

**Committee of the Parties**  
Council of Europe Convention  
on preventing and combating violence  
against women and domestic violence  
(Istanbul Convention)

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**Reply by ITALY to the reporting form on the implementation of the  
Recommendation of the Committee of the Parties adopted on 30 November 2020**

Document received by the Committee of the Parties  
on 1 March 2023

IC-CP/Inf(2023)5

In accordance with Article 68, paragraph 12, of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the Committee of the Parties adopts, on the basis of the report and conclusions of GREVIO, recommendations addressed to state parties concerning the measures to be taken to implement the conclusions of GREVIO.

The applicable procedure for issuing recommendations was settled by the Committee of the Parties at its 4th meeting and is described in document IC-CP(2018)6. In accordance with this procedure, the recommendations call upon state parties to implement all the proposals and suggestions set out in GREVIO's baseline evaluation report. However, the obligation to report on measures taken is limited to those specifically outlined in section A of the recommendation, namely: a) all the proposals and suggestions formulated by GREVIO throughout the report which require immediate action – these are qualified by the use of the verb “urge”, and b) the proposals and suggestions related to Chapters I and II of the convention which require taking remedial action in the near future and are qualified by the use of the expression “strongly encourage”. According to the agreed procedure, state parties are given a period of three years to implement the recommendations of the Committee of the Parties and report back to the Committee.

To facilitate this reporting, state parties are requested to use this questionnaire to report on the implementation of recommendations issued by the Committee of the Parties. Recommendations not issued in relation to Italy do not need to be reported on. As a result, the Italian authorities are not required to answer the following questions in the reporting form: questions 20, 25, 26 and 27.

<b>I. Fundamental rights, equality, and non-discrimination (Article 4)</b>			
1	Have your authorities taken measures to ensure that the provisions of the Istanbul Convention are implemented without discrimination on any grounds listed in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the convention, including in terms of the availability of services and the protection by law enforcement agencies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.1	If yes, please specify: The Italian Government, along art. 3 of the Constitution and related legislative measures to implement it, has translated into practice its commitment in compliance with art. 4§3 of the Istanbul Convention. The legal standards provided for by the Convention are at the core of the compilation and implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2021-2023.		
1.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
2	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to prevent and combat violence against women who are or might be exposed to intersectional discrimination?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

2.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>The philosophy behind the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2021-2023, which features its implementation, is inspired by some key points to combat male violence against women. Among these ones, intersectionality is included, as gender equality should be considered in relation to all possible forms of discrimination. In particular, concerning the Prevention Route of the Plan, Priority 1.4 is keen to engage actions to overcome and combat violence against female victims of various forms of discrimination (including women with disabilities), especially in the places most at risk: specific awareness-raising actions are planned targeting particular fragile groups (such as elderly women and women with disabilities) who are victims of gender-based violence. Moreover, as for the Protection and Support Route, Priority 2.4 is aimed at enhancing the free 24-hour national anti-violence hotline (1522), through cooperation between 1522, Anti-Violence Centres, Shelters, local networks, law enforcement and the judiciary system: it encompasses, among others, targeted and specific communication campaigns by the '1522' service (e.g. for women with disabilities, elderly women, young people and men, on economic violence and cyber violence).</p>			
2.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:			
3	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 4, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>The issue of the promotion and protection of rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities is among the priorities of the Italian Government. Henceforth a Ministry for Disabilities has been appointed, supported by an ad hoc Office.</p> <p>Concerning this topic, in relation to intersectional discrimination, it is important to recall the activities carried out by the Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts (OSCAD), an inter-force body of the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of the Interior, established with the aim of preventing and combating crimes and hate speech. Through its monitoring and analysis of hate crimes OSCAD recorded that women with disabilities are very often victims of conduct typical of gender-based violence. Violence perpetrated against them is particularly odious because it is almost always invisible and hidden, occurring in care and assistance contexts or in any case along relationships' environments where the victim - because of her disability - is often retained as not able to take autonomous decisions, unreliable, unfit to build an autonomous affective and sexual life.</p> <p>For these reasons, OSCAD has recently published a brochure on the topic, identifying the different forms of violence involving women with disabilities, explaining the risk of underreporting, reporting significant quantitative data on crimes committed against women with disabilities from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 / from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022, included in the Police Database (SDI) through multiple search keys according to a business intelligence methodology.</p>			
<b>II. Comprehensive and co-ordinated policies implemented under the responsibility of an adequately mandated and resourced co-ordinating body (Articles 7 and 10)</b>				
4	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 1209 1675 1399">Have your authorities developed a long-term plan/strategy to prevent and combat violence against women?</td> <td data-bbox="1675 1209 1868 1399" style="text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1868 1209 2047 1399" style="text-align: center;">No <input type="checkbox"/>  N/A (a plan/strategy was already developed at</td> </tr> </table>	Have your authorities developed a long-term plan/strategy to prevent and combat violence against women?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>  N/A (a plan/strategy was already developed at
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			the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) <input type="checkbox"/>
4.1	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
5	<p>Which forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention are addressed by the plan/strategy? Please offer a brief description specifically indicating the forms of violence not previously addressed in plans or strategies at national level.</p> <p>All forms of gender-based and domestic violence covered by the Istanbul Convention are monitored and assessed through key actions along the main Routes of the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2021-2023. Moreover a reference could be made to the killing of a woman based on gender and – more broadly – all forms of gender-based violence, which is under the mandate of the Parliamentary Investigation Committee on Femicide: this body plays a particularly important role, carrying out relevant research and data analysis on the various implications of male violence against women, as well as a strategic function of giving impetus and guidance at legislative level and raising public awareness on this phenomenon.</p>		
6	Was specific attention given to place the rights of women victims at the centre of all measures planned?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
6.1	<p>If yes, please specify how:</p> <p>The Plan is tasked with setting in motion a virtuous circle through a policy of prevention, protection and support, prosecution and punishment, assistance and promotion for female victims of gender-based violence and domestic violence. The focus is on affirming fundamental rights (knowing one's rights, identifying ways to guarantee them), preventing and combating abuse (helping enact active change in society), and identifying and combating the conditions and processes that trigger social exclusion (lack of autonomy, recurring violence). The need for putting women victims at the centre of all interventions is based upon an integrated system which assists them in all the stages from the central to the local level, including an additional support to women who exit out from assisted-violence paths. This approach is standardised but entails proper adaptation in line to a case-by-case management in line with personal needs of the victim.</p>		
6.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
7	Do the plan/strategy and the measures contained therein involve all relevant actors, such as government agencies, the national, regional and local parliaments and authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
7.1	<p>Please specify the actors involved:</p> <p>The horizontal and vertical coordination function of the Plan's provisions gives a key role to the Department for Equal Opportunities (DEO) – Presidency of the Council of Ministers as the core administration to create and carry out interactive and continuous collaboration and cooperation with institutional (Ministries, Regions, local authorities) and civil society organizations and jointly defining the contents and the way in which measures are implemented.</p>		

