NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

ITALY
Italy was *(is)* a country of emigration...

Italian emigrants in the World (2015)
Source: Migrantes Foundation
In the year 1990 the “Martelli law” was issued, attempting for the very first time to introduce a sort of programming of the flows (Law 39/1990).

Albanian immigrants in 1990-1991

“acceptance and clarification”

POLITICAL REFUGEES and ASYLUM SEEKERS
Law 39/1990 – Legge Martelli

A two-year residence permit (Visa) with renewal can be obtained for reasons related to work, study, medical care or family reunification.

after the expiration of the permit or those who exceed the allowed quota are considered "ILLEGAL MIGRANTS".

The purpose of this law was to regularize immigrant workers who risked to be exploited as irregular workers.
Law 40/1998 - Legge Turco-Napolitano

This law tries to further regulate incoming flows and to discourage illegal immigration by establishing, for the first time in Italy, temporary “residence centres” for immigrants subjected to expulsion.

This law therefore regulates the process of obtaining a residence permit and defines the directives for obtaining Italian citizenship and the clandestine becomes the recipient of a state expulsion order.

With this law, temporary and irregular immigrant detention centers (CPTs) have been set up. CPTs are structures where people are being accommodated waiting to be deported.
Consolidated Immigration Act - Dlgs 286/1998

This Act introduced important news within Italian rules and regulation on immigration and is made of 49 legislative provisions divided in 6 main parts.

**Part 1**
Scope of the Act
Rights and duties of the regularly resident foreigner
Migration Policies

**Part 2**
All provisions in this section govern entry and stay, legal entry into Italian territory, residence permit, visa

**Part 3**
Determination of the entrance flows.
Rules for full time and part-time employment, seasonal work, self-employment, special cases, Volunteering

**Part 4**
Protection of minors; family reunification
The residence permit for family reasons and the blocking of articles concerning minors

**Part 5**
Rules for essential rights: healthcare, education and training; housing and Social Assistance; social integration and discrimination.

**Part 6**
Final provisions
Law 189/2002 - Legge Bossi-Fini (1)

This law further **tightens the rules against aid and the involvement of illegal immigrants:**

- Expulsions and accompanying to border
- Stay permit linked to a legal work activity
- Punishment increase for humans traffickers
- Regularization of contracts for domestic workers, elderly, sick and disabled people assistants, workers under at least 1 year regular contract.
- Use of official Navy ships to prevent and combat the smuggling of illegal migrants traffic
Law 189/2002  - Legge Bossi-Fini (2)

Immigrants who are retrieved in “international waters”, or outside the area of Italy's jurisdiction, can be immediately re-sent to their country of origin.

**Forced detention becomes the official rule:** all irregular immigrants found without the official required documentation must be identified and kept in a CTP for no more than 60 days and then re-sent to their countries of origin.

They will be only allowed to return to Italy after ten years.
Law 189/2002 - Legge Bossi-Fini (3)

It was introduced a Protection system for asylum seekers and refugees → SPRAR

The SPRAR forms a network of “second reception” centres for applicants and International protection holders.

The main purpose of this system is not related to a first assistance to people arriving in Italy but is meant to grant a proper process of integration (social and economic) for people already holding a form of international protection (see refugees...).

Forced deportation in international waters contradicts Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948: "Every man is free to leave his land"; It is also against the Geneva Convention of 1951.

Security Set 94/2009: Illegal immigration becomes a crime. It is compulsory for all public officials report the presence of an illegal immigrant. Helping an illegal immigrant to enter to Italy or housing is now prosecuted as a crime.
SOME UPDATED DATA...

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrivi via mare</th>
<th>Morti o dispersi</th>
<th>Arrivi via mare in Maggio</th>
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Source: UNHCR – The UN Refugee Agency
### SOME UPDATED DATA...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
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<td>2015</td>
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<td>2016 (Giugno)</td>
<td>26.701</td>
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**SPRAR ACCOMODATION CAPACITY PER YEAR**

Piedmont Region → 8%

*Fonte: Atlante SPRAR*
SOME UPDATED DATA...

Arrival Modes

- 76.5%
  - DISEMBARKATION
- 24.6%
  - Altri:
- 11.3%
  - Frontiera terrestre
- 5.9%
  - Frontiera aeroportuale
- 3.2%
  - Rientri Dublino
- 2.6%
  - Frontiera portuale
- 1.5%
  - Nascita in Italia

FONTE: ATLANTE SPRAR

openmigration.org
From the beginning of 2017 to April 2017:

- 24,280 arrivals

Total number of migrant within Italian reception centres:

- 176,523

2,293 Unaccompanied Minors
The main objectives of this provision are:

1. to simplify irregular migrants expulsions procedures through the creation of a new network of centres/organization to this dedicated Permanent Repatriation Centers (Cprs) to hold irregular migrants waiting to be sent back to their country of origin.

2. To accelerate the management of asylum applications requests, a process that often lasts more than a year.

CRITICS:
The creation of new CPRs and new asylum seeker procedures are, according to critics, a sign that Minniti and the government have decided to treat immigration as a major security issue, which can be solved with a higher number Expulsions but without acting deeper into the causes that create the migratory phenomenon.