7 in secondary schools located throughout the national territory (Palermo, Naples, Bari, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Trento). For the school year 2014/2015</p>

¹⁷² EU, Ministry of Interior, Lombardy Region, ISMA (2013), "Percorsi di cittadinanza - Materiali didattici proposti dai docenti dei CTP, della formazione professionale e dagli operatori del privato sociale", available at <http://www.vivereinitalia.eu/fei/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/ISMU-CittadinanzaDEFverifica.pdf>

		<p>the possibility of participation in the project will be extended to 70/100 schools.¹⁷³ The ASOC course¹⁷⁴ promotes principles of conscious citizenship, developing activities of civic monitoring of public funds through the use of information and communication technologies and through the use of data in the open format (open data) in order to help students learn and communicate in an innovative way how the cohesion policies, and therefore public investment, intervene in the places they live in.</p>
<p>The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):</p>		
	<p><i>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</i></p> <p>Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?</p> <p>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?</p> <p>Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?</p> <p>Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system</p>	<p>There are no national data on this issue, yet. Only in September of 2014 the National Observatory for the integration of foreign pupils and interculture has been established.</p> <p>The teaching of Citizenship and Constitution, provided for by the Law no. 169 of 30/10/2008 for all schools of any level and order, finds its full implementation in the CM. no. 86 of 27/10/2010, also in response to the results gathered from the monitoring of a national trial, which began in the school year 2009-2010 with the active participation of many schools nationwide. The intended purpose is the foundation "in young generations of a civic-social and citizenship culture which entwines its sight at the local and regional level with broader horizons at the national, European, and international levels, resulting in a conscious undertaking of the framework of values expressed in the Constitutional Charter, which inspires attitudes, behaviors, and daily practices". The education towards citizenship and the rights/duties of active citizenship thus provides for several thematic groups, which also include safety in the school community and in civil society, the ethics of individual and social responsibility, as stated in the MIUR-INAIL-MLPS Charter of Intents of 24/06/2010 (enclosed), and based on the provisions of the Law no. 123 of 2007 and the D.L. no. 81 of 2008. As implementation of the above, the Ministry of Education, University, and Research, in collaboration with ANSAS (Agenzia nazionale per lo sviluppo dell'autonomia scolastica – national agency for school autonomy development) undertakes actions designed to promote projects of organizational and educational innovation on the topic: "Citizenship, Constitution, and Safety". These projects, proposed by schools of any level and order in the national education system, exercising and promoting school autonomy, aim at making students gain awareness and responsibility towards the value of safety, intended in its multidimensional and interdisciplinary sense, in response to basic needs such as education, health, work, healthy environment, sustainable development, social cohesion. Hence "human safety": in</p>

¹⁷³ ASOC (2013), "Cos'è A Scuola di OpenCoesione?", available at <http://www.ascoladiopencoesione.it/cose-a-scuola-di-open-coesione/>

¹⁷⁴ ASOC (2015), "Asoc Homepage", available at www.ascoladiopencoesione.it

and in the school activities?	school, the workplace, and areas of social community and territorial cohesion, for the promotion of an active and responsible citizenry aimed at their own safety as well as that of others, complying with the Republican Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the Laws and rules of the context.
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?	
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?	
Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	
In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities Other...	

3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

<p>Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental</p>	<p>Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Italian authorities took steps to enhance the role of Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali (UNAR), in particular by formally extending its powers so that the relevant legislation clearly covers discrimination based not only on ethnic origin and race but also on colour, language, religion, nationality and national origin; by granting it the right to bring legal proceedings; and by ensuring that its full independence is secured both in law and in fact¹⁷⁵. <p>Autonomy of schools at local level increases the possibility to develop tailored actions at local level to promote migrants integration.</p> <p>An analysis of the Italian literature pertaining to the integration of migrants and their descendants outlines a double difficulty in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of legislation and policy measures. The first is found at the national level with the following problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The absence of a strong directorial entity able to outline a specific and targeted strategy; - Clear legislation and aimed at solving the main problems that characterize immigration in Italy, such as the issues of citizenship, residency permits and work integration, the main instruments which represent in this context the key to opening a whole series of rights and duties. <p>The second is at the regional/local level, which in this area of intervention shows a fragmented situation where the</p>
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¹⁷⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Italy/Italy_CBC_en.asp

	reports, as well as research and studies.	<p>lack of uniformity of tools and integration policies are the main characteristics. On the one hand there are regions that have matured and consolidated over time successful inclusive policies; on the other hand there are regions that only in recent years have been active in this regard. To complete the general picture, there is UNAR, the body responsible for guaranteeing the rights and the fight against discrimination that despite the good results achieved over the years does not yet enjoy special autonomy and this highlights the limits of its action, reflecting a lack of maturity in the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation.¹⁷⁶</p> <p>On February 24, 2015, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) published its conclusions on the implementation of some recommendations made in the report on Italy, published February 21, 2012 and selected for mid-term evaluation procedures.¹⁷⁷</p> <p>The progress that ECRI intends to verify concerns, among others, the recommendation made to the Italian authorities of formally extending its powers so that the relevant legislation clearly covers discrimination based not only on ethnic origin and race but also on colour, language, religion, nationality and national origin; by granting it the right to bring legal proceedings; and by ensuring that its full independence is secured both in law and in fact. ECRI wishes to stress in this regard that UNAR must also be provided with all the necessary human and financial resources, in the light of its workload. Moreover the focus is on taking all necessary steps to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is fully respected. It urges them to bring their pushback (respingimento) policy to an immediate and permanent end. In this connection, it emphasises the need to guarantee access to asylum procedures in full accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention, the European Convention on Human Rights and the relevant EU directives.</p>
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3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.	<p>Public funding for social care in Italy has been declining in a significant way with the government's provisions over the last two years, with a significant impact on expenditure items destined to immigrants and integration policies. The scarcity of resources is likely to be an obstacle to the concrete guarantee of citizenship rights for all and the promotion of social integration for foreigners.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="667 1653 1398 1895"> <thead> <tr> <th>State funds</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Migrants inclusion</td> <td>205,6</td> <td>161,9</td> <td>143,8</td> <td>33,5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social policy</td> <td>929,3</td> <td>583,9</td> <td>453,3</td> <td>218,1</td> <td>42,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family policy</td> <td>346,5</td> <td>186,6</td> <td>185,3</td> <td>52,2</td> <td>70,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other social policy (equal opportunity, child care,</td> <td>1045,3</td> <td>825,1</td> <td>707,7</td> <td>183,6</td> <td>21,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State funds	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Migrants inclusion	205,6	161,9	143,8	33,5	0	Social policy	929,3	583,9	453,3	218,1	42,9	Family policy	346,5	186,6	185,3	52,2	70,0	Other social policy (equal opportunity, child care,	1045,3	825,1	707,7	183,6	21,8
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¹⁷⁶ Barberis, Boccagni, (2014), "Blurred Rights, Local Practices: Social Work and Immigration in Italy", *The British Journal of Social Work*, Vol. 44, 1, pp. 70-87

¹⁷⁷ http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Italy/Italy_CBC_en.asp

social services ...)					
Total	2.526,7	1.757,4	1.490,1	487,4	134,7

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For inclusion policies, there are three different public sources of funding: local funds i.e. those in the Municipal and Regional budgets, national funds (decided at the central level) and European funds (awarded by the European Commission).

Local funds

According to the Istat census survey on services and social interventions, in 2010 only 2.6% of social spending supported by Italian Municipalities (in their budgets) has been used to promote action on behalf of immigrants and nomads, totaling 184 million Euros. It concerns various services: professional social work, cultural mediation, home care, economic contributions and residential structures.

(Istat, 2013, Gli interventi e i servizi sociali dei comuni singoli e associati – Anno 2010, Istat Roma, 31 maggio 2013).

Alongside the scarcity of funds there are marked differences between geographical areas as well, probably linked to the directors' political orientation, the different efficiency of public administrations, the possibilities of coordination between center and suburbs, and the different offers provided by the production contexts.

National funds

The National Fund for migration policies was active until 2009, which provided for an annual budget to be divided between the central government and the regions. For the year 2001 the resources available were a total of 56.4 million euros, while the last year of funding was in 2011 with resources of 33,5 million euros. In ten years, the Fund has financed interventions of various kinds, promoted by Local Authorities and managed mostly by Third-Sector Organizations: soup kitchens, hospitality, intercultural, development education, services offered by the permanent territorial councils, activities in the sports sector, initiatives for religious freedom and against forced prostitution or racial discrimination. The exclusion of the Fund from funding in 2011 highlights the lack of attention for social inclusion policies of foreign citizens with respect to the resources allocated for the containment of immigration: for CIEs alone 236 million euros were allocated in the year 2013, 220 million in 2014 and 178 million in 2015.