7.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
8	Have the authorities assigned the role of co-ordinating body to one or more fully institutionalised entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>  N/A (a co-ordinating body was already established at the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) <input type="checkbox"/>
8.1	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]: The Plan is based upon a permanent governance structure as follows according to an integrated vision: a National Steering Committee with the role of strategic political guidance; an Observatory, with a technical role, being composed of representatives from concerned Ministries, Regions and local authorities, the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the National Research Council (CNR) and several experts as members of a Technical and Scientific Committee of the Observatory; local governance, with the role of liaising between central and local governments and coordinating the local networks acting on the issues under the Plan.		
9	Please specify the mandate, powers, and competences, as well as the composition, of the co-ordinating body/bodies:		
9.1	In particular, please indicate whether the co-ordinating body/bodies is/are responsible for:		
	- Co-ordination of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The co-ordination body responsible is: Department for Equal Opportunities	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

		<p>The co-ordination body responsible is: Department for Equal Opportunities</p>	
	<p>- Monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> The co-ordination body responsible is: Department for Equal Opportunities, with the support of ISTAT e CNR within the Observatory properly established</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>- Co-ordination of the collection of data, analysis and dissemination of its results</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> The co-ordination body responsible is: Department for Equal Opportunities, through an agreement with ISTAT</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

10	<p>Please specify the human and financial resources allocated to the co-ordinating body/bodies: On this point, on average human resources allocated to the co-ordinating body, working over the gender-based violence issues, are about 25. As far as the financial resources, here after the growing trend 2020-2023:</p> <table data-bbox="297 347 797 467"> <tr> <td><b>2020</b></td> <td>27,6 million euro</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2021</b></td> <td>31,5 million euro</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2022</b></td> <td>39,1 million euro</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2023</b></td> <td>46,0 million euro</td> </tr> </table>	<b>2020</b>	27,6 million euro	<b>2021</b>	31,5 million euro	<b>2022</b>	39,1 million euro	<b>2023</b>	46,0 million euro							
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11	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 7 and 10, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: The governance framework established to implement the Plan has been reinforced through a targeted multi-level approach, focusing on the capabilities of each actor to contribute for concrete interventions, in line with the priorities of the Council of Europe concerning the prevention and fight of gender-base violence and domestic violence.</p>															
<b>III. Financial resources (Article 8)</b>																
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12.1	<p>If yes, what is the annual amount of these funds? If possible, please specify the percentage of the total national state budget that the amount represents. Allocation to Regions of resources from the "Fund for policies related to rights and equal opportunities" referred to in Articles 5 and 5-bis, paragraph 1, of Decree-Law No. 93 of 2013. In line with the previous two years, central Government transfers to all Regions a total amount of 40 million of euro: 30 million to services facilitating the recovery of women from violence and 10 million euros are allocated for Regions aimed to accomplishing systemic actions to prevent and combat violence and protect victims.</p> <p>Furthermore, initiatives related to the implementation of the National Strategic Plan Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence 2021-2023 provide for the yearly allocation an amount of 5 million in 2022 and 15 million in 2023. These resources were respectively established by Annual Budget Law 2022 and the last one with effect from 2023. The resources aim at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communication and awareness-raising initiatives for the prevention of male violence against women;</li> <li>- strengthening the monitoring of policies and projects on preventing and combating male violence against women.</li> <li>- public call for selecting project on preventing and combating male violence against women.</li> </ul>															

	<p>In addition, establishment and strengthening of centers for men perpetrators of violence (in implementation of Article 26- bis of Decree-Law No. 104/2020, converted, with amendments, by Law No. 126/2020) (9 million 2020-2022).</p> <p>In 2020, a public call to support anti-violence centers and shelters during Covid-19 pandemic by financing sanitary equipment for all operators and the victims hosted in shelters.</p> <p>The percentage could only be estimated, due to the allocation and related use of funds according to a multi-level approach.</p>		
12.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
13	<p>Have these funds increased since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report?</p> <p>From 2020 to 2023 an increase of 15 million euros (5 million in 2022, 15 million of euro in 2023) to support the implementation of National Strategic Plan Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence 2021-2023.</p> <p>From 2020 to 2023 an increase of 10 million of euro specifically devoted to services facilitating the recovery of women from violence.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, by what amount: From 2020 to 2023 10 million euros</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
14	<p>Have your authorities taken measures to foster long-term and sustainable financial support for non-governmental organisations working to support victims and prevent violence?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
14.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>The allocation of funds for the implementation of the Plan has been permanently structured within the annual budget law, in order to ensure the financial availability for non-governmental organisations active in combating violence against women. This is granted through the integrated system approach based upon the national and local governance of the Plan and, additionally, public calls opened to these organizations.</p>		
14.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
15	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 8, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>Italy has introduced two measures to combat particularly economic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Micro-credit of freedom: The micro-credit of freedom is either a business-related credit (for aspiring entrepreneurs); or a social credit linked to support for 'personal' expenses (rent, books for the children, and others). Business microcredit is an aid to lowering the APR (gross annual percentage rate) for loans to undertake the entrepreneurial activity. Women victims of violence use social micro-credit to deal mainly with personal situations.</li> <li>- Income of freedom which does not stipulate any specific destination for its use. The National Social Security Institute (INPS) pays the income of freedom. Anti-violence centers 'certify' that the anti-violence center follows the woman. With this certificate, women go to the municipality's social services and applications to the National Social Security Institute. It is paid once only for 12 months (400 multiplied by 12 months). So far, Italy has financed 12 million euros and, in the coming months, will fund 1,850 million euros.</li> </ul>		



<b>IV. Non-governmental organisations and civil society (Article 9)</b>			
16	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to further recognise, encourage and support the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention, including in terms of funding and co-operation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
16.1	If yes, please specify: Please refer to questions 7.1 and 12, as for the national governance of the Plan, the role of non-governmental organizations and their access to funding.		
16.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
<b>V. Data collection and research (Article 11)</b>			
17	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have new sectors of the administration started the collection of data in accordance with the requirements of Article 11, paragraph 1?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
17.1	<p>If yes, please specify which sectors: The Ministry of Justice, one year after the entry into force of the so-called Red Code, has launched a complex and structured study activity on gender-based violence, with a focus on the phase of first application of the measures introduced by Law n. 69 of 19 July 2019 (published in OJ 25.7.2019). In fact, the aforementioned law brought significant changes to the criminal code, the code of criminal procedure and other provisions on the protection of victims of domestic and gender-based violence, and the activity undertaken by the Ministry aimed precisely at acquiring adequate knowledge of the impact of the new rules on judicial practice. On the occasion of the first report on the provisions introduced by the Red Code (law n.69 of 2019) the prosecutor's offices were consulted in order to verify the adequacy, homogeneity and methods of implementation of some of the most important regulatory innovations introduced by Law n. 69 of 19 July 2019, the so-called Red Code, on a procedural and substantive level. Below are the responses obtained.</p> <p>Prosecutors - Organizational profiles</p> <p>Some of the organizational models/best practices adopted concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the creation of groups specialized in the matter;</li> <li>- the priority in the entry of the aforesaid crime reports;</li> <li>- use of investigation protocols;</li> <li>- adoption of guidelines and questionnaires for interviewing the offended person;</li> <li>- delegation to the judicial police with particularly specific content;</li> <li>- the obligation to give written reasons for recourse to the three-day derogation clause;</li> <li>- the preparation of a set of questions to be asked to the offended person by category of crime;</li> <li>- creation within the offices of spaces dedicated to welcoming and listening to victims;</li> <li>- during the listening phase, it is requested to ask the offended person to indicate any pending separation and divorce proceedings for the purposes of the application of Art. 64 of the implementing provisions of the code of criminal procedure;</li> </ul>		

