ITALY

National Procedures for Transfer of sentenced persons

Updated on 03/05/2021

The Central Authority	Ministero della Giustizia (Ministry of Justice) – Direzione Generale
responsible for the transfer	degli Affari Internazionali e della Cooperazione Giudiziaria
of sentenced persons	(Directorate General of International Affairs and Judicial
	Cooperation) - Ufficio I (Office 1), via Arenula 70 (Arenula street
	70) – 00186 Roma
	Phone: +39 06 68852180
	Fax: +39 06 68897528
	E-mail: cooperation.dginternazionale.dag@giustizia.it

If different from the Central	//
Authority, the authority to which	
the request should be sent:	

If differer	nt from the C	entral
Authority,	the Authority/i	es in
charge	of coordin	ating
and/or	implementing	the
physical	transfer of	the
person co	ncerned:	
person co	ncemed:	

Channels of communication for the request for the transfer of sentenced persons:	Directly between Ministries of Justice, as provided for in article 5, paragraph 2, of ETS112.
(directly, through diplomatic channels or other)	

Means of communication	By post. Any other mean, like fax and e-mail, is also accepted,
(eg. by post, fax, e-mail ¹):	provided that it gives an assurance that the communication comes
	from the competent authority.
	Encryption and/or electronic signature is not required.

Language requirements:	Languages accepted are Italian, English and French.

Documentation required:	As provided for in article 6, including, on the basis of paragraph 2 letter b), information on whether the detainee was granted with a reduction of penalty because of his/her good conduct, which is important to know in order to determine the actual penalty to be
	important to know in order to determine the actual penalty to be executed.

¹ Please indicate if encryption or electronic signature is required.

Continued enforcement or conversion of the sentence ² :	According to Italian law, the transfer causes the continued enforcement of the sentence. So, the second part of the question is not applicable to Italy.
General rules on early release:	Italian law foresees a plenty of alternative measures to detention, with several and different requirements, also relating to the type of crime for which the sentence is given. Thus, their description is not easy to be given. So, we suggest to contact the above mentioned Central Authority before or while making a request of transfer. In any case, in general, Italian law foresees, for instance: 1) conditional release (2/3 of the penalty must be executed; in case of life imprisonment, 26 years); early release (a certain number of days per year for good conduct); permits; possibility to serve the sentence at home rather than in prison; possibility to work outside and get back in prison in the evening, etc.

Scope of application with	Social reintegration and/or rehabilitation, if possible.
regard to transfer of mentally	
disordered persons:	

Scope	of	application with	The Convention applies to nationals and to stateless people, if
regard	to	nationals and/or	residents.
resident	ts:		

Links to national legislation, national guides on procedure:	Information about national legislation and procedure can be gathered by asking the advice of the national experts listed in the list of official, as well as the contact points of the European Judicial Network, and also referring to the relevant tools, like Atlas, Fiches
	Belges, etc.

Convention (according to Article 4) in the official language(s) of the State Party (see also Rec. R (84) 11 of the Committee of Ministers concerning information about	The Department for penitentiary administration usually distributes leaflets on the Convention to the detainees eligible for its application.
ETS°112 and PC-OC INF 12):	

For Parties to the Additional Protocol

Information on the implementation of Article 2: (e.g. interpretation of "by fleeing to")	According to Italian Law 29 March 2021, n. 49 – which provides for the ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Convention and of the Amending Protocol thereof – the transfer of a sentenced person, without his/her consent, may be requested by the convicting State to the State of his/her nationality, not only when he/she escapes, but also when he/she anyway returns to the State of nationality, as long as he/she is aware of the proceeding carried out or the criminal decision made against him/her in the convicting State.
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 $^{^{2}}$ In case the sentence is converted, please specify whether this is done before or after the transfer has taken place.

Information on the	//
implementation of Article 3 (e.g. interpretation of the requirement of a consequential link between the decision on expulsion and the sentence)	
Documentation required:	//
Other relevant information:	//