



مصر للتنمية والرفاه الاقتصادي
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights



Working Paper: Italy position on the Universal Periodic Review

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Introduction

Italy has reviewed its human rights record under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism four times since its establishment. The UPR is a process of the Human Rights Council created by General Assembly resolution 60/251.¹ The situation in Italy was reviewed in the fourth cycle during the first session held on January 20, 2025. The Italian delegation was led by Giorgio Silli, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The working group adopted the report concerning Italy during its session on January 24, 2025.

In the fourth review of the UPR mechanism, Italy received the highest number of recommendations compared to the three previous reviews. Although Italy accepted about 87% of the recommendations presented to it in the fourth review, it did not accept significant recommendations to ensure the rights of migrants and refugees, as well as those related to ratifying international agreements and treaties, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Additionally, Italy has not established a national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles regarding the status of national human rights institutions, despite governmental consultations pushing in this direction. The selective handling of some recommendations made to Italy and its stance on these recommendations prompted Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights to prepare a working paper focusing on analyzing the recommendations presented to Italy, categorizing them, and tracking the seriousness of the Italian government in implementing these recommendations based on credible evidence and data.

Therefore, Maat presents a working paper as part of the campaign "**Human Rights in Italy: Between Promises and Rights Wasted**," following the adoption of the outcomes of the UPR of Italy at the 59th session of the Human Rights Council. The paper focuses on the recommendations made to Italy regarding ten issues, five of which concern specific groups: migrants and refugees; women's rights; children's rights; human rights defenders in the humanitarian field; and minority rights. The other five issues are thematic in nature: combating racism and preventing discrimination; ratifying international agreements and treaties; establishing a national human rights institution; as well as

¹ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/a.res.60.251_en.pdf

prison conditions in Italy and, finally, healthcare. Maat selected these ten issues because they are areas where reliable information is available.

First: Statistical Analysis of Recommendations



Italy received 924 recommendations during the four reviews of the UPR mechanism, with the highest number of recommendations presented to the Italian government in the fourth review on January 20, 2025, where Italy received 340 recommendations. This indicates that the human rights situation in Italy still requires further recommendations for improvement and addressing gaps at both the governmental policy and legislative levels. The third cycle of Italy's review, held on November 4, 2019, was the second in terms of the number of recommendations presented to the Italian government, with 306 recommendations made, of which Italy accepted 292, noted about 12, and did not accept two, providing clarifications regarding them.² The table below presents the recommendations made to Italy in the four review cycles and Italy's position on these recommendations.

² Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-third session, Para 409, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/43/2>

Table 1: Italy's Position on UPR Recommendations

Review	Recommendations Submitted	Accepted Recommendations	Acknowledged Recommendations	Rejected Recommendations
4 th Review	340	295	45	---
3 rd Review	306	292	12	2
2 nd Review	186	177 ³	9	---
1 st Review	92	80 ⁴	---	12

It can be noted from the above table that the first cycle was the lowest in terms of the number of recommendations submitted to Italy, totaling 92, of which Italy accepted 80, including two partially accepted recommendations: Recommendation 21, which pertains to taking measures to eliminate discrimination against vulnerable groups in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), and Recommendation 75, related to migrants' access to basic social services including housing, health, education, and a clean environment. Although Italy accepted this part of the recommendation, it rejected the second part concerning compliance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.⁵ Italy also rejected 12 recommendations, some of which pertain to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This indicates that joining the convention has been a point of concern since Italy's first UPR, but Italy has not yet acceded to it.

³ Italy has accepted 176 full recommendations and one partial recommendation

⁴ Among the 8 recommendations accepted by Italy in the initial review, there are two recommendations that they partially accepted.

⁵ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*, <https://tinyurl.com/ff4mbr7c>

Second: Technical Classification of Recommendations

In the fourth review of the UPR mechanism, Italy accepted 295 out of 340 recommendations, the largest number of recommendations presented to Italy in its four reviews under the UPR mechanism. Although the acceptance rate by the Italian government for these recommendations is approximately 87% of the total recommendations submitted, Italy has not provided any indication of its intention to implement the recommendations since the fourth review in January 2025, up to the date of writing this paper. Italy has also stated that it cannot set a deadline for compliance even for the accepted recommendations in the near term.⁶ The table below classifies the recommendations submitted to Italy in the fourth review of the UPR mechanism by subject matter and the number of recommendations presented to the Italian government.