Among the responsibilities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy in the field of Immigration is the promotion of initiatives aimed at encouraging the process for the social integration of migrants, realizing them in collaboration with

¹⁷⁸ Accorinti M. (2013), "I fondi pubblici per l'integrazione degli immigrati", available at <http://www.neodemos.info/i-fondi-pubblici-per-lintegrazione-degli-immigrati/?print=pdf>

	<p>the regional and local authorities. In particular, in this field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -it coordinates policies for the social and work integration of foreign immigrants, and promotes initiatives aimed at preventing and combating discrimination, xenophobia and the phenomenon of racism; -it manages the financial resources for migration policies; -it overlooks the register of associations and entities that carry out activities in favor of immigrants (art. 42 of the Immigration Act - Leg. 25.07.1998 n. 286).¹⁷⁹ <p>EIF funds</p> <p>The budget for EIF, the European Fund for Integration, is 825 million euros for the period 2007-2013. To Italy has been allocated a budget of 95,508 million euros (indicative figure), with a national co-financing which amounts to 39,964 million euros, thus totalling € 135,472,000.¹⁸⁰</p> <p>The presentation stage for the 2012 EIF notices has ended: 886 project proposals were submitted. 886 project proposals were made with respect to seven territorial public notices relating to the 2012 Annual Programme of the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (EIF), for a total amount of allocated resources of 15.5 million euros. The projects presented are as follows according to the thematic areas that the fund covers: • 148 projects presented on Action 1: 'Language training and civic education' (budget of 1.5 million euros); • 96 projects presented on Action 2: 'Career guidance and employment support' (budget of 2.5 million euros); • 284 projects presented on Action 3: ' Youth projects ' (budget of 4 million euros); • 105 projects presented on Action 5: 'Intercultural Mediation' (budget of 2 million euros); • 170 projects presented on Action 6: 'Social mediation and promotion of intercultural dialogue' (budget of € 3 million euro); • 13 projects presented on the action 6: 'Social mediation and promotion of intercultural dialogue – Multi-year notice' of which: a. 10 presented for the year 2012 (Unit 1) b. 3 presented on the year 2013 (Unit 2) (overall budget amounting to €800,000, of which €500,000 allocated to Unit 1 (2012) and €300,000 to Unit 2 (2013) • 70 projects presented on Action 7: 'Capacity building' (budget of 2 million euros).¹⁸¹</p> <p>List of funded project¹⁸² is available at the following link: http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/site/tools/varie/Fondo_Europeo_per_lxIntegrazione_di_cittadini_di_Paesi_terzi.html.</p>
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¹⁷⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2007), “Fondo per l'inclusione sociale degli immigrati”, <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/Inclusione/Pages/default2.aspx>

¹⁸⁰ Progetti Sociali S.r.l. (?), “Fondo europeo per l’integrazione di cittadini di paesi terzi –Fei”, available at http://www.progettisociali.it/uploads/File/Scheda_FEI.pdf

¹⁸¹ EU, Ministry of Interior (2013), “Newsletter Fei n. 01/2013”, available at http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/FEI/Newsletter_FEI_1.pdf

¹⁸² Fondo Europeo per l'Integrazione di cittadini di Paesi terzi. Il servizio newsletter FEI http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/site/tools/varie/Fondo_Europeo_per_lxIntegrazione_di_cittadini_di_Paesi_terzi.html

	<p>In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by using the Annex 5</p>
<p>3.10.Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law</p>	
	<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p> <p>With respect to the issue of citizenship, which takes over most of the national debate, the XVII legislature Observatory, overlooks the bills presented on citizenship (data updated to February 9, 2015).¹⁸³ Below the most recent Acts of 2014:</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies Act n. 2794 Amendment to Article 17 of the February 5, 1992 Law no. 91, regarding the acquisition of nationality by individuals born in Italy to at least one Italian parent, who have lost it as a result of expatriation. Presented by: Hon. Fuchsia Fitzgerald Nissoli (PI-CD) Iter: Submission dated December 22, 2014 - To be assigned</p> <p><u>Texts and amendments</u> Chamber of Deputies Act n. 2495 Amendments to the February 5, 1992 Law n. 91, on the acquisition, granting and reacquisition of citizenship Presented by: Hon. Dorina Bianchi (NCD) Iter: Submission dated June 26, 2014 - Assigned to the the first Permanent Committee (Constitutional Affairs) seated July 28, 2014 (under consideration)</p> <p><u>Texts and amendments</u> Chamber of Deputies Act n. 2376 Amendments to the February 5, 1992 Law n. 91, on the acquisition of citizenship Presented by: Hon. Maurizio Bianconi (FI-PDL) Iter: Submission dated May 14, 2014 - Assigned to the first Permanent Committee (Constitutional Affairs) seated May 27, 2014 (under consideration)</p> <p><u>Texts and amendments</u> Chamber of Deputies Act n. 1750 Provisions for the introduction of a basic income for all citizens Presented by: Hon. Daniel Pesco (M5S) Iter: Submission dated October 29, 2013 - To be assigned¹⁸⁴</p> <p>A proposal for political and administrative participation and for the right to vote was presented: the XVII Legislature Chamber of Deputies' Bill of Popular Initiative. Rules for political and administrative participation, and for the right to vote without discrimination of citizenship and nationality. Presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the XVI Legislature on March 6, 2012 and kept on the agenda</p>

¹⁸³ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Osservatorio XVII legislatura", available at

<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IlPunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Osservatorio-XVII-legislatura.aspx>

¹⁸⁴ Chamber of Deputies (2012), "Proposta di Legge: Norme per la partecipazione politica e amministrativa e per il diritto di elettorato senza discriminazioni di cittadinanza e di nazionalità", available at

http://www.camera.it/leg17/995?sezione=documenti&tipoDoc=lavori_testo_pdl&idLegislatura=17&codice=17PDL0000100

		<p>in accordance with Article 107, paragraph 4, of the Regulations.</p> <p>Social integration policies supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy¹⁸⁵</p> <p>"Autonomy and integration for young foreign women"¹⁸⁶ An action of development and dissemination of innovative models of support for the autonomy of young migrants was promoted and carried out (January-September 2014), targeted to 380 unaccompanied foreign minors in transition towards adulthood, to applicants or holders of international or humanitarian protection, and to young migrant women aged no more than 24 (funded under EIF 2012 and by PON Objective 1 and 2, for a total amount of €1,248,000). The goal of the project is to promote innovative tools for the development of the autonomy of young foreign non-EU women through personalized routes and territorial networks of services.</p> <p>The courses consist of customized integrated packages of services designed, first of all, to incorporate the young migrants into the Italian training, work and social circuit, by promoting their active participation in educational activities and looking for a job; but also to enable them to obtain the necessary requirements for the conversion of their residency permit once they come of age, as provided for in Article 32 of the Immigration Law. In the personalized paths of use of the services the young migrants were accompanied by a tutor who had the task of taking charge of the person and finding integrated solutions for their specific needs. There are additional services, assisted by mediators, in four areas: legal and administrative assistance (necessary to obtain the documents for permanent residency in our country), coaching and psychological support (aimed at enhancing the skills and potential of the person, but also at facilitating access to health care facilities), support in the search and finding of a house, cultural and recreational activities.</p> <p>Integration of migrants through sports and the fight against discrimination¹⁸⁷.</p> <p>In light of the crucial role that sports play for integration, a program agreement was signed between the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and CONI.</p> <p>As part of this cooperation was the intention of preparing a Manifesto of Sports and Integration, an awareness campaign and a series of events dedicated to the issues of integration. The Manifesto, drafted by a joint committee composed by culture and sports personalities, was presented on May 11, 2014 as part of the "Sport and integration" day with actions on the playing fields of the</p>
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¹⁸⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014), "Politiche di integrazione sociale", available at <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/integrazione/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014), "Politiche di integrazione sociale", available at <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/integrazione/Pages/default.aspx#Attivit%c3%a0%20in%20corso>

¹⁸⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014), "Politiche di integrazione sociale", available at <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/integrazione/Pages/default.aspx#Attivit%c3%a0%20in%20corso>

	<p>major sports and within the Serie A football league. On May 28, 2014 there was the "Sport and Integration: the most beautiful victory" workshop to which prominent protagonists of the sporting political and social world participated, together with representatives of Italian and international federations, promotion boards, territorial committees, leagues and other sportmakers, representatives of non-profit organizations and sports testimonials. CONI has promoted an online contest on the key principles of the Manifesto that will be active until July 2014. The project will continue with the implementation of an awareness campaign in numerous local events for young people (EduCamp) and will end in September 2014.</p> <p>"Migrant Integration Portal - Living and working in Italy"¹⁸⁸ The Migrant Integration Portal, co-financed by the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (EIF), is made under the coordination of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, University and Research and with the support of Italia Lavoro SpA. The fundamental aim of the portal is to provide migrants with information on integration services: Italian Language, Home, Work, Health, Intercultural Mediation, Foreign minors and second generations. The portal is also the go-to point for national integration policies, favoring the connection of information between the government (central and local) and private entities and private social organizations working in the field. Among the main activities aimed at developing networks with both the institutions dealing in various capacities with migration, as well as with the industry, we highlight: the network established with the associations listed in the Register, with municipalities and their ANCI network, with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces and with the Unions (present with over 4,200 immigration centers available on the Portal) in order to increase the service area of the Portal; the signing of the Framework Agreement with the Reggio Emilia Municipality, leader of the Intercultural Cities European Programme; meetings, under the "Direct line with the second generation" initiative, with representatives of associations of young people from a migrant background; meetings at the regional level with migrant associations of the main foreign communities in Italy for their direct involvement in an empowerment perspective.¹⁸⁹</p> <p>The IN.CO.NT.RO (Migrant Communities Meetings Work Integration)¹⁹⁰ series of events has ended. <i>The initiative promoted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has involved 16 migrant communities.</i></p>
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¹⁸⁸Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014), "Politiche di integrazione sociale", available at

<http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/integrazione/Pages/default.aspx#Attivit%c3%a0%20in%20corso>

¹⁸⁹ For further information visit the Migrant Integration Portal at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Pagine/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Area Paesi di origine, Comunità migranti e Associazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Pagine/default.aspx>