- the integrated approach between the bodies institutionally appointed to care and protect the victims of this type of crime or between the Public Prosecutor's Office, Courts, Anti-violence Centres, Councils of the Bar Association, sector associations;
- the promotion and implementation of specific training activities, aimed at both judicial staff and the police forces;
- procedure for communicating the release of the offender to the victim.

- attention (also from a graphic point of view) to the section on gender violence, through the structuring of special dedicated and well-characterized sections visible from the same home page of the sites; the dedicated sections also indicate times and places where any help desks activated in agreement with the Offices are located.

Subsequently, a more specific monitoring activity was carried out, aimed at verifying the impact on domestic violence phenomena of measures to combat the spread of the COVID19 epidemic, which had inevitable repercussions on households as a result of the preparation of the necessary containment measures.

After identification of the first COVID-19 case in Italy on 21 February 2020, social distancing measures were progressively enacted, culminating in a nation-wide lockdown which lasted about two months, from 11 March 2020 to 3 May 2020. So, in 2020, Italy was faced with the emergency of the pandemic, which disrupted day-to-day activities for several months and forced the Government to focus on a few main aspects of national health security for all people living on its territory. This has limited the development of policies and measures in other areas that could have benefited from more attention under normal conditions. Nonetheless, the issue of violence against women, as recalled by women's organisations working on violence, just at the beginning of the restrictions and the two-month confinement, was a pandemic within the pandemic and the department of equal opportunities immediately activated information and awareness campaigns on the potential consequences for all victims of violence in the media and on social media.

In addition, specific monitoring was conducted on information flows from the penal sector to the civil sector if proceedings of separation or divorce are underway and it is necessary to proceed with the assignment of minors on the basis of the provisions of Art. 64 bis of the implementing provisions of the Code of criminal procedure.

Furthermore, more recently, the Ministry, starting from 1 January 2023, through a technological intervention carried out on criminal information systems, has worked to introduce an important innovation, which consists in allowing the judicial offices to collect important statistical data, including the relationship between victim and perpetrator, to constantly monitor the phenomenon of gender-based violence. The operational procedures for monitoring and collecting this data have been sent to the judicial offices.

The Ministry of Justice, in fact, intends to ensure particular care and attention in the statistical collection of any data suitable for allowing ever more in-depth knowledge of the phenomenon of gender-based violence according to the strategic choices that the Government will be able to make in order to fulfil the key objective of prevention and raising the standards of protection of the victim of these types of crime.

It should also be specified that the updating and innovation of information systems as a function of a constant monitoring activity of the characteristics of the phenomenon of gender-based violence implements the objectives of the technical panel set up as part of the collaboration agreement between the Ministry of Justice and the National Institute of Statistics (Agreement for feeding the database on gender-based violence with judicial information flows) and responds to the shared need to give concrete effect to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence also on the basis of the recent regulatory framework on statistical surveys on gender-based violence (Law No. 53 of 5 May 2022).

As for the provisions of law no. 53 of 5 May 2022, the objective is to fully implement the legislative provisions which provide, inter alia, for the establishment, by a decree to be adopted in agreement with the Minister of the Interior and having consulted the Authority for the protection of personal data, of a system of inter-ministerial data collection by activating the institutional interlocutions necessary for this purpose.