Table 2: Statistical and Technical Classification of Recommendations

Subject	No. of Recommendations
Combating Racism and Preventing Discrimination	48
Women's Rights	47
Rights of Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless Persons	46
Establishing a National Human Rights Institution	30
Human Trafficking and Forced Labor	27
Children's Rights, Including the Right to Education	23
LGBTQ+ Rights	17
International Agreements and Treaties	16
Persons with Disabilities	13

⁶ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Italy Addendum, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/59/4/Add.1>

Subject	No. of Recommendations
Human Rights Defenders and NGOs	11
Healthcare	11
Minority Rights	10
Press Freedom	8
Prison Conditions	6
Combating Climate Change	6
International Cooperation	5
Family Rights	4
Combating Corruption	2
Eradicating Poverty	2
Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Media	2
Arms Transfer	2
Conscientious Objection	2
Fair Trial	1
Abstaining from Coercive Measures	1

From the previous table, it is evident that recommendations related to combating racism and preventing discrimination are the most numerous directed at Italy, reflecting the significant need for the Italian government to implement these recommendations. Following that, recommendations regarding the enhancement of women's rights received considerable attention from member state delegations, totaling 47

recommendations. The issues of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons rank third in terms of the number of recommendations submitted to Italy in the fourth review, with 46 recommendations. Thus, the total number of recommendations concerning racism, women, and migrants amounts to 141, representing 41.5% of the total recommendations.

Third: Priority Issues in the Fourth Review

This subsection of the paper focuses on the recommendations presented to Italy regarding ten issues for which Maat has credible evidence and data that enable it to track the implementation of these recommendations. These issues include five that concern specific groups: migrants and refugees; women's rights; children's rights; human rights defenders in the humanitarian field; and minority rights. The other five issues are thematic: combating racism and preventing discrimination; ratifying international agreements and treaties; establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles; prison conditions in Italy; and healthcare.

Issues Concerning Specific Groups

1. Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless Persons

Italy received 46 recommendations concerning the rights of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons.⁷ While Italy accepted almost more than half of these recommendations, it rejected significant ones, including adopting and supporting the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, as well as implementing measures to prevent and reduce cases of statelessness and ensuring adequate protection of the rights of stateless individuals. Italy justifies its rejection of recommendations advocating for the enhancement of the legal framework for migrants and refugees by stating that the current framework guarantees the rights of both regular and irregular migrants. In rejecting the recommendation regarding ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers, Italy cites a unified position taken by the Council of the European Union against EU member states signing the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.⁸ This refusal coincides with serious violations and egregious practices faced by migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in Italy. These practices include the forced return of

