



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-eighth session
Geneva, 20–31 January 2025

Italy

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

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

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. Several human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms invited Italy to become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.²

3. In 2022, the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises welcomed the ratification of the International Labour Organization Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).³

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Italy to ratify the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education.⁴

5. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) welcomed the ratification of the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.⁵

6. In 2021, Italy submitted its midterm report regarding the implementation of the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, held in 2019.⁶

7. Italy made annual financial contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) during the reporting period (2020–2024), including to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.⁷



III. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

8. In 2024, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy expedite the incorporation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into its national legislation.⁸

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

9. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned at the long delay in the adoption of the draft law for the establishment of a national human rights institution. It recommended that Italy expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).⁹

10. In 2023, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy step up its efforts to develop and adopt, in consultation with groups most exposed to racial discrimination, the new national plan against racism, xenophobia and intolerance, ensure the allocation of adequate resources for the implementation of the plan and establish a mechanism to assess and monitor its implementation.¹⁰

11. The same Committee noted the measures adopted to strengthen the budgetary autonomy of the National Office against Racial Discrimination and to improve the process for selecting its director. However, the Committee reiterated its concern regarding the Office's lack of independence and urged Italy to take the measures necessary to ensure the independence of the Office, in law and in practice, in order to enable it to effectively discharge its mandate as a national equality body, in particular its mandate to combat racial discrimination.¹¹

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2022, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about instances of hate speech inciting animosity on the basis of sexual orientation and towards migrant, religious and race-based communities.¹² The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern that the increasing use of racist speech had led to a proliferation of racist hate incidents and the increasing number of reports of racist hate crimes, including verbal and physical violence against ethnic minorities, sometimes resulting in death, in particular of persons belonging to Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities, people of African descent and non-nationals.¹³

13. The same Committee recommended that Italy develop and implement educational and media campaigns to educate the public about people of African descent, their history and their culture and the importance of building an inclusive society, while respecting the human rights and identity of all people of African descent.¹⁴

14. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Italy ensure that all refugees had access to effective anti-discrimination measures and safeguards, in particular in the areas of job inclusion and housing.¹⁵

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

15. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern the widespread use of racial profiling and facial recognition systems by law enforcement officials and the high number of cases of racist abuse and ill-treatment. The Committee recommended

that Italy include in its legislation a prohibition of racial profiling and ensure that the police and other law enforcement officials were provided with clear guidelines aimed at preventing racial profiling during police checks, identity checks and other police measures.¹⁶

16. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern about the inadequate conditions, including overcrowding, in places in which women were deprived of liberty and the lack of information on their access to justice.¹⁷

17. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy take effective measures to prevent the excessive use of force, ill-treatment and abuse of authority by the police against members of minority groups, including by ensuring that appropriate human rights training was provided to law enforcement officials.¹⁸

18. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about inadequate human rights impact assessments into arms export control mechanisms and the lack of transparency in the process of granting licences for arms exports.¹⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy apply all measures possible to prevent the negative impact of the misuse of exported arms and light weapons on women, including in conflict zones.²⁰ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Italy ensure that all arms transfers and exports complied with its obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty.²¹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy ensure that women in pretrial detention had adequate access to legal assistance and that the conditions of detention for women, including in migration detention centres, were in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).²²

20. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted the strengthening of the anti-corruption legal framework with the adoption of Act No. 3 of 2019 but remained concerned that corruption continued to be pervasive within Italy, including in the judiciary, and about the inadequate and underresourced institutions empowered to curb corruption. It reiterated its recommendation that Italy investigate all allegations of corruption, ensure effective implementation of anti-corruption legislation, allocate sufficient resources to anti-corruption institutions, implement a zero-tolerance policy against corruption and ensure the effective protection of victims of corruption, whistle-blowers and their lawyers.²³

4. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

21. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about repeated allegations of harassment, physical threats and verbal attacks by both State and non-State actors on human rights defenders and journalists advocating economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee recommended that Italy guarantee the effective protection of independent journalists, human rights defenders and other activists, including by expanding personal protection programmes.²⁴

22. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination stated that members of civil society organizations working on the protection of migrants were increasingly subjected to intimidation and harassment, including in some cases criminal investigations initiated against them for assisting migrants in distress. It urged Italy to repeal the provisions that restricted organizations and individuals from carrying out humanitarian work for and operations to rescue migrants and to ensure that human rights defenders and humanitarian workers could freely exercise their functions.²⁵

5. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan against Trafficking and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings (2022–2025) but remained concerned about the prevalence of trafficking in women and girls to Italy and the low prosecution and conviction rates in trafficking cases. It

recommended adopting comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons and prosecuting and adequately punishing traffickers and their accomplices, including when they were public officials.²⁶

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

24. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the measures adopted by Italy to support the participation of women in the labour market and facilitate the reconciling of work and family life. However, it noted with concern the persistent gender wage gap and its negative impact on women's pension benefits. The Committee recommended that Italy enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, regularly review wages and benefits in sectors in which women were overrepresented and further strengthen measures to close the gender pay gap.²⁷

25. In 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food recommended that Italy take the gender-sensitive legal and budgetary measures necessary to ensure that women in the agricultural sector, including migrant workers, fully enjoyed their human rights and had access to decent work standards.²⁸

26. The same Special Rapporteur indicated that, in the south of Italy, farmers still employed seasonal workers from Eastern Europe and Africa and workers living in Italy who were sometimes undocumented.²⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted the measures adopted to combat labour exploitation, including the adoption of the Italian national action plan to tackle labour exploitation, unlawful recruitment and forced labour in agriculture (2020–2022). It expressed concern that a significant number of migrants, in particular those in an irregular situation working in the agricultural sector, continued to be victims of abuse and exploitation at work.³⁰

27. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises expressed concern about the *caporalato* system – an illegal form of outsourcing the hiring and exploitation of workers through intermediaries – and that many workers recruited and controlled through that system earned far below the minimum legal wage and were forced to pay high costs.³¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy ensure the effective implementation of its legislation to combat undeclared work and labour exploitation in agriculture (known as the “law on *caporalato*”), strengthen the capacity of the Labour Inspectorate and ensure that all cases of labour exploitation of migrants were thoroughly investigated and those responsible punished.³²

28. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises reported that some migrant workers had not been provided with adequate safety equipment while using pesticides and chemicals, exposing them to harmful effects.³³

7. Right to an adequate standard of living

29. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with satisfaction the adoption of the national plan against poverty (2021–2023) and the implementation of the basic income policy.³⁴ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about the persistently high rates of poverty, especially in the light of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and about the high rate of child poverty, the disproportionately high level of absolute poverty among non-nationals and the regional disparities in the prevalence of poverty.³⁵

30. The same Committee urged Italy to take immediate action to address rising food costs and introduce or increase subsidies to food banks and other charitable organizations that provided food aid. It expressed concern about the ability of the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups to afford adequate housing being threatened by rising prices. It recommended that Italy increase housing subsidies for those unable to obtain affordable housing and that it ensure sustainable access to the basic facilities necessary for adequate housing.³⁶

31. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern that the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities continued to live in precarious conditions in segregated settlements, without access to basic social services, and that forced evictions of the same communities were still a persistent practice. It recommended that Italy adopt appropriate and effective measures to end segregation in housing and provide access to adequate housing.³⁷

8. Right to health

32. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern the persistence of regional disparities and inequalities in access to basic health services due to social and economic status, gender and geographical location.³⁸ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned about the lack of access to basic healthcare services, which was adversely affecting populations living in the southern regions.³⁹

33. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern the very limited number of health centres providing abortion services, the high rate of conscientious objection to performing abortions by medical practitioners, the requirement to undergo prolonged mandatory waiting periods of up to four weeks in practice and the lack of measures to prevent and address the defamation, victimization and harassment of women who chose to have an abortion.⁴⁰

34. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy continue its efforts to ensure that ethnic minorities and migrants had adequate access to healthcare services and that it take the measures necessary to ensure that women belonging to ethnic minorities had access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and information.⁴¹