		<p>On June 19, 2014 ended the IN.CO.NT.RO (Migrant Communities Meetings Work Integration) series of events has ended series of events, an initiative promoted by the Ministry of Labour and among the activities of the Migrant Integration Portal¹⁹¹ and dedicated to expanding the knowledge about the main migrant communities in Italy. In the framework of the priorities established in the European Agenda for the Integration of third-country nationals, particularly in reference to "integration through participation", the IN.CO.NT.RO initiative included two lines of action: the first aimed at promoting the active participation of migrants and their associations, the second aimed at qualifying the presence of such associations within the Migrant Integration Portal. The "Migrant Integration Portal project: living and working in Italy" is part of Action 4 "Information, communication and awareness" of the 2012 annual program of the European Fund for the integration of third Country nationals (EIF). For the first line of action, 16 meetings¹⁹² were held, each dedicated to a community (Albania, Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Egypt, the Philippines, India, Morocco, Moldova, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia Ukraine) and targeted both at a direct listening and sharing of experiences, needs and demands, as well as at the presentation of tools and knowledge resources available on the Portal. The meetings were held from February to May and involved the diplomatic-consular representations of the countries of origin, as well as Italian and international institutions and over 160 migrant associations active throughout the country. The final event¹⁹³, which was held last June 19 in Rome, involved all the migrant communities which participated in the initiative and focused on different themes (such as associations and representation¹⁹⁴, culture¹⁹⁵ and sports¹⁹⁶, second generations¹⁹⁷, foreign entrepreneurship in Italy), on which the representatives of the migrant associations and the Italian and international institutions confronted each other. The second line of action, closely tied to the first, provides for the publication on the Migrant Integration Portal of a</p>
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¹⁹¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Integrazione Migranti Homepage", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Pagine/default.aspx>

¹⁹² Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2014), "INCONTRO con le comunità", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/eventi/Pagine/default.aspx>

¹⁹³ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2014), "Concluso il ciclo di eventi INCONTRO (INcontri COMunità migranti iTegrazione lavoro)", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/incontro_finale.aspx

¹⁹⁴ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Area Paesi di origine, Comunità migranti e Associazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Pagine/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Area Cultura", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/area-cultura/Pagine/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Accordo di programma MLPS-CONI", available at www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Progetti-iniziative/Pagine/Accordo-di-programma-MLPS-CONI.aspx

¹⁹⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Seconde Generazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-g2/Pagine/default.aspx>

		<p>systematic and updated mapping¹⁹⁸ of migrant associations in Italy. This instrument will provide the users with information on the presence, type, composition and areas of activities of these associations, while responding to the lack of a shared definition of "migrant association". All materials and information about events IN.CO.NT.RO are available in the Migrant Associations¹⁹⁹ section of the Portal.</p> <p>"Unaccompanied foreign minors"²⁰⁰ In order to strengthen the integration of unaccompanied minors, with the aim of fostering a successful integration and permanence in Italy once they come of age, the Directorate General has enabled intervention measures aimed at establishing paths of social and work integration. The action involves unaccompanied children especially in transition towards adulthood and provides funding for a "personal dowry" aimed at creating a personalized plan of action for the appreciation and development of skills (qualification dowry), as well as for the promotion of labor integration paths (occupation dowry). The total amount of resources allocated to the project (from both the ESF as well as national funds) amounted to €5,498,000.00, with which in 1126 individual talents were funded in total.</p> <p>"Start it up – Immigrant Entrepreneurship" Project In 2012 the Start it up - Immigrant entrepreneurship project was realized with the aim of facilitating the way of "doing business" for migrants from countries outside the European Union. The project was substantiated in providing services of administrative simplification and accompaniment and the promotion of the culture of entrepreneurship.²⁰¹</p> <p>"Co.In. – Communicating Integration" Project The Co.In project was financed by the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals in line with the "Raising awareness, information and communication, year 2010" initiative. The project started from the awareness of the fundamental role played by the media in the representation of migration and the formation of public opinion, especially on issues of particular sensitivity such as immigration.²⁰²</p> <p>"MuS.A. – Music Sport Hospitality" Project</p>
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¹⁹⁸ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Mappatura Associazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Pagine/Mappatura-Assoiazioni.aspx>

¹⁹⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2015), "Area Paesi di origine, Comunità migranti e Associazioni", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/associazioni-migranti/Pagine/default.aspx>

²⁰⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014), "Politiche di integrazione sociale", available at <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaSociale/Immigrazione/integrazione/Pages/default.aspx#Attivit%c3%a0%20in%20corso>

²⁰¹ For further information visit <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IIpunto/Pagine/Start-it-up.aspx>

²⁰² For further information visit <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/IIpunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Progetto-Co-In-.aspx>

		<p>Mu.S.A. was a communication and awareness initiative on the issue of social integration of immigrants, built in 2011 and co-financed through the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals. The project aimed at promoting opportunities for aggregation and meeting between Italian citizens and immigrants of all ages and backgrounds, through the universal language of sport, music and culture.²⁰³</p> <p>"A.Mi.C.I – Access to Microcredit for Immigrant Citizens" Project</p> <p>The A.Mi.C.I – Access to Microcredit for Immigrant Citizens project was an initiative funded through the EIF fund (European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals) and developed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy - Directorate General of Immigration in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and the National Agency for Microcredit. The aim of A.Mi.C.I. was to promote the integration of third-country nationals by supporting their ability to self-employment through the use of the microcredit tool.</p>
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4. Social cohesion and community relations

4.1. Social cohesion policies

	<p>Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.</p>	<p>In Italy, the concept of social cohesion is represented by integration, and at national level there is no well-defined legal, political, and social framework targeted at migrants and their descendants. Programming in this field currently consists of the 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' launched in 2010 (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Directorate General for Immigration) and of the more recent Integration Agreement prepared along the lines of the 'European forms'. Through this Integration Agreement, Italy too, in cooperation with Regions, local authorities, and all the social actors concerned, actively commits to offering Italian language courses, and civic education and training to be held at the Immigration One-Stop Shops (<i>Sportelli Unici per l'Immigrazione</i>) of the Prefectures. Such documents do not make explicit reference to the 'social cohesion' issue; however, they refer to the Charter of citizenship and integration (2007).</p> <p>The template for the integration agreement to be concluded between the foreigner and the State, in addition to envisaging the foreigner's duties in Article 1, contains his/her declaration to adhere to the Charter of citizenship and integration referred to in the Decree of the Minister of the Interior of 23 April 2007 (<i>Decreto del Ministro dell'Interno 23 aprile 2007</i>); by this declaration the foreigner commits to respecting the principles of the Charter. The decision</p>
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²⁰³ For further information visit

<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/ILPunto/approfondimento/Pagine/Approfondimento%20-Mu-S-A-.aspx>

		<p>to draft the Charter of citizenship and integration was made in 2007 with the aim of summarising and clarifying the fundamental principles of our legal system that regulate community life of both citizens and immigrants, trying to focus on the main problems linked to the integration issue. The Charter, drafted pursuant to the principles of the Italian Constitution and of the most important European and international human rights charters, puts particular emphasis on the problems that multiculturalism poses to western societies.</p> <p>The Charter makes reference to social cohesion, though without providing an express definition thereof.²⁰⁴</p>
	<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>Specific measures to strengthen social cohesion are enforced at local level. The website 'Integrazione migranti. Vivere e lavorare in Italia' (Migrants' integration. Living and working in Italy) of the Ministries of Labour and Social Policies, and of Education, University, and Research hosts a selection of a range of specific measures to support integration, regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school (Practices to be shared for foreign minors' school integration²⁰⁵); - job and training (Practices to be shared for foreign citizens' socio-occupational integration²⁰⁶); - equal opportunities (Practices to be shared for women's socio-cultural integration²⁰⁷); - other practices (Practices to be shared for foreign citizens' language and social integration²⁰⁸).²⁰⁹ <p>A selection of such experiences is contained in Annex 7.</p>
		<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p> <p>The main indicators are collected and analysed by CNEL, and presented in the Ninth CNEL 2013 Report on the Indices of Migrant Integration in Italy. The report was prepared by the National Coordination Body for Social Integration Policies for Foreign Citizens (<i>Organismo Nazionale di Coordinamento per le politiche di integrazione sociale dei</i></p>

²⁰⁴ Ministry of Interior (2007), "Politiche dell'immigrazione e dell'asilo - La Carta dei valori della cittadinanza e dell'integrazione", available at http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/site/it/documentazione/documenti/politiche_immigrazione_asilo/Carta_dei_valori_della_cittadinanza_e_dell'integrazione.html

²⁰⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University and Research (2014), "Scuola", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/scuola/Pagine/default.aspx>

²⁰⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Lavoro e Formazione", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/Lavoro-Formazione/Pagine/default.aspx>

²⁰⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Pari Opportunità", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/pariopportunita/Pagine/default.aspx>

²⁰⁸ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Altre Esperienze", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/default.aspx>

²⁰⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Scuola", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/scuola/Pagine/default.aspx>