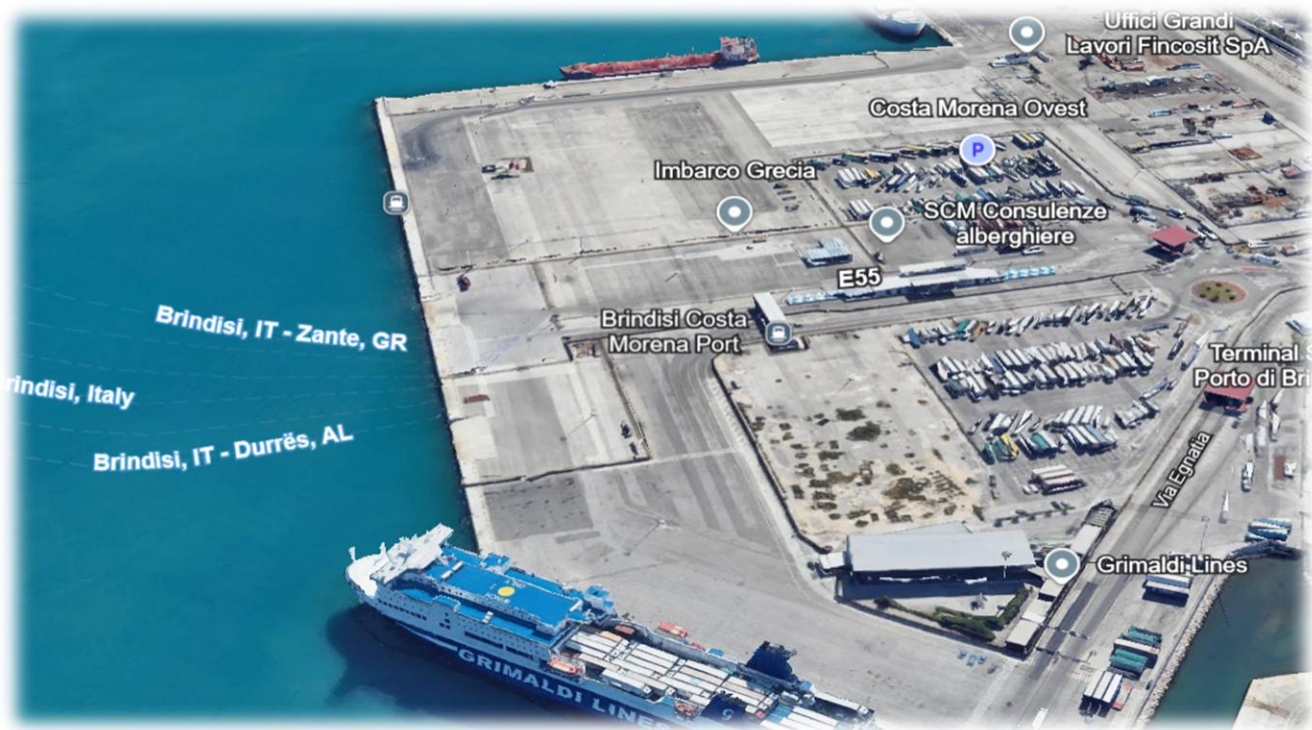
⁷ See Appendix No. (1) in this paper

⁸ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Italy Addendum, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/59/4/Add.1>

refugees whose asylum applications have been rejected to a third country, alongside the deplorable conditions in migrant detention centers.

On April 11, the Italian government transferred 40 refugees and asylum seekers to migrant detention centers operated by Italy in Albania. This marks the first instance where an EU country has sent individuals with rejected asylum applications to a country outside the EU that is neither their home country nor a transit country.

The forced return incident involved a military vessel carrying these refugees departing from the Italian port of Brindisi and arriving hours later at the Albanian port of Shëngjin, located about 65 kilometers northeast of the capital, Tirana. Refugees were seen being transported in buses and vans under heavy security to a center run by Italy in Shëngjin, where they would be processed before being transferred to a second center in the city of Gjirokastrë, also managed by Italian authorities. These practices clearly contradict Italy's obligations, as the principle of forced return conflicts with the 1951 Refugee Convention and Article 3 of the Convention Against Torture, to which Italy acceded on January 12, 1989.⁹



⁹ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Italy, <https://tinyurl.com/55dy5te9>

A photo taken from Google Maps of the Port of Brindisi

In this context, the conditions in migrant detention centers have continued to deteriorate, despite commitments from the Italian government. As a result, instances of mortality in these centers have risen, with six Tunisian migrants dying between January and May 2025, and no impartial investigations followed these deaths, which Maat believes will lead to impunity for the perpetrators.

Additionally, migrant children continue to struggle with access to education. Reports indicate that 30% of these children receive no education, and 47% do not begin learning Italian until two months after their arrival, hindering their integration and weakening their opportunities for education and employment. Migrant children face significant challenges in accessing health and educational services, with 27% having to wait more than five months to register for school.

2. Women's Rights

Italy responded to nearly 47 recommendations concerning the enhancement of women's rights¹⁰ and took some actions addressing parts of these recommendations. For example, on March 7, the government approved a bill to define femicide as a specific crime in the Italian Penal Code, which is expected to be ratified by Parliament before the end of 2025. Additionally, the National Strategic Plan to Combat Violence Against Women for the years 2025-2027 is being developed. However, Italy faces various challenges in promoting women's rights, including:

- According to Italian Social Security Institute (INPS), Italian women earn 20% less than men daily for equal work.¹¹
- The phenomenon of domestic violence persists in Italy. Reliable statistics indicate that 40 women were killed in Italy in the first half of the year, with 29 attempted murders of women during the same period.¹²
- Italy still refuses to amend its criminal law to adopt a definition of rape based on the absence of consent. It rejected two recommendations on this matter during

¹⁰ See Appendix No. 2 in this paper

¹¹ Women in Italy Earn 20% Less: The Gender Pay Gap Persists, <https://tinyurl.com/4y9ba7c2>

¹² The age of femicides, <https://www.nssgclub.com/en/lifestyle/41366/gender-biased-violence-in-italy-data>

the fourth review, justifying its refusal by stating that legislative changes are unnecessary to establish this definition.