35. The Special Rapporteur on the right to food indicated that large socioeconomic disparities existed regarding obesity.⁴² The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about the persistently high levels of child obesity, in particular in the southern regions. It reiterated its previous recommendation that Italy introduce higher taxes on junk foods and sweet beverages and recommended that Italy lower taxes on healthy food products, ensure mandatory physical exercise in the primary school system and increase earmarked funding for anti-obesity programmes for children in the southern regions.⁴³

9. Right to education

36. UNESCO indicated that the Constitution of Italy did not comprehensively guarantee the right to education as it was limited to only those who were capable and deserving, rather than guaranteeing the right to education to all. It encouraged Italy to consider fully enshrining the right to education to all in the Constitution.⁴⁴

37. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy enhance its efforts to ensure access to education for all children without discrimination, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities, such as Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities, as well as children of African descent and of migrants.⁴⁵

38. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about the school dropout rate, which remained among the highest in the European Union, especially in the southern regions and among foreign-born children.⁴⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Italy take adequate measures to address the school dropout rate, which was disproportionately high among migrant children.⁴⁷

39. The Special Rapporteur on the right to food recommended that Italy adopt a national framework law for school feeding programmes that included funding to combat disparities among municipalities and ensure that all students had access to school canteens.⁴⁸

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy further strengthen targeted measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities had access to inclusive education.⁴⁹

10. Cultural rights

41. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that the sociocultural diversity of Italy was not adequately reflected in the mainstream media, including State-controlled media, in a context of increasing domestic political focus on strengthening traditional cultural values at the expense of diversity and the culture of minorities. It recommended that Italy provide increased financial and administrative support for programmes aimed at preserving, promoting and developing the culture, language, religion and traditions of minorities, including through mainstream and State-owned media.⁵⁰

11. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

42. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises expressed concern about the lack of robust judicial and non-judicial mechanisms to seek effective remedy for business-related human rights abuses, resulting in businesses frequently acting with impunity. It indicated that, while some cases had reached successful resolution, many others remained before the courts, sometimes for years without a final determination.⁵¹

43. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about persistent regional disparities in access to social services. It recommended that Italy strengthen the financial and administrative capacity of local governments with a view to ensuring that people in Italy enjoyed their rights on an equal basis regardless of the region in which they lived, to increase the transfer of public funds from wealthier, northern regions to poorer, southern region and to make increased use of the possibilities of obtaining funding from the European Regional Development Fund.⁵²

44. The same Committee recommended that Italy increase the official development assistance to the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of its gross national income without delay.⁵³

45. The same Committee welcomed the legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to increase the protection of economic, social and cultural rights in Italy, including the second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2021–2026).⁵⁴

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

46. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women commended Italy on its efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework on gender equality and to eliminate discrimination against women, gender-based violence against women and domestic violence.⁵⁵ However, the Committee noted with concern the high prevalence of gender-based violence against women, the lack of a national operational plan based on regional cooperation and the underreporting of gender-based violence against women and girls due to victims' fear of stigmatization or reprisal, their economic dependence on abusive partners, legal illiteracy, linguistic barriers and a lack of trust in law enforcement authorities.⁵⁶

47. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises reported that female migrant workers were at heightened risk of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and that, oftentimes, the fear of speaking out against the abuse and losing their livelihoods prevented many victims from seeking help.⁵⁷

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy reinforce the implementation of the normative framework aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of violence against women and of the new National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women throughout the territory and ensure that adequate human, technical and financial resources were allocated for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.⁵⁸

49. The same Committee recommended amending the Criminal Code to specifically criminalize femicide and to incorporate a definition of rape based on the lack of the free and voluntary expression of consent.⁵⁹

50. The same Committee expressed concern that disadvantaged groups of women, including rural women, women with disabilities, migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee women, Roma, Sinti and Camminanti women and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women, were unaware of their rights under the Convention and the remedies available for claiming them. It encouraged Italy to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with civil society to enhance women's awareness of their rights under the Convention and the remedies available to them for claiming violations of such rights.⁶⁰

51. The same Committee recommended that Italy increase the use of temporary special measures, including quotas and parity systems, to achieve substantive equality of women and men in all areas covered by the Convention in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, including in Parliament and regional and municipal councils, education and employment, inclusive of managerial positions.⁶¹