	<p><i>cittadini stranieri, O.N.C.)</i> of CNEL, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies. The report presents the annual data related to immigrants' level of social and occupational integration on a national and local basis, as well as the degree of attractiveness that Provinces, Regions, and large national areas have on the foreign population in Italy.²¹⁰</p> <p>Moreover, the Report on Social Cohesion 2013 (<i>Rapporto sulla coesione sociale 2013</i>) highlighted that the indicator of serious material deprivation confirms that people living in foreign families experience worse economic conditions than those living in families with no foreign members (17.1% vs 6.0%). The prevalence of serious material deprivation (19.7%) is registered in families with foreign members only. People experiencing most difficulties are Moroccans (32.2%), Tunisians (26.6%), and Indians (25.4%).</p> <p>Istat survey on 'Condizione e integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri' (Foreign citizens conditions and social integration) is a step forward in monitoring, even though data are not public.</p> <p>The synthetic indicator relating to the risk of poverty or social exclusion – which is obtained by merging three aspects: poverty-income, deprivation, and lack of employment in the family – reaches 51% in families with at least one foreign member, and 56.8% in families with foreign members only.²¹¹</p>
<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>Below are the references concerning some studies and research on this topic:</p> <p>Elliot, A. (2009), <i>Legal, social and intimate belonging: Moroccan and Albanian second generation migrants in Italy</i>, UCL-WPN, Working Paper No. 05/2009</p> <p>The paper explores how second-generation youths in Italy are creating and re-elaborating their life plans and sense of identity and belonging amidst the many pressures, influences, and legal/social barriers they encounter in their daily lives. Following recent anthropological theorisations of identity and belonging, the project aims to highlight the importance of acknowledging the many, interrelated and multilayered, factors which impinge on second generations' lives and identity formation, and argues how classical theories of integration – conceptualised as a straight line which runs from 'parents' culture' to 'host country's culture' – are theoretically inadequate. The paper integrates the existing literature on second-generation migrants with fieldwork conducted in northern Italy during the summer months of 2008 with young adults of Albanian and Moroccan origin, and discusses sense of belonging and identity formation with reference to legal and social exclusion and the intimate spheres of sexuality and male-female relationships, highlighting how Italy's specific political, legal, and social context</p>

²¹⁰ CNEL (2013), "IX Rapporto sugli indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia", available at http://www.cnel.it/29?shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti=3484

²¹¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2013), "Rapporto sulla Coesione Sociale Anno 2013 - I Volume", available at http://www.lavoro.gov.it/Notizie/Documents/Rapporto%20Coesione%202013%20%20Volume%20I_30dicembre%20ore%2013%20%28%29.pdf

		<p>needs to be seen as central to immigrants' children's identity formation and life trajectories.²¹²</p> <p>Vathi, Z. (2010), <i>Local identities, incorporation and identification of Albanian immigrants in Florence</i>, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, Working Paper No. 60</p> <p>In this paper, the concepts of city as context, locality, and incorporation are applied to the case of Albanian immigrants in Florence. To date, most research on the incorporation of immigrants and its relationship to space is based on the city or the interrelations between the nation-state and city as contexts where incorporation takes place. The findings of this study show that the relationship between locality and the incorporation of immigrants is multi-dimensional. Firstly, although findings support the role of the urban ethos in immigrants' incorporation, the city is not a homogeneous entity, and should not be equated with locality where immigrants' incorporation is concerned. The importance of locality within the city is highlighted by the role played by the qualities of space and aesthetics in immigrants' incorporation and identification. Also, more attention should be paid to intergenerational perceptions of space, as data presented in this publication show that different generations have different 'cognitive geographies' and varying perceptions of space and appreciations of cosmopolitanism, seen here in relation to locality. These aspects should be seen in relation to the historical, structural, and cultural particularities of the city as a key context of incorporation, without ignoring the national-level politics of immigration and integration.²¹³</p> <p>Clough Marinaro, I. and Walston, J. (2010), 'Italy's "Second Generations": The Sons and Daughters of Migrants', <i>Bulletin of Italian Politics</i>, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2010, pp. 5-19</p> <p>This article provides the context for the contributions to this symposium on Italy's 'second generations' and to the conference which engendered it. It introduces the themes faced in detail in the contributions themselves. Both conference and articles seek to provide academic analysis, and inform the debate among civil society organisations and policy-makers. It considers the empirical and theoretical problems which the term 'second-generation immigrants' creates in general and in Italy in particular. Despite the difficulties, the conclusion is that 'second-generation immigrants'</p>
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²¹² Elliot A, UCL (2009), "Legal, social and intimate belonging: Moroccan and Albanian second generation migrants in Italy", available at <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/anthropology/research/working-papers/052009.pdf>

²¹³ Vathi Z, University of Sussex (2010), "Local Identities, Identification and Incorporation of Albanian Immigrants in Florence", available at <https://www.sussex.ac.uk/webteam/gateway/file.php?name=mwp60.pdf&site=252>

		<p>(2G) is indeed a useful term with a solid meaning. The article then considers the difficulties in defining 'Italian identity' both today and in the past. Even when Italy was a country of emigration, the identity was unsure and much debated. Today's immigration and above all the 'second generations' have provoked a lively debate on 'Italianness'.²¹⁴</p>
	<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa'²¹⁵.</p>	<p>In 2009 in the Municipality of Varallo (Province of Vercelli), the municipal authorities, led by the Northern League (<i>Lega Nord</i>) party approved two orders prohibiting in all public places the use of burqas, burquinis (swimming suit that leaves the face uncovered), and the presence of 'vu' cumprà' (a term meaning 'African hawkers') and beggars. Four citizens, in cooperation with the Association for Legal Studies on Immigration (<i>Associazione Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione</i>, ASGI), filed a complaint with the Tribunal of Turin against the Municipality of Varallo. ASGI complains about the 'obstinacy with which one wants to convey dislike for poverty (we refer to the slogan "No begging here", as if a Municipality could govern through slogans rather than good governance actions) and, above all, dislike for Muslim people who may be led to believe by the big slogan "No burqa here" that a ban on the wearing of burqa, which does not exist in any other town in Italy, is in force in the Municipality of Varallo.²¹⁶</p>
	<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance?</p> <p>Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>The 'Plan for a safe integration. Identity and discussion' (2010) does not explicitly address combating racism, xenophobia, and intolerance. UNAR promoted a specific campaign against racism entitled 'Accendi la mente. Spegni i pregiudizi. 16-22 marzo 2015' (Turn your mind on. Switch prejudice off. 16-22 March 2015) which includes several actions in school, Municipalities, and associations.²¹⁷</p>

²¹⁴ Clough Marinaro I., Walston J., The American University of Rome (2010), "Italy's 'Second Generations': The Sons and Daughters of Migrants", available at http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_165443_en.pdf

²¹⁵ Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), S.A.S. v. France, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

²¹⁶ Stranieri In Italia S.r.l. (2014), "I leghisti di Varallo e la beffa dei cartelli contro burqa e "vu cumprà'", available at <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/attualita-i-leghisti-di-varallo-e-la-beffa-dei-cartelli-contro-burqa-e-vu-cumpra-18425.html>

²¹⁷ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, UNAR (2015), "Undicesima Settimana d'Azione contro il Razzismo", http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?page_id=1976

	<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>In Italy, the main body responsible for promoting and implementing prevention and monitoring actions to combat discrimination, is UNAR. Among the initiatives promoted by UNAR, we mention a specific campaign against racism entitled 'Accendi la mente. Spegni i pregiudizi. 16-22 marzo 2015', which includes several actions in school, Municipalities, and associations.²¹⁸</p> <p>However, Regions and local territories lie at the core of state and non-state responses through the implementation of positive measures, campaigns, and partnerships involving migrants and communities.</p> <p>Below is a selection of regional or local experiences:²¹⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Bergamo di Tutti. Per una città più pulita e più bella!' (Bergamo belongs to all. For a cleaner and more beautiful town!)²²⁰; - 'Progetto AMAR: la mediazione socio-abitativa come strumento per l'accesso alla casa a Roma' (The AMAR project: socio-housing mediation as a tool to access housing in Rome)²²¹; - 'A Torino un progetto per ridurre le barriere linguistiche nelle relazioni con l'amministrazione fiscale' (In Turin a project to reduce language barriers in relationships with tax authorities)²²²; - The Region of Emilia-Romagna manages a network of over 140 info points for foreigners, operated by local authorities (on their own or through subcontractors) in different Provinces²²³.
<h2>4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance</h2>		
	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing</p>	<p>Research has not yet brought to light information on this feature. Further investigation is underway and possible results will be included in the next revision of the report.</p> <p>The newspapers reported that:</p>

²¹⁸ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, UNAR (2015), "Undicesima Settimana d'Azione contro il Razzismo", http://www.unar.it/unar/portal/?page_id=1976

²¹⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Altre esperienze", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/default.aspx>

²²⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Bergamo di tutti. Per una città più pulita e più bella!", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/bergamo-di-tutti.aspx>

²²¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "AMAR: la mediazione socio-abitativa come strumento per l'accesso alla casa", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/Amar-.aspx>

²²² Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Per l'integrazione, senza barriere", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/Torino.aspx>

²²³ Emilia-Romagna Region (2013), "Sportelli informativi, mediazione e orientamento", available at <http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/temi/sportelli-informativi-mediazione-e-orientamento>

	<p>public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the swimming pool in Sesto San Giovanni, Milan, is specifically open for Muslim women for one hour on Monday morning²²⁴. • The swimming pool in Mestre, Venice, is open to only to women on Sunday morning from 9 to 10:30²²⁵
	<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	<p>Among the different local experiences, we outline the following one:²²⁶ a four-day event with music, cinema, comics, sport, and meetings to discuss the issue of second generations and new forms of citizenship (Milan, 25–28 March 2015). A new edition of the 'Festival RiGenerazioni', promoted by the Municipality of Milan, and organised based on a project of the Institute of International Economic Cooperation (<i>Istituto di Cooperazione economica internazionale</i>, Icei) and with the support of Fondazione Cariplo and Fondazione Giuliani, was held in Milan from 25 to 28 March. The Festival RiGenerazioni, now in its third edition, was created to give voice to 'new Italians' through a range of awareness-raising meetings, campaigns, and cultural and artistic events centred on youths, in particular young people of foreign origin, who were born and have grown up in Italy.</p> <p>Below is a list of selected experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Noi dell'Europa dell'Est' (We who come from eastern Europe): guidebook prepared by Roma Capitale with the aim of fostering social integration of migrant citizens from eastern Europe²²⁷; - 'Integrazione più facile a Prato con il video "di orientamento" della prefettura' (Integration is easier in Prato thanks to the information video of the Prefecture)²²⁸. <p>Further experiences may be selected at a later stage from among those available.²²⁹</p>