3. Children's Rights, Including Right to Education

Italy received 23 recommendations¹³ concerning the enhancement of children's rights, including ensuring their right to education. While the Italian government has pledged to abolish corporal punishment in schools and has taken steps to ensure children's rights—such as providing parental control tools for online activities and age verification systems for accessing adult content—several challenges may impede the implementation of these recommendations:

- Maat notes that corporal punishment remains culturally and socially acceptable in Italy, and the legislation adopted by the state has not eliminated this practice in reality.¹⁴
- There is a gap in access to education and educational infrastructure between southern cities in Italy and other regions. For example, in the first year of lower secondary education, 17.4% of students in the south drop out before completing basic education, and 20.6% in the islands (such as Sardinia), compared to 14.6% in central Italy and 15.6% in northern Italy.
- The educational infrastructure also reflects this educational gap, with only 22.6% of schools in southern Italy having structural safety certification, compared to 68.8% in the north.¹⁵
- Despite Italy's acceptance of recommendations emphasizing the need to prioritize children's best interests in all decisions and actions, official data from June 2025 reveals a disturbing reality, showing a significant rise in violations against children, particularly in the context of violence and neglect within families. Among 374,310 children under the care of social services, Maat's analysis of official statistics shows that 113,892 experienced maltreatment, representing 30.4%—a considerably high rate compared to 19.3% in 2018. This means that 13 out of every 1,000 children today face forms of severe violence or neglect, compared to only 9 children five years ago, indicating a dangerous escalation in indicators related to child

¹³ See Appendix No. 3 in this paper

¹⁴ Corporal punishment of children in Italy, page 7, <https://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/country-reports/Italy.pdf>

¹⁵ See the link, <https://tinyurl.com/4kt587j8>

protection. Statistics suggest that about 87% of these violations occur within the home.

4. Minority Rights

Italy received 10 recommendations specifically concerning the rights of minorities.¹⁶ Despite the Italian government's efforts to present a supportive stance towards minority rights, Maat observes various challenges that minorities face in Italy. The European Committee of Social Rights of the Council of Europe concluded that the ongoing discrimination in housing policies against the Roma, a minority in Italy, amounts to a violation of the European Social Charter. The committee's findings indicated that Italy violated Article "E" of the Social Charter regarding the continued forced evictions of Roma and acknowledged the lack of equality in access to social housing for Roma community members.¹⁷

5. Human Rights Defenders and NGOs

The Italian government rejected recommendations related to lifting restrictions on the activities of NGOs and human rights defenders, particularly those involved in humanitarian work and migrant rescue operations. Under this policy, NGO members continue to face arbitrary practices, including being prosecuted.

In May 2025, seven members of the NGO Mediterranea's crew working on the ship "Mare Jonio" in Sicily were charged with "aiding illegal immigration" after rescuing 27 migrants in 2020. They claimed their actions were humanitarian. Their trial represents the first criminal prosecution of NGO rescuers under Italy's strict policies.¹⁸

Italy imposes administrative penalties, including fines and administrative suspensions, on NGOs conducting regular rescue operations at sea. The Italian government justifies this by claiming that any potential lack of coordination could lead to problems resulting in violations of the migrants' fundamental rights and endanger their lives at sea, as well as expose them to the dangers posed by human traffickers. The necessity for coordination

¹⁶ See Appendix No. 4 in this paper

¹⁷ ITALY FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER OVER ANTI-ROMA DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, <https://www.errc.org/news/italy-found-guilty-of-violating-european-social-charter-over-anti-roma-discrimination-in-housing>

¹⁸ Italy: The trial of migrant rescue crew with the ship continues, <https://tinyurl.com/3wz6cne6>

is summarized in the obligations for communication among actors involved in maritime rescue operations.