	<p>Besides this new contribution from the Ministry of Justice, let us recall that the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) provides information regarding requests for help to the 1522 public utility number against violence against women and stalking for the fourth quarter of 2022. The historical series of quarterly data starts from the first quarter of 2018. The Public Utility Number is promoted and managed by the Department of Equal Opportunity (DPO) at the Prime Minister’s Office. Information collected by the Public Utility Number Against Violence and Stalking provides evidence related to monitoring the phenomenon of domestic violence, especially with respect to the trend of requests for help. Compared to the first quarter of 2021, the first quarter of 2022 records a slight decrease in valid calls (from 7.974 to 7.814; -2%); a decrease that is of the same intensity for both telephone and chat contacts, which decrease from 6.673 to 6.534 and from 1.301 to 1.280, respectively. Among the reasons for calls, there is an increase in both requests for information on 1522, which rise from 1.401 to 2.384 (+70%), and requests for help not strictly related to violence (off-target requests) from 660 to 1.159 (+70%), while all calls for other types of reasons are down. Calls from victims also decreased (from 4.310 to 2.966; -30%). The decrease in calls from victims may be partly related to the contingent period under analysis: the first quarter of 2021 was strongly affected by the characteristics of the first phase of the pandemic, characterized by general and local lockdowns. The noticeable decrease in calls from victims began consistently already in the preceding quarters of 2021.</p> <p>Comparing with the previous quarter (IV 2021) also shows a decrease in both valid calls (-31.1%) and victims (-25.2%). However, analysing the percentage composition of the same quarter’s valid calls by reason for call, there is an increase in the weight of calls for help from 25.9% to 28.4%, on the other hand, inquiries to the 1522 service are down (from 33% to 30.5%). The fourth quarter is particularly influenced by the “Violence Against Women” day on November 25, which as every year, registers peaks in contacts with 1522, thanks in part to the awareness-raising campaigns corresponding to this event; the fourth quarter 2021 was therefore particularly characterized by the increase in calls for information requests. In any case, the awareness-raising effect of the campaigns continues to influence the type of requests to 1522.</p> <p>People who called 1522 for the first time in the first quarter of 2022 are 82.4%, a figure that is slightly lower than in previous quarters and compared to the same period in 2021. Among victims, this figure is on the rise and reaches 92.6 percent.</p> <p>Victims who contacted 1522 reported experiencing multiple types of violence in 68.9 percent of cases (specifically, 2 in 21.7 percent and 3 or more forms of violence in 47.2 percent of cases; a slightly higher figure than in the previous quarter). The data for the first quarter of 2022 confirms that what was analyzed in previous quarters, namely that when victims contact 1522, they most frequently report physical violence as the main violence they experience, but considering all forms of violence they have experienced, psychological violence is the most frequent.</p> <p>In the first quarter of 2022, more than 61.4 percent of victims report that they have been experiencing violence for years, which is an increase from both the previous quarter (56.7 percent) and the respective quarter of 2021 (53.7 percent). Since the third quarter of 2020, requests for help from victims who have experienced a few or one episode of violence have increased (13.3%, up from 6% in previous quarters). The number then decreased slightly from 2021 to stand at 10.5% in first quarter 2022.</p> <p>The 1522 service continues to play an important function as a territorially-based link between services to support those who turn to it: increasing the percentage of victims who were referred to a territorial service in the first quarter of 2022 (74.6%), and of these 93.8% (or 2.076 victims) were referred to an anti-violence center.</p> <p>The tables report information: on the type of service users articulated regionally, the timing of calls, the places and forms of violence, and the effects generated by violence both directly on victims and on their children (witnessing violence), reporting, where available, socio-anagraphic information details and providing indications of call outcomes.</p>			
17.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:			
18	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; padding: 5px;">In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have sectors of the administration improved their data collection?</td> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have sectors of the administration improved their data collection?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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18.1	<p>If yes, please specify which sectors and how, in particular whether new data categories were added:</p> <p>In line with question 17.1, by Law n. 53 of 5 May 2022, containing "Provisions on statistics on gender-based violence ", the Italian legislator intervened in the area with the specific purpose (see Article 1 of the aforementioned law) of guaranteeing an adequate information flow on a regular basis on gender-based violence against women in order to design adequate prevention and law enforcement policies and to ensure effective monitoring of the phenomenon. Article 2, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned law expressly provides that: "The Minister with responsibility for equal opportunities has the power provide directions in the identification of the needs for statistical reporting on the matter of preventing and combating violence against women. The questions for data collection are those used in the most recent survey on women's safety carried out by ISTAT. If new information needs are identified for a better understanding and analysis of the phenomenon and for the identification of more effective measures to combat violence against women, the questions referred to in the previous period can be supplemented by ISTAT, also on the basis of the indications of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Equal Opportunities, with specific provisions. Questions on psychological and economic violence for women who maintain a couple relationship must also be integrated with questions relating to the presence of minor children or the presence of minor children in the home. With regard to the perpetrator-victim relationship, the list of the minimum set of modalities that must be foreseen in ISTAT surveys is as follows: 1. spouse/partner; 2. boyfriend; 3. former spouse/former cohabitant; 4. former boyfriend; 5. Other relative; 6. colleague/employer; 7. acquaintance/ friend; 8. customer; 9. neighbour; 10. schoolmate; 11. teacher or person who carries out a care and/or custody activity; 12. doctor or healthcare professional; 13. person unknown to the victim; 14. other; 15. unidentified perpetrator ".</p>															
18.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:															
19	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 740 1675 804">Does statistical data collection by law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary enable cases of violence against women to be tracked in order to indicate:</td> <td data-bbox="1675 740 1872 804"></td> <td data-bbox="1872 740 2049 804"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 804 1675 836">- Conviction rates</td> <td data-bbox="1675 804 1872 836">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1872 804 2049 836">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 836 1675 868">- Types of sentences</td> <td data-bbox="1675 836 1872 868">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1872 836 2049 868">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 868 1675 900">- Attrition rates</td> <td data-bbox="1675 868 1872 900">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1872 868 2049 900">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 900 1675 986">- Time-barred proceedings</td> <td data-bbox="1675 900 1872 986">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1872 900 2049 986">No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Does statistical data collection by law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary enable cases of violence against women to be tracked in order to indicate:			- Conviction rates	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Types of sentences	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Attrition rates	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Time-barred proceedings	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Time-barred proceedings	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>														
20	<p>As regards population-based surveys, please indicate any survey conducted since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report, while specifying the forms of violence covered:</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is not in charge for carrying out population-based surveys, but all data are collected and analysed by ISTAT.</p>															
21	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 11, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>The measures adopted for the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation have been predominantly regulatory in nature.</p> <p>By the so-called Red Code Law Italy has criminalized types of conduct that express psychological violence: among them, Art. 558 bis of the Criminal Code which introduced the crime of forced marriage as well as Art. 387 bis of the Criminal Code concerning the crime of violation of the "stay-away" measures from family home and of the ban on approaching places attended by the offended person.</p> <p>Please refer to information given under point 17.1.</p> <p>The Ministry participates permanently in the following bodies:</p>															