²²⁴ "La Repubblica" October 23, 2014, http://www.repubblica.it/solidarieta/diritti-umani/2014/10/23/news/sesto_san_giovanni-98825554/

²²⁵ "La Nuova di Venezia e Mestre" May 8, 2014 <http://nuovavenezia.gelocal.it/veneziana/cronaca/2014/05/08/news/piscina-aperta-ma-solo-alle-donne-cosi-partecipano-le-musulmane-1.9185476>

²²⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "RiGenerazioni – Il festival delle nuove generazioni", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Attualita/News/Pagine/Rigenerazioni_milano.aspx

²²⁷ Kuzyk T., Rome Municipality (2013), "Noi dell'Europa dell'Est: Albania, Bosnia ed Erzegovina, Croazia, Federazione Russa, Moldavia, Ucraina a Roma", available at http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Documents/Guida_dellest.pdf

²²⁸ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), "Integrazione più facile a Prato con il video "di orientamento" della prefettura", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/prefettura-prato-video-integrazione.aspx>

²²⁹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2015), "Il progetto di sperimentazione", available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/sites/sezionelocale/Pages/Il-progetto-di-sperimentazione.aspx>

	<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>Guidelines and rules concerning the language used by the media or journalists when writing about migrants and/or their descendants have been elaborated in the document entitled 'Guidelines for the implementation of the Rome Charter. Working tools for correct information on immigration and asylum issues' (<i>Linee guida per l'applicazione della Carta di Roma. Strumenti di lavoro per un'informazione corretta sui temi dell'immigrazione e dell'asilo</i>).²³⁰</p> <p>Information about the actual application of such rules, as well as challenges are discussed in the report on the Rome Charter (2014): the discussion on the role of migrants in the media shows that in most cases migrants have a key place in news. However, 'news about immigration is going adrift; it follows mainstream news, often without managing to provide readers, listeners, or TV viewers with an overall picture or the right contextualisation of current phenomena'.</p> <p>Despite the ongoing interest for some stories, and their continuous coverage have led to an increase in thematic news (from 27% in 2012 to 39% in 2013), the majority of news items (61%) are still related to specific short-lasting events: stories about migration, as already said, keep following the flow, pace, and modalities of mainstream news.</p> <p>In the same way, the trend of describing the migrant as 'passive', above all in those news items expressing a favourable stance towards the immigration issue, is confirmed: the migrant, asylum-seeker, or refugee is a passive victim of events, is passively subjected to forced migration, and is a passive recipient of services and initiatives. News items about legislation and governance, and those on migration flows hog the limelight, representing 53% (22% in 2012) and 34% (25% in 2012), respectively, of examined news items. Furthermore, analysing the contents of news items on legislation, we discover that 40% thereof concern the regulation of migration flows, while in the case of governance, 25% of news items are about the Identification and Expulsion Centre of Lampedusa. Therefore, movements of people are at the core of the two largest categories in a cross-cutting way. The abovementioned analysis is strongly influenced by the shipwreck occurred off the island of Lampedusa on 3 October 2013, and the development thereto related (the launch of the Mare Nostrum programme, the debate on Law No. 189 of 30 July 2002, Modifications to rules on immigration and asylum, the so-called 'Bossi-Fini Law' (<i>Legge 30</i></p>
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²³⁰ FNSI, UNHR, UNAR (2012), "Linee guida per l'applicazione della Carta di Roma. Strumenti di lavoro per un'informazione corretta sui temi dell'immigrazione e dell'asilo", available at https://www.unhcr.it/sites/53a161110b80eeaac7000002/assets/53a164ca0b80eeaac7000259/LineeGuida_CartaRoma.pdf

		<p>luglio 2002, n. 189, Modifica alla normativa in materia di immigrazione e di asilo), and the abolition of the crime of irregular immigration). Unfortunately, this was not the only event of this type, but was the only one that managed to catch the media's attention (no other similar events occurred in the past had managed to). Suffice it to say that in the month of the tragedy, out of the 252 editions of newspapers taken into account, as many as 181 (72%) had the shipwreck and the developments thereto related in the headlines. Or that what happened on 3 October 2013 entailed the prevalence of the dimension of sorrow and empathy in talk shows, to such an extent to mitigate the polarisation of the political debate which is normally extremely polarised in Italy. In-depth analysis, however, is still missing, both in newspapers and on TV: readers or listeners are only seldom given useful tools to understand the phenomenon; story-telling is still anchored to mainstream news.²³¹</p>
<h3>4.3. Mixed marriages</h3>		
	<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>In order to get married in Italy to a foreign citizen, it is not necessary to have a residence permit but simply a valid ID document (e.g. passport). The foreign citizen willing to get married in Italy with an Italian citizen, has to present the appropriate marriage authorisation (<i>nullaosta alle nozze</i>) to be issued by the Consulate or Embassy in Italy of his/her country of origin. This authorisation is a document attesting that there are no impediments to the marriage according to the laws of the country of origin. Once obtained the document, the foreign citizen has to go to the Legalisation Office of the Prefecture in order to have the Ambassador's or the Consul's signature certified. If s/he holds a valid residence permit, and resides in Italy, s/he has to request the certificate of unmarried status and the certificate of residence. Then, the foreign citizen, along with his/her future spouse, has to go to the Marriage Office of the Central Register Office (<i>Anagrafe centrale</i>) of the Municipality where s/he resides (if s/he does not have his/her place of residence in Italy, the Municipality will be that of the citizen having his/her place of residence in the country) in order to provide the following documents to be attached to the request for publication of the banns of marriage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - valid ID document of both future spouses; - birth certificate validated by the Embassy of the country of origin; - marriage authorisation released by the Consulate or Embassy;

²³¹ Carta di Roma (2014), "Notizie alla deriva – Secondo rapporto annuale Associazione Carta di Roma", available at http://www.cartadiroma.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/NOTIZIE-ALLA-DERIVA_Secondo-Rapporto-Annuale-Carta-di-Roma-EMBARGATO-FINO-ORE-12-DEL-19-DIC-2014.pdf

		<p>- stamp-impressed certificate of unmarried status and certificate of residence if the foreign citizen is residing in Italy.</p> <p>The Marriage Office will then publish the banns of marriage, i.e. it will display on the Notice Board (<i>Albo pretorio</i>) of the Town Hall a sheet of paper with the future spouses' names and the place where they will get married. After eight days (including at least two Sundays) from publication, the Marriage Office will issue a certificate attesting that the publication of the banns of marriage has been duly completed. This document must be delivered, within 180 days, to the Civil Registrar (<i>Ufficiale dello stato civile</i>) of the Municipality of residence in order to set the wedding date.²³²</p> <p>Refugees have to submit the following documents to the municipal Marriage Office:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a valid residence permit attesting the refugee status (or an expired residence permit along with a document attesting the submission of the renewal application); 2) marriage authorisation issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Unlike foreign citizens who are requested to provide the marriage authorisation as set out in Article 166 of the Italian Civil Code, people whose refugee status is recognised in Italy, in order to get married in our country, are not requested to submit such a document, which is issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin, and certifies that there are no impediments to marriage according to the laws of the country of origin. <p>This exception is based on both Article 12 and Article 25 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951, and entered into force on 22 April 1954. Article 12 states that 'the personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or, if he has no domicile, by the law of the country of his residence'. Alternatively, the political refugee has to apply for the marriage authorisation issued by the UNHCR Office in Italy. This document can be requested for free at the UNHCR premises located in Via Caroncini 19, 00197 Rome, by providing (personally or by post) the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) statement in lieu of a notarised document (<i>atto sostitutivo di notorietà</i>) with certification of signature and without stamps, issued by the Tribunal, the Municipality, or a notary, attesting the refugee's place and date of birth and the unmarried status; this document is to be drafted before two witnesses; 2) copy of the document attesting the recognition of the refugee status;
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²³² Presidency of the Council of Ministers (2014), "Contrarre matrimonio in Italia con un cittadino straniero", available at <http://www.lineamica.gov.it/risposte/contrarre-matrimonio-italia-un-cittadino-straniero>

		<p>3) copy of a valid residence permit (or an expired residence permit along with a document attesting the submission of the renewal application);</p> <p>4) copy of the future spouse's ID document.²³³</p>
	<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available – about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.</p>	<p>In 2013, 26,080 marriages were celebrated with at least one foreign spouse; they represent 13.4% of the total number of marriages. This share slightly decreased from the previous year. The incidence of marriages with at least one foreign spouse is higher in the areas where the settlement of foreign communities is more stable and rooted, i.e. in northern and centre Regions. In this area of the country, almost one marriage out of five has at least one foreign spouse, while in the south and on the islands, these marriages are 7.0% and 6.7%, respectively, of the total number of marriages. Mixed marriages (in which one of the spouses is Italian, and the other one is a foreigner) were over 18,000 in 2013, and represent the largest share of marriages with at least one foreign spouse (70%). In mixed couples, the most widespread type is the one with an Italian bridegroom and a foreign bride; this type of marriages represents 7.4% of the total average of marriages at national level (14,383 weddings celebrated in 2013) and about 10% in northern Regions. Italian women who have chosen a foreign spouse were 3,890 in 2013, 2.0% of the total number of brides. This is the type of marriages that experienced the most marked decrease in 2009–2010 pursuant to changes in the aforementioned laws. Italian men who in 2013 got married to a foreign citizen, have a Romanian wife in 19.2% of cases, an Ukrainian wife in 11.0% of cases, and a Brazilian wife in 6.2% of cases. All in all, one out of two foreign brides is a citizen of an eastern European country. Italian women who have got married to a foreign citizen, instead, have most often chosen men from Morocco (13.7%), Albania (9.2%), and Tunisia (6.3%). Altogether, as to this type of marriages, almost three out of ten foreign bridegrooms are citizens of an African country.²³⁴</p>