Thematic Issues

1. Combating Racism and Preventing Discrimination

Approximately 48 recommendations regarding combating racism and preventing discrimination¹⁹ were submitted to the Italian government, targeting minorities, Muslims, and people of African descent. Italy accepted the majority of these recommendations, including the establishment of an action plan to combat racism, hate speech, and to ensure access to healthcare, education, and adequate housing for minority members. However, preventing and combating racism, along with providing healthcare, education, and housing for minorities and vulnerable groups, such as people of African descent, still faces significant obstacles.

- People of African descent encounter racist rhetoric, often exacerbated by statements from officials. Some African workers have reported experiencing multiple hate speeches, including derogatory accusations, with references such as "animals" and "black whores."
- Statistics indicate that 7 out of 10 Italians believe that Africans are victims of racism and discrimination in Italy.²⁰ Furthermore, individuals of African descent face daily hate speech and discrimination from numerous Italian officials, with direct racist insults often hurled at them, including phrases like, "You old monkey; you're too dark."²¹
- There remains a slowdown in adopting the new phase of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Xenophobia in Italy, with only a limited number of minority representatives participating in discussions regarding this plan.

2. Ratification of International Agreements and Treaties

Italy's stance on recommendations regarding the ratification of international agreements and treaties has varied, as it seeks to avoid any additional commitments that might arise from ratifying these agreements. Italy continues to refuse to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons or to ratify the International Convention on the

¹⁹ See Appendix No. 6 in this paper

²⁰ Info Migrant, Survey reveals perceptions of racism towards Africans in Italy, March 24, 2024, <https://shorter.me/tWWV1>

²¹ Africa News, Racism in football: the sanction against Udinese reduced, Access date January 2024, <https://shorter.me/tjuK>

Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the International Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education.

- **Joining and Ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**

Italy rejected two recommendations related to joining and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and participating in meetings of the states parties. Italy justified its non-participation in the treaty by stating that, although it adopts the ultimate goal of creating a world free of nuclear weapons, it believes that there is no need for new treaties in this area. According to an official government position, Italy believes that some provisions of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons do not have the real and effective capacity to serve as a tool for irreversible and verifiable nuclear disarmament.²²

- **International Convention on Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**

Italy has continued to reject recommendations regarding the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. As previously mentioned, this stance is based on a position taken by the Council of the European Union, which calls for non-ratification of the convention.

²² Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*, Italy, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/43/4/Add.1>

Table 3: Recommendations Related to Convention on Rights of Migrant Workers

Recommendation	Country Providing Recommendation	Italy Stance
Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire • Libya • Sri Lanka 	X
Ratify as soon as possible the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh 	
Join the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador 	
Consider taking further measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees, including through ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria 	
Consider joining the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paraguay 	

• **Ratification of Global Convention on Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education**

Italy received three recommendations related to ratifying the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education. Although Italy has ratified the European regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, known as the "Lisbon Convention,"²³ it has yet to ratify the global convention adopted by

²³ Lisbon Recognition Convention, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/higher-education-and-research/lisbon-recognition-convention>

UNESCO. Reports indicate that ratifying the global convention requires additional legal and administrative amendments that may take more time.

3. Establishing National Human Rights Institution

Italy has received a significant number of recommendations for establishing a National Human Rights Institution that complies with the Paris Principles, reaching nearly 30 recommendations (see the figure below) in the fourth review.²⁴ The Paris Principles are guidelines concerning the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Although Italy often continuously accepts these recommendations, it still lacks a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles as of July 4, 2025.

Figure 1: Recommendations Related to Establishing a National Human Rights Institution



²⁴ See recommendations starting from recommendation No. 22, <https://docs.un.org/ar/a/hrc/59/4>

From the previous figure, it is noted that Italy received 47 recommendations in the third cycle of the UPR concerning the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution. Italy accepted all 47 recommendations and confirmed its commitment to establishing a National Human Rights Institution in the near future, which has not yet been realized even after accepting 30 additional recommendations in the fourth review.