	<p>- National strategic plan on the violence against women 2021-2023;</p> <p>- Interinstitutional steering committee on violence against women and on domestic violence set up by decree of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for equals opportunities - on 03.29.2022;</p> <p>- National Monitoring Agency on violence against women and on domestic violence set up by decree of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department for equals opportunities, on 12.04.2022.</p> <p>In order to make a contribution effective and structured, the need to set up a permanent Monitoring Unit within the Ministry of Justice was acknowledged based on the belief that the degree of effectiveness of the legal provisions on combating gender violence depends very much on how such provisions are implemented.</p> <p>The need to interact with judicial offices, to highlight the critical issues, but also the good practices, organizational measures able to give full implementation of the rules on combating gender-based violence both in criminal and civil proceedings, have led to the setting up and recently strengthening of a permanent structure within the Ministry of Justice dealing with this topic.</p> <p>The job of the Monitoring Unit will also concern collection of the data.</p> <p>From the analysis of the data, of effective organizational measures, of good practices it will be possible to elaborate proposals for improvement, solution of the existing problems and to maintain and open a dialogue with judicial offices.</p> <p>Different professionals have been chosen for its composition, all able to contribute in terms of different points of view and experiences.</p> <p>Of paramount importance will be also the constant dialogue with the High Council of the Judiciary, both to evaluate respective lines of intervention in areas of their responsibility and to collect the data of interest to monitor the phenomenon on a shared basis.</p>		
<b>VI. Custody, visitation rights and safety (Article 31) –</b>			
22	<p>Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that incidents of violence covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention are taken into account in the determination of custody and visitation rights of children, notably by judicial authorities?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
22.1	<p>If yes, please specify how this has been done (by legislative amendments or other means)</p> <p>The supranational calls for actions, the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, the study conducted by the Commission on femicide and against all forms of gender-based violence have contributed to building the backbone of a reform of civil proceedings with particular focus on the victims of violence (Legislative Decree n. 149 of 10 October 2022. The new Title IV-bis Book II of the Code of Civil Procedure: uniform procedural provisions for proceedings regarding persons, minors and families Section I Chapter III: special provisions regarding domestic or gender-based violence).</p> <p>As is well known, the reform of the civil justice sector will come into force on 28 February, in particular the provisions regulating the civil proceedings concerning persons, minors and families, which provides for the introduction of a judicial division entirely dedicated to domestic and gender-based violence.</p> <p>The fight against all forms of domestic and gender-based violence takes place in terms of prevention precisely in the context of civil proceedings. The reform has intended to focus on allegations of violence so that in the preliminary stages of the proceedings an immediate assessment of the risk and the victim's will to leave the so-called cycle of violence can be made.</p> <p>In the context of proceedings in family matters, a system has been envisaged according to which it will be possible to:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give an immediate response to allegations of violence (summary assessment with the possibility of ex officio measures);</li> <li>• make an autonomous, proactive, comprehensive risk assessment by the judge;</li> <li>• communicate between judicial offices (to connect civil and criminal proceedings on the same case) to allow the judge handling the case to know the existence of the risk;</li> <li>• adopt adequate protective measures, also in relation to minors.</li> </ul> <p>The Judge is given a more central and active role through the exercise of greater ex officio powers. It was intended to guarantee a management of the trial aimed at avoiding secondary victimization also through the exclusion of family mediation and the attempt at conciliation in case of allegation of violence.</p> <p>Special provisions have been established on interviewing minors (to be carried out without delay and personally, as well as requiring the specialist expertise of experts in domestic and gender-based violence).</p> <p>Right from the start of the proceedings, it is necessary to try to avoid that time can lead to underestimating the emergence of behaviours and their effects also in the family environment and against defenceless persons but involved in the cycle.</p> <p>The reform is also the result of good practices already operational in the judicial offices and now translated into provisions.</p> <p>Moreover, the legislator of the Red Code had already introduced Article 64-bis of the implementing provisions of code of criminal procedure. Article 64-bis provides for the transmission without delay to the civil judge of a copy of the orders prohibiting personal precautionary measures or ordering their replacement or revocation, of the notice of conclusion of the preliminary investigations, of the decision ordering the dismissal of the case and of the judgment issued against one of the parties in relation to the crimes under articles 572, 609-bis, 609-ter, 609-quater, 609-quinquies, 609-octies, 612-bis and 612-ter of the criminal code, as well as by articles 582 and 583-quinquies of the criminal code in the cases aggravated pursuant to articles 576, first paragraph, numbers 2, 5 and 5.1, and 577, first paragraph, number 1, and second paragraph, of the criminal code, for the purposes of the decision on legal separation proceedings of spouses or cases relating to minor children or to the exercise of parental responsibility.</p> <p>The aim of the reform of the civil trial was to strengthen this flow of communication by making it bidirectional.</p> <p>Even the civil judge, during the procedure concerning custody of minors, may request information from the criminal judicial authority, also the investigating authority, in order to acquire a complete knowledge of the family situation.</p> <p>The goal is to be able to promptly evaluate all the information useful for knowing the entire family story in a protective key for the possible victim of violence and to adopt measures to ensure his/her safety.</p> <p>The reform of the civil trial which will enter into force on February 28 dedicates specific provisions to the interview of the minor by providing that the judge must proceed personally and without delay. Video recording of the preliminary investigation is also envisaged.</p> <p>This innovation certainly has an impact on the phenomenon of secondary victimization as the video recording of the statements can be used without having to repeat the listening several times, as often happens, by the various jurisdictional authorities involved in ascertaining the facts, both in civil and criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Furthermore, taking into account that elements substantiating the allegation of violence or abuse may emerge from the hearing, coordination must be guaranteed between the various jurisdictional authorities (envisaged by the reform) - required in their respective areas of competence to ascertain the same facts - in order to avoid that repeated listening to the minor, not justified by considerations regarding the insufficiency and non-exhaustive nature of the information gathered, may in turn translate into phenomena of secondary victimisation.</p>
22.2	<p>If yes, please specify how the above obligation is implemented in practice, including by providing data indicating to what extent judicial authorities consider all issues related to violence against women in their decisions on custody and visitation rights:</p> <p>See question 22.1</p>
22.3	<p>[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:</p>

23	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that visitation rights do not jeopardise the rights and safety of the victim or children?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
23.1	If yes, please specify:  Please refer to information given under question 21.1.		
23.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
24	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 31, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>The reform of the civil trial provides that the victim of violence should not be subjected to mediation or conciliation proceedings. Furthermore, the Judge shall adopt all measures suitable to protect his/her safety, for example also listening to the parties at different times, especially in cases of separation or divorce.</p> <p>Moreover, with particular reference to the role of the court-appointed expert, provision is made for his/her obligation to comply with methodologies recognized by the scientific community and this in order to raise the quality of the activities of the court-appointed expert.</p> <p>As to training, the following aspects should be pointed out.</p> <p>The Ministry proposed the Superior School of the Judiciary to expand training sessions on gender-based violence, highlighting the importance of sharing such sessions with all justice practitioners who, for various reasons, come into contact with the victim of violence.</p> <p>The need has been expressed for an experimental training model. In fact, the provision of workshops to compare different experiences and knowledge would be desirable. Let's think about forensic psychologists, social services or other experts involved in the jurisdictional path.</p> <p>The training of the judicial police is equally essential given that they are often the operators who first come into contact with the victim of violence and that are called to establish that climate of trust and support in the delicate phase of listening prior to the ascertainment of the reported facts.</p> <p>In this regard, it seems appropriate to underline that Article 5 of Law no. 69/2019 provides for the compulsory nature of specific training courses in order to avoid the lack of homogeneity in the knowledge of the operators involved on the territory. In this regard, the Department of the Prison Administration, in addition to the training courses already independently on the subject, initiated the necessary communications with the Specialization School for the Police of the Ministry of the Interior to benefit from training modules on the matter.</p>		
<b>VII. Immediate response, prevention, and protection (Article 50) -</b>			
25	<p>Have your authorities taken measures contributing to improve the prompt and appropriate response of law enforcement agencies, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing training of law enforcement officials on the gendered nature of violence against women and its consequences</li> <li>- Ensuring a sufficient number of female police officers</li> <li>- Setting up premises designed to establish a relationship of trust between the victim and the law enforcement personnel</li> </ul>		
		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	- Ensuring the efficient collection of evidence so that the reliance on the victim's testimony is lessened	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
25.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Improve training of law enforcement officers on the gendered nature of violence against women and its consequences</i></li> </ul> <p><b><u>State Police</u></b></p> <p>The State Police, through the Central Anticrime Directorate, is in charge of training personnel operating in the sector, cyclically activating specific training courses in order to keep investigators operating on the national territory up to date, including on legislation. Following the entry into force of Law No. 69/2019 (so-called of the "code red"), mandatory courses aimed at timely training of personnel exercising judicial police functions were initiated.</p> <p>Since January 2020, in cooperation with the Schools Inspectorate, <i>e-learning</i> modules on gender-based violence have been defined for the general updating of State Police personnel, available and usable on the SISFOR platform. In 2021, 3 rounds of in-depth seminars on the topics of legal and investigative psychology were held for 700 operators of the specialized offices of the Police Headquarters - Anti-Crime Divisions and Mobile Squads - during which, among other things, the victimological and criminological approach in support of investigative activities and the cycle of violence in family abuse situations were explored. By Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers pursuant to Article 5, Paragraph 2, of Law No. 69 of July 19, 2019, the <i>macro-areas</i> to which the contents of training courses intended for personnel exercising public security and judicial police functions for the prevention and prosecution of crimes through which gender and domestic violence is exercised were defined with input from the Central Anticrime Directorate. In March 2023, a 2nd level training seminar will be held for personnel from the Anti-Crime Divisions and Mobile Squads of Police Headquarters on "<i>Gender-based violence in prevention and criminal law and related procedures.</i>"</p> <p><b><u>Carabinieri Corps</u></b></p> <p>The Carabinieri Corps provides training courses and seminars on gender-based violence to Carabinieri of all ranks and roles, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in all basic training courses of the roles of the Arma, with specific modules on the topic of gender-based violence and human rights;</li> <li>- to Judicial Police Officers - Marshals and Brigadiers, who make up the "National Monitoring Network on the phenomenon of gender-based violence," placed in territorial Commands at various levels, specially trained and specialized through attendance of a 2-week evaluative course on combating gender-based violence at the Higher Institute of Investigative Techniques, which also provides additional refresher courses. Since 2014, 30 training courses have been conducted to about 635 Referents;</li> </ul> <p>-to the Commanders of Territorial Departments at various levels (Investigation, Company, Operations and Station Commanders) through in-person and online meetings, conferences and lectures. Commanders are then responsible for training their subordinate personnel with periodic instructions.</p> <p>The Carabinieri Corps, with the contribution of the Criminological Analysis Department, has also created training and information supports on the topic of gender-based violence accessible to all personnel through the <i>Leonardo Intranet</i> site, consisting of thematic Video Tutorials, Operational Handbook and reference provisions/circulars, as well as thematic FAQs on crimes related to gender-based violence, with attached tests for self-assessment of <i>escalation</i> risk indicators (Violenceometer and Bullyometer), which can be consulted by citizens through the <i>Carabinieri.it website</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Ensure a sufficient number of female staff</i></li> </ul> <p><b><u>State Police and Carabinieri Corps</u></b></p> <p>In each articulation, including the operational organs dealing with preventing and combating violence against women, female personnel of all qualifications and grades serve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Set up premises suitable for establishing a relationship of trust between the victim and law enforcement personnel</i></li> </ul>		