2. Children

52. UNHCR noted that Act No. 176 of 2023 provided for unaccompanied children aged 16 and above to be hosted in a dedicated section of governmental and temporary reception facilities for adults in case of unavailability of places in temporary accommodation facilities for children, for up to 150 days. UNHCR expressed concern that, despite the explicit reference to a "dedicated section", experience had shown that effective and complete separation between adults and children accommodated in the same centre was hard to achieve, which might lead to situations in which children were exposed to risks of exploitation, violence and abuse.⁶²

53. UNHCR expressed concern about the inherent risk of overcrowding in temporary facilities for children, with a decrease in the level of services and reception conditions offered, and the deterioration of quality of care, with a possible impact on the children's security, development, health and psychosocial well-being. UNHCR recommended that Italy ensure that the best interests of the child were properly assessed in any decision, including those relating to the identification of the most suitable form of reception, and that children were segregated from adults, unless their best interests, upon a proper assessment, required otherwise, and ensure sufficient child-dedicated reception capacity for asylum-seeking children.⁶³

54. Despite the decision by the Court of Cassation forbidding the use of corporal punishment in the school system, UNESCO noted that it had yet to be reflected in the law. It urged Italy to proscribe legally corporal punishment in all education settings.⁶⁴

3. Older persons

55. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that an increase in the number and severity of heatwaves had disproportionately affected the health of older persons. It recommended that Italy take measures in the form of concrete, detailed and locally oriented contingency planning for heatwaves, including action plans for homes for older persons, water rationing, the expansion of drip irrigation techniques, dike-building and storm-proofing of public and private buildings.⁶⁵

4. Persons with disabilities

56. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that social protection programmes did not meet the requirements of persons with disabilities. It recommended that Italy ensure that such programmes met the requirements of the diverse range of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, as required by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁶⁶

57. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy recognize the legal capacity of women and girls with psychosocial disabilities and

remove the barriers that they faced in access to justice, such as a lack of information in accessible formats on their human rights and the remedies available for claiming them.⁶⁷

5. Indigenous Peoples and minorities

58. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned about the persistent and widespread structural discrimination against Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities, who continued to face social exclusion and marginalization. The Committee was particularly concerned about their limited opportunities to participate in the development, implementation and evaluation of the measures adopted to address their situation, including the National Roma and Sinti Equality, Inclusion and Participation Strategy (2021–2030). The Committee recommended that Italy ensure the effective implementation of that Strategy, including by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources, with the participation of the communities concerned.⁶⁸

6. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern the prevalence of hate speech against lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women and girls and women and girls with disabilities, including in the digital space. It recommended that Italy take resolute measures to counter such hate speech and promote the use of gender-sensitive language in the media, including by holding social media platforms accountable for user-generated content.⁶⁹

60. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises commended the work of the National Office against Racial Discrimination aimed at combating discrimination and promoting the inclusion of LGBTI+ persons in the workplace. However, during its visit, the Working Group learned that women and LGBTI+ people in Italy continued to experience workplace discrimination and gender-based violence.⁷⁰

7. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

61. UNHCR noted that, in 2023, 157,651 refugees and migrants had arrived in Italy by sea, a 50 per cent increase compared with 2022 (105,131 arrivals), confirming an increasing trend in sea arrivals in recent years. As at 31 May 2024, about 21,400 refugees and migrants had reached Italy by sea. As a result of the increase in new asylum applications, the national asylum system had been under significant pressure, with 136,000 applications in 2023, the highest number of asylum applications ever lodged in Italy. At the end of the year there was a pending caseload of about 147,000 applications.⁷¹

62. UNHCR indicated that Act No. 50 of 2023 had modified the reception system by reintroducing a clear distinction between the reception of asylum-seekers in governmental and temporary facilities and that of beneficiaries of international protection and unaccompanied children within the reception and integration system. However, it noted that few places were available in that system and that those requiring more specialized care were often left without appropriate accommodation.⁷²

63. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern the deplorable living conditions in reception centres for migrants, the further reduction of the availability of psychological and legal services and counselling and the extensive use of detention, for long periods, of migrants and asylum-seekers in retention centres and the practice in the hotspots of not allowing migrants to leave the facilities, without a clear legal basis, which may amount to de facto detention and to a disproportionate restriction of the right to personal liberty.⁷³