In the years following the third and fourth reviews, Italy witnessed repeated parliamentary consultations regarding proposals and draft laws aimed at establishing an independent National Human Rights Institution. In October 2020, the legislative committee adopted the core text and final vision for the structure and mechanism of this institution by merging the proposed draft laws. This text stipulated the creation of an Italian National Committee called the "National Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Fight against Discrimination." The Italian government affirmed its support for the establishment of the committee, hoping to utilize it as a preventive body against legal violations, contributing to reduced spending on the justice system. Additionally, the establishment of this body is an implementation of Italy's commitment made in 1993 when it agreed to UN Resolution 48/134, which called for the creation of national bodies to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. However, the completion of the National Institution remains pending and its timeline is still unknown, with all efforts related to its establishment amounting to mere consultations and statements.²⁵

4. Conditions of Detention and Status of Detainees

Italy received around six recommendations concerning the reduction of overcrowding in Italian prisons and the improvement of detention conditions. Although Italy accepted these recommendations, the reality remains unchanged. Reports reviewed by Maat indicate that between 2021 and early 2025, there were 334 recorded suicide cases within Italian prisons, averaging 73.5 cases annually, with a low of 59 cases in 2021 and a high of 91 cases in 2024. These figures raise significant concerns regarding the implications of overcrowding, which reached a national average of 133%, exceeding 150% in sixty facilities where two or three inmates are placed in a space designated for one person only.

²⁵ See the following link, <https://2h.ae/uYqT>

Maat attributes this crisis to Italian criminal policies that favor incarceration and minimize alternatives, as well as the expansion of pretrial detention, aging facilities, and insufficient capacity.²⁶ Reports also document the presence of insects and rodents, poor ventilation, lack of heating in winter, and deteriorating sanitation, leading to widespread skin diseases such as scabies. Some inmates have been deprived of essential items like blankets and warm clothing, based on security directives that prohibit the introduction of materials under the pretext of safety, especially in Sicilian prisons. In January 2025, 55 inmates from "Agrigento Prison" sent a collective letter describing conditions as “beyond human capacity,” exacerbating their feelings of isolation and hunger, and threatening their dignity and humanity.²⁷

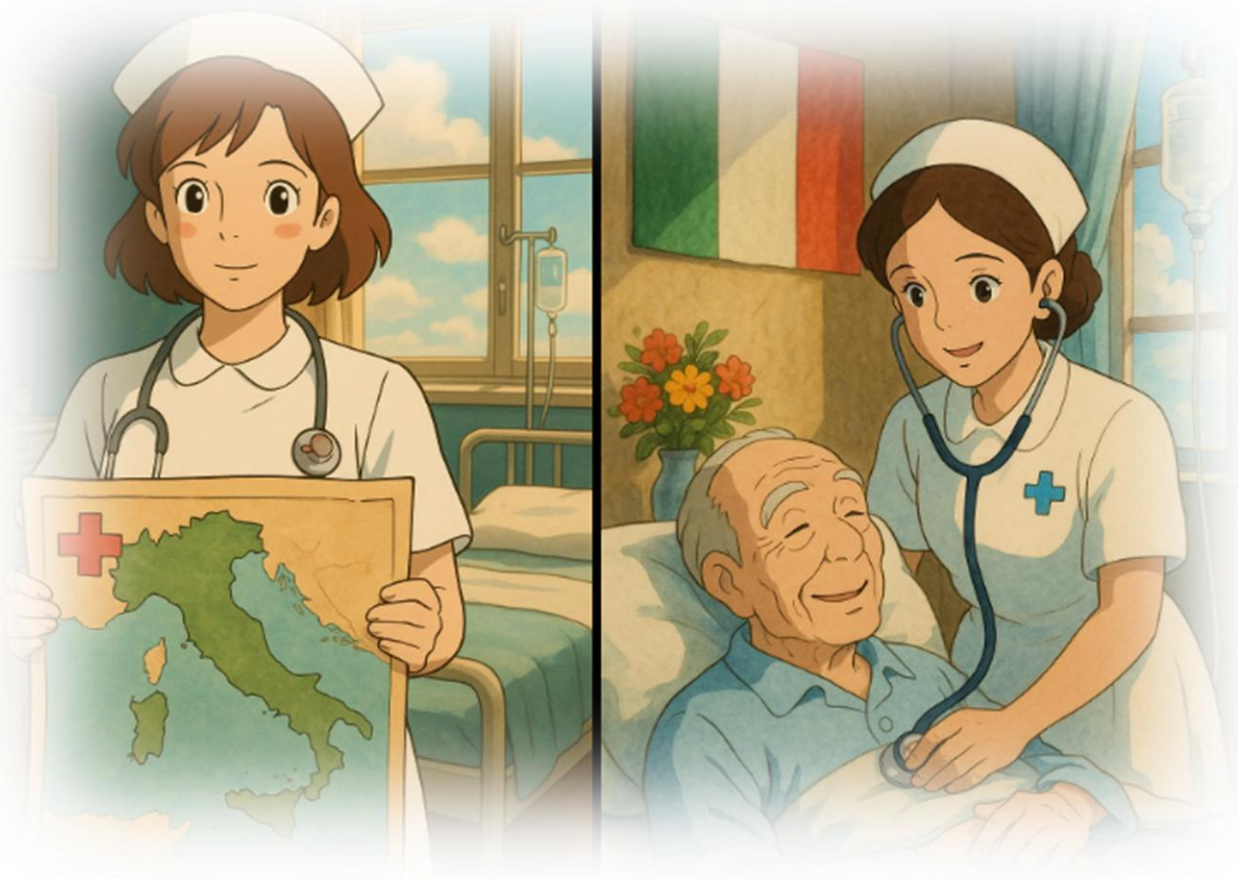
Table 4: Recommendations Regarding Prison Conditions and Status of Detainees