**So-called particularly vulnerable subjects** are the recipients of *ad hoc* forms of protection arranged by the legal system. The excision, in fact, must take place in a protected mode and with the help of an expert in child psychology or psychiatry, or in a suitable place with audio and video recording of the statements, to avoid "secondary victimization."

**State Police**

As early as 1988, the Department of Public Security recommended in a circular to police headquarters that *teams of* qualified personnel and reserved premises be dedicated to receive and receive complaints from victims of sexual violence in order to prevent secondary victimization factors.

Over time, several protected listening rooms have been implemented at Police Headquarters, also in collaboration with Associations, including "Sorooptimist Italia," with which the Chief of Police - Director General of Public Security signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the dissemination of the "A Room of One's Own" Project. At present, 92 rooms are available in 72 police headquarters and some police stations.

**Carabinieri Corps**

The Carabinieri Corps pays greater attention to particularly vulnerable victims, promoting from the first contact an approach that takes into account the characteristics of individual categories of victims and their personal experience. To this end, preferential paths are provided at the stage of access to the barracks for receiving the complaint/complaint, within which **special neutral rooms** have been **set up**, which promote the victim's reception and the victim's relationship of trust with the operator at the stage of protected listening, which is audio and video recorded for the protection of the offended person.

- *Ensure the efficient collection of evidence so as to reduce the reliance on the victim's testimony*

In recent years there has been a regulatory evolution in the area of "gender-based violence." Within the scope of these innovations, a preponderant role has been reserved for the manner in which victims are heard, which must ensure both the reliability of the statements and preserve the psychological integrity of the persons examined and avoid so-called *secondary victimization*. Relevant in this sense was the amendment of Article 351 co.1 ter of the Criminal Code, which provides for the so-called "*protected hearing*" (with the help of an expert in psychology or child psychiatry, appointed by the prosecutor) of victims in vulnerable conditions. Finally, the same provision stipulates that the excised person shall not have contact with the person under investigation and shall not be called upon several times to make statements.

In addition, in order to avoid moments of stasis in the procedural phase, ensure immediate evidentiary collation and speed up the possible adoption of precautionary measures, Law No. 69/2019, the so-called "Code Red," has innovated and amended the Code of Criminal Procedure, providing for a speedy timeline both in the communication of crime reports to the Judicial Authority (it must take place immediately), and in the execution of the subsequent delegated activities and, in particular, regarding the hearing of the offended persons (which must be carried out within three days of the communication). To the ban on approaching places frequented by the offended person, the judge may add the use of electronic means such as an *electronic bracelet*. The crime of *mistreatment against family members and cohabitants* is included among those allowing the application of preventive measures. Lastly, innovations were introduced by the so-called "Cartabia reform," which modified the conditions of prosecution for certain crimes when included in contexts of gender-based violence (personal injury, private violence and threats), guaranteeing the possibility of proceeding *ex officio* where the victim is a minor, incapacitated or infirm. Regarding the hearing, the possibility of audio-videotaping the examinations of persons informed on the facts was introduced, a mandatory modality in the case of particular crimes, which includes *sexual violence*. Finally, if the person to be excised is a minor, mentally infirm or is in a particularly vulnerable condition, audiovisual or phonographic reproduction is mandatory.

**State Police**

In adherence to current regulations, the hearing must take place in special rooms set up for this purpose in all police headquarters and equipped with a phono-video recording system and a comfortable *location*.