64. The same Committee and UNHCR recommended that Italy ensure that immigration detention was applied only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time, after an assessment, on a case-by-case basis, of its legality, necessity and proportionality.⁷⁴ UNHCR recommended that Italy adopt a national reception plan to address the reception needs of asylum-seekers, including those of children and persons with specific needs.⁷⁵

65. UNHCR noted that the integration prospects for refugees remained a major gap in Italy owing to administrative obstacles and delays, in particular for obtaining identity documents and residence permits and accessing social assistance schemes. It recommended facilitating and ensuring the issuance and renewal of residence permits for beneficiaries of international protection within a reasonable and certain time frame and guaranteeing access to residence registration for all asylum-seekers and beneficiaries of international protection.⁷⁶

66. While recognizing the challenges faced by Italy in providing adequate protection to migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern the difficulties faced by migrants and asylum-seekers in accessing refugee and international protection determination procedures, exacerbated by abuse by police and border control officials, and the lack of adequate mechanisms to identify those with special needs. It recommended that Italy ensure that, in practice, migrants and asylum-seekers were effectively able to apply for international protection and referred to asylum authorities and refugee status determination procedures.⁷⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy strictly observe the principle of non-refoulement for all women and girls in need of international protection and ensure that no individual was expelled without an individual risk assessment.⁷⁸

67. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises noted that, in addition to being forced to live in inhumane conditions, migrant workers were hired on short-term contracts, worked excessively long hours, without weekly holidays, faced discrimination and had no prospect of integration into Italian society. During its visit to Agro Pontino in Latina Province, it had met migrant workers, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa and India, who had been victims of serious human rights abuses.⁷⁹

68. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted the measures adopted by Italy to combat labour exploitation. However, it remained concerned that a significant number of migrants, in particular those in an irregular situation working in the agricultural sector, continued to be victims of abuses and exploitation at work.⁸⁰ The Committee recommended that Italy ensure that all migrants had access to justice and effective remedies in cases of labour exploitation, without fear of arrest, detention or deportation, and that migrants in an irregular situation could engage in income-generating activities that provided them and their families with a decent living.⁸¹

69. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that unclear communication pertaining to various regularization campaigns had discouraged applications for regularization. It recommended ensuring certainty and clarity, in legal and communications terms, in regularization instruments and campaigns.⁸²

70. On 4 November 2020, the Human Rights Committee found that Italy was responsible for the death of 200 migrants in the Mediterranean Sea in 2013 and called for an independent and effective investigation.⁸³

8. Stateless persons

71. UNHCR reported, that according to official statistics, there were currently 675 recognized stateless persons in Italy and the estimated number of stateless persons (or persons at risk of statelessness) in the country was about 3,000, the majority of whom belonged to Roma communities. UNHCR noted that, despite the established statelessness determination procedures, challenges remained with the identification of stateless persons and that few of the stateless people living in Italy were recognized as such, leaving a significant number of unrecognized stateless persons with limited access to fundamental rights.⁸⁴

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Italy strengthen its statelessness determination procedures and facilitate access to Italian nationality for stateless persons and the children of non-formally recognized stateless persons.⁸⁵ UNHCR recommended promptly and effectively implementing safeguards against statelessness at birth, ensuring that every child born in Italy who would otherwise be stateless acquired Italian nationality at birth.⁸⁶