²³³ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, University, and Research (2014), “L’assistenza amministrativa”, available at <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/protezione-internazionale/Pagine/assistenza-amministrativa.aspx#3>

²³⁴ ISTAT (2014), “I Matrimoni in Italia - Anno 2013”, available at <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/138266>

Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

National / regional level (specify region)	Year of the first edition and Year of latest update (e.g. First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)	Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details (URL – links)	Target groups identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries (e.g. on the basis of their residence status)	Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights [provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)]	Targeting general population? Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed	Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants
National.	First edition 2012 – Integration Agreement.	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. http://www.lavoro.gov.it/Notizie/2012/Pages/20120312_Accordo_integrazione.aspx http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/assets/files/22/0185_Accordo_di_Integrazione_Inglese.pdf http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaComunicazione/Eventi/Documenti/Accordo_Integrazione_2.pdf	Recipients: foreigners who enter the Italian territory for the first time. Age: from 16 years. Minors: between 16 and 18 years of age, the agreement is also signed by the parents or by the parties holding parental authority. For unaccompanied minors held in trust or subject to a protection agreement the agreement is replaced by the completion of the project of social and civic integration.	On March 10, 2012 the Regulation, issued with the Decree by the President of the Republic n. 179 of September 14, 2011, came into force regulating the integration agreement; the new instrument, based on a credit principle, was established with the objective of allowing foreign nationals who want to stay in our country - and in particular those who enter Italy for the first time and who apply for a residency permit of no less than one year - to start a real process of integration through the knowledge of the Italian language and of fundamental civic principles. Duration of the agreement: two years. Recipients: foreigners who enter the Italian territory for the first time. Age: from 16 years. Minors: between 16 and 18 years of age, the agreement is	No. Exclusions: application for a residency permit of less than one year; illnesses or disabilities which severely limit self-sufficiency or cause serious difficulties for learning language and culture. For victims of trafficking, violence or serious exploitation , the agreement	

				also signed by the parents or by the parties holding parental authority. For unaccompanied minors held in trust or subject to a protection agreement the agreement is replaced by the completion of the project of social and civic integration.	is replaced by the completion of the social protection course.	
National.	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy – Plan for a safe integration: Identity and discussion	http://www.lavoro.gov.it/Notizie/2010/Pages/20100611_Piano_integrazione_sicurezza_integro.aspx http://www.lavoro.gov.it/AreaComunicazione/Eventi/Documents/pianointegrazione_web.pdf http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/news/piano1marzo2011.pdf	Recipients: migrants.	The document is structured following the 5-axis breakdown of the Plan for a safe integration: Identity and discussion. I. Education and Learning II. Work III. Accommodation and territorial government IV. Access to basic services V. Minors and second generations	Yes.	
Local.	Emilia Romagna For an intercultural community Three-year 2014-2016 program for the social integration of foreign citizens	http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/temi/norme/per-una-comunita-interculturale-programma-triennale-per-integrazione-sociale-dei-cittadini-stranieri-	Recipients: migrants in Emilia Romagna, despite their residence status	The strategic axes of the three-year program: inclusion, equity and rights, citizenship, anti-discrimination. Three main actions: 1 Promotion and coordination at the local level of learning and literacy initiatives of the Italian language 2 Intercultural mediation and training 3 Information and widespread knowledge of the rights and	Yes The document defines: it is the entirety of the regional community which ought to assume a widespread	

		2014-2014-art-3-comma-2-della-lr-5-2004 http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri		duties related to the status of third-country national	and responsible intercultural awareness (p.9)	
Local.	First edition Immigration Program 2014.	Friuli Venezia Giulia http://www.fvgsolidale.regione.fvg.it/dettaglio.asp?Sezione=02&Scheda=86 http://www.fvgsolidale.regione.fvg.it/infocms/repositPubbli/table3/86/allegati/Allegato%201%20alla%20Delibera%20948-2014.pdf	Recipients: Foreigners regularly residing in the Friuli Venezia Giulia regional territory.	Interventions by the Regional Administration in the field of immigration can be divided into six areas of activity: 1 Education and training. 2 Housing 3 Social and health assistance 4 Information 5 Social protection 6 Surveys, studies and experiments	No,	
Local.	First edition 2012-2015 Integrated plan for immigration policy.	Tuscany http://www2.immigrazione.regione.toscana.it/ http://www.regione.toscana.it/documents/10180/71336/Piano%20Immigrazione/523ed7e1-0722-459d-bdba-6735349227e7	Recipients: migrants in Tuscany.	Specific objectives: - Processes of participation in local public life - Recognition and full exercise of rights - Dissemination of learning opportunities of the Italian language in order to promote active citizenship as a full and conscious involvement in the life of the community	Yes. It is based on Regional Law 29/2009 aiming at promote the strengthening of the Tuscan society as "Plural and cohesive	

					community " in a conception of integration processes based on a mutual rapproche ment between foreign communitie s and communitie s "native". (p.5)	
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Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N.	Indicator	Definition	Legal frame / policy target	Data source	Periodicity	Reference / Comments
1	Impact indicator	% of foreign residents over the total resident population	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2010) – source: Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
2	Density indicator	Average number of foreign residents per squared km	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2010) – source: Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
3	Internal migration receptivity indicator	Ratio of the number of foreigners who, during the year, have enrolled in local civil registries as local residents, coming from other Italian municipalities, and the number of those who, in the same year, were deleted as residents, in order to enroll in other Italian municipalities, multiplied by 100.	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2010) – source: Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
4	Stability indicator	% of minors in the foreign nationals population	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2009) – source: Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
5	Birth indicator	Average number of foreigners born in the year every 1.000 foreigners residing in the territory during that same year	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy	(semi-sum of the residents at the start	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf

			IX Report	and at the end of 2010) – source: Istat		Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf
6	Annual increase indicator	% of the difference between foreign nationals at the start and at the end of the year over the total national difference	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2010) – source: Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
7	Accessibility to housing market indicator	Average yearly cost of rent per person per squared m according to the area of residency (center and suburbs) for the foreign population of age	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2010) – sources: Istituto "Scenari Immobiliari" and Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
8	High school education indicator	% of high school (classical, scientific, linguistic, artistic and socio-psycho-pedagogical) students over the total number of foreign students enrolled in grade II secondary schools (net of those enrolled in technical, artistic, vocational training etc institutions.)	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	In the school year 2011/2012 – source: Ministry of Education	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
9	Permanent residence indicator	% of long-term residency permits (EC permits for long-residents - former residency cards - and permits for family members of EU resident citizens) over the total number of residency permits in effect	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) – source: Istat/Ministry of Interior	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
10	Naturalization indicator	Average number of naturalized citizens (citizenship acquisition	Indexes of migrant	(2010) –	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/s

		for legal and continuous residency of at least 10 years) per 1,000 foreign residents	integration in Italy IX Report	sources: Ministry of Interior and Istat		hadow ultimi aggiornamenti/file allegatos/000/003/484/IX Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf
11	Language competency indicator	% of Italian language tests for foreigners that were passed over the total number of those that were taken (and with registered results), aimed at obtaining the EC permit for long-residents (over 14-year-olds who have resided legally in Italy for at least 5 years), net - so - thereby net of the tests that were not passed or to which the candidates did not show up or were not admitted to	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) - source: Ministry of Interior	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf
12	Entrenchment indicator	% of residency permits granted for family reasons over the total number of residency permits of limited duration in effect (net of EC permits for long-residents - former residence cards - and those for family members of a EU resident)	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) - source: Istat/Ministry of Interior	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf
13	Labor market participation indicator	% of foreign-borns among workers who were employed during the year	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) - source: Inail	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf
14	Absorption capacity of the labor market indicator	Ratio between the number of foreign workers employed in the year and the number of those who terminated an employment relationship (because they were laid off, dismissed, or the contract	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011), multiplied by 100 - source: Inail	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX Rapporto CNEL indici di integrazione immigrati.pdf

		expired and was not renewed) during the same year				
15	Labor employment indicator	Ratio, within foreign-born workers, between the number of equivalent employees (which is the number of full-time jobs that would correspond to the total annual hours actually declared by the employees; that is net of the individuals who have actually had at least an occupation, full or partial) and the number of net employees during that same year	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011), multiplied by 100 – source: Inail	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
16	Robustness of employment indicator	Net of those who were recruited for the first time in the year, % of employees during the same year that have never encountered a termination of employment (for dismissal, resignation or non-renewal of contracts) over the total employment in that same year	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) – source: Inail	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
17	Continuity of residency permits for work indicator	% of residency permits granted for work in effect at the end of the previous year, that during the reference year have expired and were not renewed	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) – source: Ministry of Interior	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf
18	Independent work indicator	% of foreign business owners over the total number of foreign residents of age	Indexes of migrant integration in Italy IX Report	(2011) – sources: Unioncamere/Cna and Istat	<i>annually</i>	http://www.cnel.it/Cnel/view_groups/download?file_path=/shadow_ultimi_aggiornamenti/file_allegatos/000/003/484/IX_Rapporto_CNEL_indici_di_integrazione_immigrati.pdf

Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)

	European Integration Fund (EIF) - TOTAL	Own funds	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
2010	20.445.052,53**	9.495.052,53**								
2011	14.694.000**	6.149.000**								
2012	18.438.000**	7.715.000**								
2013	20.854.000**	8.726.000**								
2014	1.714.966,54**									

* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014

**forecast data

http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/00187_newsletter_FEI_n.01.pdf
(pag 7)

***http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/docs/award_decision_amif_2014_en.pdf

Not available distribution fund by thematic areas

Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection

	European Refugee Fund (ERF) - TOTAL	Own funds (national/regional)	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society (host society targeted)	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
2010	6.223.630,19									
2011	3.351.000,00 **									
2012	3.351.000,00 **									
2013	4.127.000,00 **									
2014	1.714.966,54 ***									

* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014

**forecast data http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/site/tools/varie/Fondo_europeo_per_i_rifugiati.html

*** http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/docs/award_decision_amif_2014_en.pdf

Not available distribution fund by national fund and thematic areas

Annex 7: Promising practices

Thematic area	Social Interaction.
Title (original language)	Bergamo di tutti. Per una città più pulita e più bella!
Title (EN)	Bergamo of all. For a cleaner and more beautiful city!
Organisation (original language)	Cesvi onlus, Associazione Socio-Culturale Casa dei Boliviani, Assessorato all'Ambiente, all'Energia e alle Opere del Verde del Comune in collaborazione con una capillare rete di enti e associazioni cittadine, italiane e straniere.
Organisation (EN)	Cesvi Onlus, House of Bolivians Socio-Cultural Association, Department of Environment, Energy, and Green Actions of the City in collaboration with a network of local Italian and foreign institutions and citizens' associations.
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Funding body	The event was made possible thanks to funding from the Community Foundation of Bergamo and UniCredit, with the technical collaboration of Aprica Spa and The Works of Green.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/bergamo-di-tutti.aspx http://www.bergamoditutti.it/
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	This was the second edition of the initiative. It was organized on May 18, 2014.
Type of initiative	Encouraging social interaction and contact between people of different backgrounds at the local level.
Main target group	Migrant residents, second generations and citizens of Bergamo.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	"Bergamo for all. For a cleaner and more beautiful city!" Is an initiative of active citizenship promoted for the second consecutive year by Cesvi Onlus, House of Bolivians Socio-Cultural Association, the Department of Environment, Energy and Green Actions of the City in collaboration with a network of local Italian and foreign institutions and citizens' associations. Bergamo for all - 2014 will involve at least 500 volunteers including Bergamo citizens, second generation migrants and foreigners residing in the city,. The direct involvement of migrant communities and the local population aims at reinforcing the concept of inclusive and participatory citizenship, where all the actors are bearers of rights and duties. Through active participation in the life of and care for the city, with concrete and visible actions, migrants and residents will have the opportunity to interact and work together for a common goal: the care of the city for all. Volunteers are involved in collecting garbage for separate recycling, improving the common green areas, and cleaning stained/drawn public walls.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Cleaning of the city.

Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice is measurable because cleaning is visible in the cities.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferrable to other settings and/or Member States because it is possible to find people everywhere who are available to clean up their city.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The collaboration with neighborhood committees helps to identify the needs and to plan targeted interventions that improve, even from an aesthetic point of view, the perception that they have of residents and passersby.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Thematic area	Social Inclusion of Refugees.
Title (original language)	Percorsi di integrazione.
Title (EN)	Integration pathways.
Organisation (original language)	Collaborazione fra Consorzio italiano per i rifugiati, Comune di Roma e Comune di Verona.
Organisation (EN)	Collaboration between the Italian Consortium for Refugees, the City of Rome and the City of Verona.
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Funding body	Ministry of Interior and the European Fund for Refugees in 2012.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/Protezione-internazionale/Pagine/Cir-Percorsi.aspx
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	It was organized between 2012 and 2014.
Type of initiative	Promoting the employment and housing autonomy of asylum and international protection holders.
Main target group	Migrants and their descendants.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	<p>Initiatives in Rome and Verona to promote the employment and housing autonomy of asylum and international protection holders (2012-2014). "Integration pathways" aims at promoting pathways of socio-economic as well as recreational integration. The areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training and support with job placement, for 30 participants - two offices to facilitate and mediate between homeowners and potential renters -Free time: recreational activities such as sports (enrollment in gyms or pools) for 25 people, and the possibility for children to participate in school workshops

Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Training and support with job placement, two immigration offices to facilitate and mediate on housing, recreational activities such as sports (enrollment in gyms or pools).
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice is measurable because it wants to be a bridge for the full autonomy of people who are applicants or beneficiaries of international protection
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferrable to other settings and/or Member States because it involves various areas of intervention concerning the home, health, vocational training and work, with a special attention to measures that are incidental to the process of cultural, sporting and social integration in every society.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The support and cooperation for institutional, social and work integration acts through the use of an approach based on coaching interventions that aim at stimulating users in order to bring out the worries, problems and successes encountered on the path of employment or the socio-relational and cultural heritage of the country that is hosting them.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Thematic area	Social inclusion.
Title (original language)	Per l'integrazione, senza barrier.
Title (EN)	For integration, without barriers.
Organisation (original language)	Ministero dell'Interno, Prefettura di Torino e Agenzia delle Entrate.
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Interior, Turin Prefecture, Tax Agency.
Government / Civil society	
Funding body	European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/Torino.aspx
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	It was organized in March 2015.
Type of initiative	Reducing the language barriers in relation with the tax administration.
Main target group	Foreign users.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Prefecture of Turin has made available to the Tax Agency a core of cultural mediators to support the activities of information and assistance carried out for foreign nationals. The intervention aims at providing an added value compared to the mere translation of the forms. The aim is to help citizens of recent immigration to orient themselves within a regulatory and organizational environment which is significantly different with respect to their countries of

	origin. The project arose from the need to fulfill the user's requirements.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Facilitating the integration of foreign users by reducing the language barriers in relation with the tax administration.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice is measurable because it is the result of the strengthening of positive experiences started in public services and accessible to foreign users.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferable because the measures of linguistic support may be started in the public offices of each territory/state.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The collaboration between public institutions and brokers improves communication with foreign users, thereby allowing them to be more aware of the tax obligations and opportunities offered by the regulations.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Thematic area	Integration.
Title (original language)	Sportelli informativi per stranieri.
Title (EN)	Information offices for foreigners.
Organisation (original language)	Regione Emilia Romagna e Enti Locali.
Organisation (EN)	Emilia Romagna Region and local institutions.
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Funding body	Regional funds.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/temi/sportelli-informativi-mediazione-e-orientamento
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	It was organized in 2004.
Type of initiative	Promoting the social integration of foreigners by removing communication barriers and making the services more welcoming to all.
Main target group	Foreigners.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Regional.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In Emilia-Romagna operates a network of over 140 information desks for foreigners activated (on their own or in agreement) by local authorities in the different provinces. The intent is to promote the social integration of foreigners by removing communication barriers and making the services more comfortable for everyone. The action of mediation is carried out by mediators, whose job is to guide services and facilitate dialogue between the immigrant and the native. The mediators are identified as instrumental to

	identifying and removing the obstacles to economic, social and cultural integration. The mediators guarantee foreign citizens equal access to housing, employment, education and vocational training, to the knowledge of the opportunity to start self-employment and businesses, to health care and welfare.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Identifying and removing the obstacles to economic, social and cultural integration, to ensure foreign citizens equal access.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources and a specific law.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice can be measured by the presence of more than 140 information offices activated in the territory.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferrable because the ombudsman can be defined by regulations. Emilia-Romagna is one of the few regions to have defined, in terms of legislation, the areas of intervention of intercultural mediators, as well as their characteristics and profiles.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The action of mediation in the regional offices is carried out by mediators. The mediators are identified as support tools for foreign nationals in order to ensure equal opportunities.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Thematic area	Sharing public space
Title (original language)	AMAR "Le regole di convivenza nei contesti condominiali".
Title (EN)	AMAR project "The rules of coexistence in the context of residential complexes".
Organisation (original language)	Gestito da Programma Integra, in partnership con il Dipartimento Politiche Sociali, Sussidiarietà e Salute di Roma Capitale, e le associazioni Oasi e Spirit Romanesco.
Organisation (EN)	Managed by the Integra Program, in partnership with the Department of Social Policy, Subsidiarity, and Health of Rome, and the Oasis and Spirit Romanesco associations
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Funding body	Funding by the European Commission and the Ministry of Interior within the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/intercultura-nei-condomini.aspx
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	It was organized in February 2014.
Type of initiative	Inter-culture in residential complexes: two new training courses of the AMAR project.
Main target group	Non-EU third country nationals.

Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Inter-culture in residential complexes: two new courses of the AMAR (Housing Mediation Agency of Rome) project. Rights and duties of people living in residential complexes, use of common areas and characteristics for an effective communication between people coming from different socio-cultural backgrounds. These are the main subjects tackled in the training courses destined to non-EU third country nationals. The two training courses titled 'The rules of coexistence in the context of residential complexes' are directed at migrants who want to know the rights and duties of a person who lives in a residential complex, the rules for use of common areas, and to deepen the techniques for an effective intercultural communication.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Training courses to learn the rights and duties of a person who lives in a residential complex.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice is measurable with the verification of a correct use of the common areas and of the residential complex's regulations.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferable because intercultural communication can generate effective relationships between different people and can improve communal life and the use of most common areas.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	Collaboration and the sharing of rules for use of common spaces help improving relations between the Managing, Councilors and the people who live in a residential complex.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Thematic area	Social Inclusion
Title (original language)	Mediazioni di quartiere: per favorire una cultura della convivenza
Title (EN)	Neighborhood mediation: to foster a culture of coexistence
Organisation (original language)	Ideato dall'Unione forense per la tutela dei diritti umani, in partenariato con l'azienda speciale Asset Camera e la fondazione Il Faro di Susanna Agnelli.
Organisation (EN)	Conceived by the Forensic Union for the protection of human rights, in partnership with the special enterprise Asset Camera and Susanna Agnelli's Il Faro foundation.
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	Funding from the Ministry of the Interior in the context of the EU IEF 2012 Funds – Action 6 – and thanks to the support of the Chambers of Deputies

Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/esperienze-territorio/altre-esperienze/Pagine/mediazione-di-quartiere.aspx
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	It was organized in 2013.
Type of initiative	Promoting intercultural dialogue through the instrument of mediation in the Municipality V territory of Rome.
Main targetgroup	The project is intended for residents of Rome's Municipality V and the associations in the area.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Neighborhood mediations is a pilot project with the aim of promoting the use of mediation as a technique to resolve conflicts generated by cultural, ethnic and religious contexts of coexistence between individuals and social groups. It promotes a culture of coexistence between citizens and foreign residents of Rome's Municipality V. The objectives are: to create a one-stop service aimed at providing territorial listening, through the activities of career guidance and legal advice; identifying issues that constitute barriers to social integration and are perceived as such by the majority of the population; improving conflict management by sensitizing the territory about mediation as a technique for alternative dispute resolution.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Local office
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable because it requires little monetary resources.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice is measurable through the creation of the local services proposed.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as to other settings and/or Member States?	The practice is transferrable as an element of reconciliation. With this practice, residents are not merely passive users of the interventions, but actual agents of change.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The collaboration between associations facilitates the removal of the obstacles to social integration and the use of mediation as a technique to resolve conflicts generated by cultural differences, thereby promoting a culture of coexistence between citizens and foreign residents.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No formal assessment is expected.

Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014*

Number of cases (report the 10 Largest nationality group that submitted a complaint by the end of 2014)	Grounds									Total
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	other	
Marocco	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Romania	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Nigeria	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Costa d'Avorio	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Senegal	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tunisia	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ucraina	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Serbia e Montenegro	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Brasile	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other nationalities	46	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	47
Italy	42	-	-	3	16	3	6	39	-	109
Not available	30	-	-	1	2	0	4	1	-	38
Total	207	-	-	6	19	3	10	40		285

* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

Statistical report UNAR 2014

Not available for nationality / grounds

Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals*

Systematic analysis of outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals is not available. Detailed information on the outcome of discrimination cases have been requested to UNAR: awaiting for the institution's response.

Competent Body (e.g. Equality Body, Administrative court etc.)	Outcome						
	Pending from previous years	Pending – submitted in 2014	Established discrimination	Shift of the burden of proof applied	Successful mediation – restoring rights/fairness – sanctions applied	Unsuccessful mediation	Not admissible (formal admissibility / withdrawal reasons)
UNAR	12	17	207	Not available	129	78	72

* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

Thematic area	Citizenship
Decision date	Regional Administrative Court of Lazio, ruling of March 27 to June 9, 2014 n. 6076
Reference details	http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-del-lazio-sentenza-del-9-giugno-2014/
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Denial of citizenship for marrying an Italian national art. 6 of the. 91/92 law requires that the refusal motivated by reasons of national security be assisted by "proven reasons".
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The applicant states in the application that he graduated in engineering and he attended University; he qualified as a PhD structural engineer; married an Italian citizen, employed by the Ministry of Justice; and was granted a permanent employment contract.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The contested measure is justified with reference to the danger and unreliability of the applicant for the security of the Republic.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	In this context, the appeal must be accepted due to the lack of reasoning defect, deduced in the appeal, while the additional complaints can be absorbed. The expenditure should be compensated, due to subsisting right reasons pending the nature of the dispute. The Regional Administrative Court of Lazio definitively ruled on the appeal, as in the proposed epigraph, accepting it and thereby canceling the contested measure.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	With the appeal in the epigraph, the applicant challenges the measure by which the Ministry of the Interior rejected his request for granting an Italian citizenship, presented as pursuant to art. 5 of the 92 law of 1991, for marriage to an Italian.

Thematic area	Long-term residency
Decision date	Regional Administrative Court of Lombardy, ruling of January 14, 2015 n. 128
Reference details	http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-per-la-lombardia-sentenza-del-14-gennaio-2015-n-128/
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The work of an administration that disposes the revocation of a long-term residency permit, refusing the update in relation to the absence of a regular relationship of employment and the consequent failure to possess a sufficient income for foreigners to stay in Italy is illegitimate.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The appeal was upheld and, consequently, the annulment of the contested measure has been ordered.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	With the contested measure, the central police office in Milan revoked the EC residency permit for long-term residents issued to the applicant on 7.2.2009, in consequence of the lack of income at the applicant's disposal, up to April 2010.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or	The Regional Administrative Court of Lombardy definitively ruled on the appeal, as in the proposed epigraph, accepting it

implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	and thereby canceling the measure challenged in the epigraph. Expenses to be compensated, except for the unified reimbursement in favor of the claimant.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	A long-term permit, according to internal and EU regulations, is issued for an indefinite period, and can be withdrawn only in the cases provided for therein, among which is not included for the state the non-possession of adequate incomes, and the consequent insufficient contribution to the social system.

Thematic area	Work
Decision date	Regional Administrative Court of Campania, ruling of April 16 to May 7, 2014 n. 2482
Reference details	http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-della-campania-sentenza-del-16-aprile-7-maggio-2014-n-2482/
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The present appeal relates to the decree of 6.6.2012 prot.n.150 notified on 11/11/2013 by which the Quaestor of Caserta rejected the request for the conversion of a residency permit from humanitarian to dependent employment grounds as presented by the applicant.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The contested measure is based on the fictitiousness of the employment at the foundation of the application, as the employer of the applicant would have been unknown to the address indicated as a workplace.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The applicant produced a contract of employment with the above, as well as the communication of a change in the place of work sent to the previous Administration, after the termination of the employment with the above (the current activity of the applicant as a farm laborer is widely documented).
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Court of Campania (Sixth Section) granted the appeal and annulled the contested measure. It condemned the Ministry of Interior to pay the costs of litigation in favor of the appellant which can be dismissed with €2,000.00 plus accessory legal fees, if due.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Court of Campania considered illegal the rejection of the application for the conversion of a residency permit from humanitarian to dependent employment grounds which was presented, and did not consider as adequate evidence the falsity of the employment contract acts deposited in the testimony of a neighbor of the foreign national's employers.

Thematic area	Renewal of the residency permit
Decision date	Regional Administrative Court of Friuli Venezia Giulia, ruling of April 23 to May 13, 2014 n. 206
Reference details	http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-del-friuli-venezia-giulia-sentenza-del-23-aprile-13-maggio-2014-n-206/
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Mrs. Elena Coada, a citizen of Moldova residing in Italy, contests the measure indicated in the epigraph with which the authorities refused to grant her the renewal of the residency permit for employment due to a lack of fulfillment of the requirement of a self-sufficiency income.

Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	To this end, she represents and documents, with a production that is filed in the records, the following circumstances: to have an ongoing relationship of permanent employment as a domestic worker, to live in a suitable accommodation with her sister, to have received two additional proposals for employment.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	There is no doubt that the possession by foreigners of sufficient means of subsistence in order to enable a dignified existence, is a fundamental condition for the issuance and renewal of residency permits. It is important that the sisters live together, thereby constituting a single registry family.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Court of Friuli Venezia Giulia (First Section), definitively ruled by granting the appeal. Expenses to be fully compensated, except for the unified compensation that the defending Administration will reimburse the claimant to the extent actually paid.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Court of Friuli Venezia Giulia clarifies that, in relation to the verification of the income in order to renew a permit for dependent employment, the regulation resulting from the combined provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, and Article 5, paragraph 5, Legislative Decree n. 286/1998 does not restrict the type of source of livelihood for the foreigner.

Thematic area	EC long-term residency permits
Decision date	Regional Administrative Court of Lazio, ruling of March 13 to May 27, 2014 n. 5660
Reference details	http://www.asgi.it/banca-dati/tribunale-amministrativo-regionale-del-lazio-sentenza-del-13-marzo-27-maggio-2014-n-5660/
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Issuance of a EC long-term residency permit (former residency card). The Regional Administrative Court of Lazio clarified that the occurred recognition by a competent medical board of a civil disability requiring continued assistance (Parkinson's disease) should in fact have led to a different assessment of the case.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	In addition, the Administration should suspended the proceedings in question, pending the conclusion of the separate proceedings for the recognition of civil invalidity and subsequent actual allocation of the disability check.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	In regard to the income requirement, the copy of the tax returns or CUD form issued by the employer for the previous year cannot be applied to the particular situation in which the income comes from invalidity checks.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The appeal must therefore be upheld and the Administration will have to review its position within a period of ninety days from the notification of this ruling. There is good cause to compensate the expenses.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)	The delay in the actual reception of the income does not depend on the person concerned who submitted the permit application when the proceedings for the recognition of civil invalidity was already pending, which then had a favorable outcome on 16.3.2012. The Administration should thus have suspended the proceedings in question, pending the conclusion

	of the separate proceedings for the recognition of civil invalidity.
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