

HATE SPEECH IN SPORT

ITALY

HOW DO YOU CURRENTLY ADDRESS HATE SPEECH IN SPORT IN YOUR COUNTRY

Legal framework

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1969
- Mancino Law (1993),
- Law 85/2006
- Articles 594/595 c.p. for offenses of outrage and defamation also widespread online
- Italian Charter of Internet Rights (2015)
- Parliamentary Commission Segre (Commission against racism and anti-Semitism - 2021)
- Extension to the online scope of art. 416 c.p. in the matter of criminal association (judgment 33179/2013)

Prevention, monitoring and assistance

- UNAR National Office against Racial Discrimination
- OSCAD Observatory for Security Against Discriminatory Acts
- OSCAD and UNAR exchange reports
- ONG
- UNAR is the European Commission's reference point in Italy for the annual development of the Code of conduct
- Observatory against Discrimination in Sport, established by UNAR in 2020
- Collaboration agreement between the Department of Sport and UNAR for the implementation of common activities against discrimination and racism and in favor of the inclusion and enhancement of diversity, including the fight against hate online
- KEEP RACISM OUT campaign organized by UNAR in collaboration with the League of Serie A football clubs



Why did you join this project

Italy is planning many sporting events of great importance

The support for some sports in Italy is highly polarized

- Infiltration of organized crime
- Politicization by extremist fringes
- Potential weapon in the hands of hostile actors, both state and nonstate

Sharing of good practices

An overview that combines the fight against hate speech with initiatives related to the discussion on freedom of speech

A construction of a homogeneous regulatory framework, or at least of a common European vision on issues that are, by their nature, transnational



What kind of support do you need from the Council of Europe Sport Division

An "endorsement" that allows national stakeholders (sports clubs, federations, public bodies ...) to be more strongly involved in initiatives to combat hate speech

- Greater prestige due to the European dimension of the project
- Greater awareness capacity
- Greater visibility