**Carabinieri Corps**

	<p>The Carabinieri Corps - as part of the agreement with the Department for Equal Opportunity of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on combating gender-based violence - in 2020 equipped all Provincial Commands/Territorial Departments/Groups nationwide with a specific audio and video recording kit, as well as the departments equipped with "A Room of One's Own" or dedicated protected room but lacking recording equipment, to be used in the delicate moment of listening/receiving complaints from particularly vulnerable victims who have suffered a crime related to gender/domestic violence.</p> <p>In addition, protocols of understanding have been created throughout the country between representatives of the various professions competent in the specific field (law enforcement, magistrates, doctors and health workers, anti-violence centers, advocacy, and associations) for the protection, support and care of victims, which tend to define the methods of approach and operation in the individual areas of competence in order to have a plan of action and qualified referents to deal with any circumstance, to facilitate the detection of submerged cases and to avert the risk of errors that may affect the victim's need for protection, including judicial protection.</p>		
25.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
26	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to enable the identification and careful analysis of any failure of protection?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
26.1	<p>If yes, please specify what kind of measures, and if further preventive measures were adopted to remedy this situation:  <i>If yes, please specify what kind of measures and whether further preventive measures have been taken to remedy this situation:</i></p> <p><b>State Police</b>                  The circulars circulated, in particular by the Central Anticrime Directorate, invite operators who intervene in circumstances of domestic violence to dwell on certain aspects that, in the field of domestic violence, assume decisive importance for the future adoption of further measures, whether criminal or administrative. In fact, in all cases of domestic violence, an investigative approach should be held that takes into account those circumstances in which it is necessary to support the woman even when, after reporting the ill-treatment to the police, she decides to withdraw the complaint.</p> <p>The ultimate goal of the directives disseminated is to put the battered woman at the center, providing her with everything she needs to get out of the state of relational isolation that characterizes this type of victim, as well as to make the best use of the tools provided by the law from a repressive standpoint. The expected results, in the medium and long term, are a more effective fight against recidivist behavior and an increasing confidence on the part of women in turning to the police to report episodes of violence, as well as enabling the monitoring of "gray zones," those situations in which victims have not yet determined in their choice to take criminal or administrative action.</p> <p>The aforementioned Central Anti-Crime Directorate of the State Police has also delved into the study of operational tools that enable the emergence of situations of violence in "First Intervention" activities, which are useful to give impetus to subsequent investigations, aimed at preventing the escalation of violence. Starting in 2018, first intervention procedures for incidents of gender-based violence, described in a "processing card," were disseminated throughout the country and updated in 2019 in light of the changes made by Law No. 69/2019 (so-called code red).</p> <p>In addition, since March 27, 2020, the YOUPOL APP-already in existence since 2017 for reports of bullying and drug dealing-has been activated to enable a direct request for assistance to the Operations Rooms of the Police Headquarters for incidents of gender-based violence. The APP can be activated on smartphones, tablets and computers and allows messages (including multimedia) to be transmitted to Operations Room operators: reports are automatically geo-referenced and, for those who do not wish to register and provide their data, there is the possibility of making reports anonymously.</p> <p><b>Carabinieri Corps</b></p>		

	<p>The issue of protecting victims of gender-based violence is a strategic area within the prevention and law enforcement policies also put in place by the Carabinieri Corps, whose lines of action trace the so-called 4 P's of the Istanbul Convention in the daily activities aimed at: 1) prevent crimes through community awareness, information provided to victims and continuous training of personnel; 2) prosecute perpetrators by bringing them to justice; 3) protect victims and take appropriate measures for their safety; and 4) contribute to Integrated Policies by networking at the central and local levels. To this end, the Carabinieri Corps has equipped itself over time with tools to support the Territorial Departments that operate extensively throughout the country in order to improve the response, ensure timely and appropriate action and strengthen strategies to prevent and combat gender-based violence. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the <i>Persecutory Acts Section</i>, established in 2009, with national competence on crimes of gender and domestic violence against particularly vulnerable victims, composed of experts in psychology, criminology and information technology, carries out, on the national territory activities of: 1) analysis and monitoring of information flows on cases of gender-based violence; 2) specialized operational support to departments the territorial Arma and the Judicial Authority; 3) training in the specific field for the benefit of Carabinieri personnel; 4) collaboration with the Department for Equal Opportunities in various projects; and 5) raising awareness in civil society.</li> <li>-the <i>National Monitoring Network on the phenomenon of gender-based violence</i>, established in 2014, composed of judicial police officers of both sexes, namely marshals and brigadiers, distributed in territorial Commands at various levels, specially trained at the Institute of Investigative Techniques of the Carabinieri Corps. In addition, the military personnel placed within the Investigative Units of the Provincial Commands have the role of "Referent" for the issue of gender violence and act as: qualified interlocutors for the Commanders in matters of gender violence; as facilitators for the creation of relations with other operators in the territory; as receptors of particular drifts or exacerbations of phenomena under observation, to be reported in order to a more qualified evaluation of the cases; and as promoters of requests for specialized help for the events characterized by greater gravity.</li> <li>-the <i>Operational Handbook for crimes of gender-based violence and against vulnerable victims</i>, which provides all operators with operational guidelines, summarizing best practices in the specific area of intervention, through a single protocol for all Carabinieri who, in various capacities, come into direct contact with victims of gender-based violence.</li> </ul>
26.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:
27	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 50, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>Injurious and violent conduct in gender-based violence is often characterized by <i>escalation</i> dynamics. In the awareness that the protection of the victim is not exhausted on the repressive-criminal level, the Italian Legislature has also introduced a legal-administrative institution, focused on early protection from the risks of victimization: the measure of the <i>Questore's warning</i>, provided by Article 8 of Decree-Law No. 11/2009 (converted by Law No. 38/2009), against those responsible for <i>persecutory acts</i>, which constitutes a tool of protection available to the offended person, alternative to the lawsuit.</p> <p>Article 3 of Law No. 119 of Oct. 15, 2013 (Measures against Gender Violence) then introduced a warning for perpetrators of <i>acts of domestic violence</i> as well, with the aim of strengthening tools to discourage harassment perpetrated within the family unit or emotional relationships, encouraging the reporting to the authority of situations in which acts of violence have been recorded that cannot be prosecuted ex officio (beatings and minor injuries), but which may be repeated or prodromal to more serious manifestations. Unlike the warning for persecutory acts, in which only the party suffering the persecutory conduct can file an application, in the case of Warnings under Article 3 of Law No. 119/2013, anyone-for example, a friend, relative, neighbor, family doctor-can report to the Public Security Authority the existence of so-called "sentinel crimes," a telltale sign of a situation of likely domestic violence.</p>

In addition to the obligation to inform the victim about the presence of anti-violence centers and to put the victim in contact with them, both in the case of persecutory acts and domestic violence, the Questore shall inform the warned person of the possibility of undergoing a prevention program organized by the social welfare services in the area.

Following the enactment of L. No. 69/2019, **additional protective measures** such as electronic bracelets were provided. The legislation was also updated by L.No. 134/2021 and the related amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, allowing arrest for violation of precautionary measures ordered by the Prosecutor's Office.

#### **State Police**

Many Police Headquarters have taken steps to guide the admonished person toward re-education paths, through agreements with specialized centers for "taking charge" of the admonished person. The protocols provide for a special synergy between operators of the Police Headquarters and the specialized centers involved in the prevention intervention. The Questore, having admonished the person, "formally invites" him to make contact with the operators of the Centers, in order to access a path - free of charge - of reflection on his harassing conduct, for example on the difficulty in controlling anger.

There are 68 police headquarters that have already signed, initiated working tables, renewed previous agreements or prepared draft agreements for the referral and taking charge, by specialized centers, of admonished persons.

Police headquarters monitor individuals who, despite the warning and, in the case even the interviews conducted, repeat the violent behavior. More cogent preventive measures, such as Special Supervision, may, in fact, be taken against them.

Indications to this effect have been given, including recently, in a series of Circulars addressed to the Quaestors. Circulars were issued in 2022 and in January 2023 that, in the wake of already widespread indications, intended to emphasize the importance of the *warning* as a tool aimed at preventing, in the context of emotional and sentimental relationships, attitudes that could degenerate and prelude to serious illicit conduct.