Notes

- 1 [A/HRC/43/4](#), [A/HRC/43/4/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/43/2](#).
- 2 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 40; [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 38; [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 69; and [A/HRC/43/44/Add.5](#), para. 6.
- 3 [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), para. 69.
- 4 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Italy, para. 20.
- 5 See <https://unece.org/circular-economy/press/unece-welcomes-ratification-protocol-pollutant-release-and-transfer>. See also ECE submission for the universal periodic review of Italy.
- 6 See <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/ItalyMidTermReview3.pdf>.
- 7 OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2020*, pp. 108, 120 and 141; *United Nations Human Rights Report 2021*, pp. 114, 130, 136, 522 and 532; *United Nations Human Rights Report 2022*, pp. 98, 115, 120, 468 and 479; and *United Nations Human Rights Report 2023*, pp. 78, 81, 82, 92, 97, 102, 348 and 400.
- 8 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 18.
- 9 *Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 22. See also [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), paras. 8 and 9; [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), paras. 7 and 8; and [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), para. 74.
- 10 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 11.
- 11 *Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 11.
- 12 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 27. See also [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 25 (b).
- 13 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 12.
- 14 *Ibid.*, para. 31.
- 15 UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Italy, p. 2.
- 16 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), paras. 34 and 35 (a).
- 17 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 51.
- 18 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 35 (g).
- 19 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 15. See also [A/HRC/56/42](#), para. 16.
- 20 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 18.
- 21 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 16.
- 22 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 52.
- 23 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), paras. 23 and 24.
- 24 *Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 10.
- 25 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), paras. 18 and 19.
- 26 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), paras. 29 (a) and 30 (a).
- 27 *Ibid.*, paras. 37 (b) and 38 (b). See also [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), para. 68; and [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 34.
- 28 [A/HRC/43/44/Add.5](#), para. 115 (d).
- 29 *Ibid.*, para. 43.
- 30 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 20. See also [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 39; [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 39; and [A/HRC/43/44/Add.5](#), para. 45.
- 31 [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), paras. 19 and 21.
- 32 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 21 (a) and (b).
- 33 [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), para. 25.
- 34 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 43.
- 35 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 43.
- 36 *Ibid.*, paras. 45, 46 and 48.
- 37 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), paras. 14 (b) and (c) and 15 (b). See also [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 46.
- 38 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 41.
- 39 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 53.
- 40 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 41 (c). See also [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 57.
- 41 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 27.
- 42 [A/HRC/43/44/Add.5](#), para. 91.
- 43 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), paras. 55 and 56.
- 44 UNESCO submission, pp. 2 and 6.
- 45 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 25. See also [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 35.
- 46 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), para. 61.
- 47 [CERD/C/ITA/CO/21](#), para. 25.
- 48 [A/HRC/43/44/Add.5](#), para. 115 (c).
- 49 [CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8](#), para. 48.
- 50 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), paras. 63 and 64.
- 51 [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), para. 72.
- 52 [E/C.12/ITA/CO/6](#), paras. 11 and 12.
- 53 *Ibid.*, para. 22.

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- ⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 4.
- ⁵⁵ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, paras. 4 (a), 5 and 13. See also UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ⁵⁶ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 27 (a) and (b).
- ⁵⁷ A/HRC/50/40/Add.2, para. 21.
- ⁵⁸ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 28 (a). See also UNHCR submission, pp. 4 and 5.
- ⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 28 (c) and (d).
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., paras. 11 and 12.
- ⁶¹ Ibid., para. 24.
- ⁶² UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- ⁶³ Ibid., pp. 3 and 4.
- ⁶⁴ UNESCO submission, pp. 2, 3 and 6.
- ⁶⁵ E/C.12/ITA/CO/6, paras. 51 and 52.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid., paras. 29 and 30.
- ⁶⁷ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 48.
- ⁶⁸ CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, paras. 14 (a) and 15 (a).
- ⁶⁹ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, paras. 25 (b) and 26 (b).
- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/50/40/Add.2, paras. 66 and 70.
- ⁷¹ UNHCR submission, p. 1.
- ⁷² Ibid.
- ⁷³ CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, para. 16 (c) and (e).
- ⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 17 (e); and UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- ⁷⁵ UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 2.
- ⁷⁷ CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, paras. 16 (a) and 17 (b).
- ⁷⁸ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 50 (b). See also CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, para. 17 (h).
- ⁷⁹ A/HRC/50/40/Add.2, paras. 24 and 25.
- ⁸⁰ CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, para. 20. See also CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 39.
- ⁸¹ CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, para. 21 (c) and (d).
- ⁸² E/C.12/ITA/CO/6, paras. 31 and 32.
- ⁸³ See CCPR/C/130/D/3042/2017.
- ⁸⁴ UNHCR submission, pp. 1 and 5.
- ⁸⁵ CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/8, para. 34. See also CERD/C/ITA/CO/21, paras. 22 and 23.
- ⁸⁶ UNHCR submission, p. 5.
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