#	Recommendation
1	Make additional efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve inmate conditions, including the effective implementation of the law aimed at addressing this issue adopted in August 2024.
2	Take measures to improve detention conditions in prisons to fully comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules).
3	Improve detention conditions in line with international standards.
4	Intensify efforts to reform the criminal justice system, including improving detention conditions.
5	Implement effective and immediate measures to make radical improvements to the situation in prisons and report on progress in the next national report.
6	Enhance living and health conditions in Italian detention facilities.

²⁶ See the following link, <https://2h.ae/koEf>

²⁷ See the following link, <https://2h.ae/LYBr>

1. Healthcare



Italy received about 11 recommendations concerning reducing the gap in access to healthcare among Italian regions and improving access for certain groups.²⁸ Despite positive engagement with these recommendations, Maat notes that challenges still face the healthcare sector in Italy:

- Around a thousand doctors, particularly in Southern Italy, leave annually, exacerbating disparities in healthcare access. For example, in January 2025, the mayor of Bagnara Calabria, located in Southern Calabria, issued an unusual declaration prohibiting "contracting illness." The decree stipulates that individuals must "avoid exposure to any illness requiring medical intervention, especially in emergencies,"²⁹ due to a shortage of doctors.

²⁸ See Appendix No. (10) in this paper

²⁹ Small Italian town bans residents from getting sick to raise attention to healthcare shortages, <https://www.euronews.com/health/2025/01/08/small-italian-town-bans-residents-from-getting-sick-to-raise-attention-to-healthcare-short>

- Public health spending in Italy amounts to 6.2% of GDP, the lowest among G7 countries and below the EU average of 6.8% of GDP.
- Migrant children still face obstacles in accessing vaccinations due to language barriers and legal concerns.³⁰

Conclusions & Recommendations

The large number of recommendations received by the Italian government during the fourth review of the UPR mechanism, reaching 340 recommendations—the highest number of recommendations presented to Italy compared to previous reviews—highlights the need for the Italian government to take additional steps to implement the accepted recommendations. Italy is specifically called upon to consider recommendations related to enhancing the rights of migrants and refugees, combating racism, and preventing discrimination, in addition to recommendations regarding joining international agreements and treaties.

Therefore, Maat recommends that the Italian government:

- Reassess the recommendations acknowledged in the fourth review of the UPR mechanism.
- Provide a comprehensive platform that allows migrants to freely discuss the challenges they face daily, while also engaging these migrants within the community.
- Involve civil society organizations in the mid-term report that Italy is scheduled to submit by January 2027.
- Accelerate the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution that complies with the Paris Principles.
- Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- Ratify the UNESCO International Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education.

³⁰ Scoping Review on Barriers and Challenges to Pediatric Immunization Uptake among Migrants: Health Inequalities in Italy, 2003 to Mid-2023, <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-393X/11/9/1417>

- Investigate cases of deaths within prisons and detention centers for migrants and refugees.
- Reconsider the non-adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- Grant humanitarian organizations access to the sea to rescue boats carrying irregular migrants and refugees.