In this sense, the moment of the notification of the measure by the Questore or the delegated P.S. officer constitutes a fundamental phase, and not a formality, since it is aimed at sensitizing the admonished person to the social disvalue of his or her conduct, enjoining him or her to cease all vexatious or violent actions and informing him or her of the possibility of undergoing a "treatment path" of revisiting his or her experience.

The Quaestors were asked to consider organizing training sessions, including inter-agency ones, in agreement with Offices/Commands of other Police Forces, dedicated to the specific subject, as well as to further promote the signing of Memorandums of Understanding with Local Administrations, ASLs, Anti-Violence Centers and Associations that deal with the protection of women and the taking in charge of the abuser, also pointing out any needs at the Provincial Committee for Public Order and Security.

In addition, in order to make the protection network for the protection of the victim more effective, indications have been given so that the notification of the warning is communicated to all the Police Forces in the territory, which are competent in relation to both the residence of the cautioned party and the person to be protected. Further directions have been given so that, in the ways deemed most appropriate in relation to the individual case, contact is maintained with the petitioning party or the victim of domestic violence even after the warning has been issued, in order to prevent any form of reiteration of harassing behavior.

#### **Carabinieri Corps**

Tools have been introduced such as the *Operational Handbook for crimes related to gender-based violence against particularly vulnerable victims*, within which *action protocols* are described aimed at standardizing operational procedures, avoiding secondary victimization, detecting and communicating to the Judicial Authority the presence of risk factors in individual cases, ensuring the timeliness of actions and implementing preventive protection of the victim also through the preparation of a *General Radio-linked Vigilance* in cases with obvious "escalation risk" factors.

#### **Interagency area**

	<p>As part of the coordination activities of the FFPP (Carabinieri and State Police), the investigation system called SCUDO, a dedicated database that allows for the registration, search and implementation of information regarding individuals involved in episodes of gender-based and domestic violence, was created by the Central Criminal Police Directorate of the Department of Public Security. Specifically, this is a tool, available to personnel operating in the territory, which can also be installed on mobile devices and which provides, during interventions carried out for episodes of violence or threats, for the entry of data regarding the persons present as <i>alleged perpetrator</i>, <i>victim</i> or witness, the <i>victim-perpetrator relationship</i>, the <i>type of violence</i> and the <i>possession of any weapons</i>. These are all important elements for the planning of possible, subsequent operational interventions in order to better protect the victim and the police force members themselves.</p> <p>Also by the aforementioned Central Criminal Police Directorate, some of the analysis reports are then publicized or otherwise made accessible to the public through publication on the website of the Ministry of the Interior, in order to contribute, for this as for other criminal phenomena, to greater knowledge and awareness within civil society.</p>		
<b>VIII. Emergency barring, restraining or protection orders (Articles 52 and 53)</b>			
28	As regards emergency barring orders, have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, a perpetrator of domestic violence to vacate the residence of the victim or person at risk, and to prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victim or person at risk.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
28.1	If yes, please indicate which authorities have the power to issue emergency barring orders: The judicial authority.		
28.2	If yes, please indicate the length of time for which emergency barring orders may remain in force: The length of the order is defined by the judge for each case.		
28.3	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
29	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the availability of restraining or protection orders to victims of the following forms of violence against women?		
	- Domestic violence	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Stalking	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Sexual violence	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Sexual harassment	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forced marriage	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Female genital mutilation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	- Forced abortion	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forced sterilisation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
29.1	If yes, please specify: Please refer to questions 17.1, 25.1 and 27.		
29.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
30	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the effective enforcement of barring, restraining or protection orders?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
30.1	If yes, please specify: By Law 69/2019 the offence of violation of orders of removal from the family home and the prohibition to approach places frequented by the offended person (Article 387-bis), entailing imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years.		
30.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
31	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 52 and 53, which were not covered by the questions above, in particular in relation to the collection of data on the number of orders issued and their violations, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: As above reported with reference to Law n. 69/2019, its implementation has granted the adoption of the precautionary measure of the prohibition to approach places frequented by the offended person, enabling the judge to ensure compliance with the coercive measure through monitoring procedures by electronic or other technical means (so-called electronic bracelet); it has further provided for a series of obligations to notify the person offended by a crime of domestic or gender-based violence and his or her defense counsel regarding the adoption of measures of release from prison, termination of the custodial security measure, escape, application of the measures of removal from the family home and prohibition on approaching places frequented by the offended person, revocation or replacement of coercive or disqualifying measures against the suspect.		

### Specific recommendations

32	<p>Please report on measures taken by your authorities contributing to the implementation of the recommendation to ensure the availability of rape crisis and/or sexual violence referral centres which provide a sensitive response to sexual violence by trained and specialist staff and which uphold the principle that the victim's informed consent and control over decisions related to forensic examinations, reporting, treatment, referral and medical records. (Recommendation A.12, IC-CP/Inf (2020)2).</p> <p>In the Plan, in order to intervene effectively in every phase of the pathway out of violence, from prevention to reintegration, training for operators is a key tool to reinforce the skills and knowledge of all professional figures who interact with female victims of violence in various capacities.</p>
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	<p>Just to make an example concerning the healthcare system, one important regulatory tool to support victims of male violence is Italian Prime Ministerial Decree of 24 November 2017 concerning the National Guidelines for Health Authorities and Hospital Authorities called “Pathways for women subjected to violence”, which stem from the need to ensure timely and effective emergency interventions and provide social and medical care for female victims of violence. The aim of the Guidelines is to ensure adequate and integrated interventions to treat the physical and psychological effects of male violence on women’s health, by guaranteeing timely and appropriate care for women. This starts with an emergency code assessment, before referring the women (if they consent) to the dedicated public and private services in their local area in order to develop personalised plans of support and listening so that they can overcome their experience of violence.</p>
33	<p>Please report on measures taken by your authorities contributing to the implementation of the recommendation to take measures, including legislative amendments, to enable an effective response of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary to violence against women, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. addressing the absence of effective civil remedies against any state authority that has failed in its duty to take the necessary preventive or protective measures within the scope of its powers (paragraph 172);</li> <li>b. improving and developing further risk-assessment and management procedures in all cases of violence against women covered by the Convention and ensuring their wide dissemination within all statutory agencies involved in dealing with such cases, while considering introducing a system to analyse retrospectively all cases of gender-based killings of women (paragraph 233);</li> <li>c. amending the legislation to make it conform with the rules regarding ex parte and ex officio prosecution set out in Article 55, paragraph 1 of the Convention (paragraph 245) (extracts of Recommendation A.14, IC-CP/Inf (2020)2).</li> </ol> <p>Regarding the questions under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- letter a), please refer to what has already been specified in question 21.1;</li> <li>- letter b), please refer to what has already been specified in question 17.1;</li> <li>- letter c), please refer to what has already specified in question 22.1.</li> </ul>