

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. In 2019, Italy received 306 recommendations, many of which focused on establishing a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI); ensuring equality and non-discrimination and fighting racial discrimination. Other recommendations addressed themes including the right to work; the prohibition of torture; the administration of justice; freedom of expression; poverty; the right to adequate housing; sexual and reproductive health and services; the rights of refugees and migrants and the rights of women. Italy accepted 292 recommendations. It rejected 11, of which nine regarding refugees' and migrants' rights. It partially accepted, but substantially rejected two,ⁱ and took note of (i.e. rejected) one recommendation regarding the rights of same-sex parents.ⁱⁱ
2. Amnesty International considers that Italy's implementation of the recommendations it accepted has been largely inadequate (see Annex 2 for details), and it is concerned that there has been a backslide in human rights protection in several areas.

Torture and other ill-treatment

3. Italy could backtrack on international obligations to guarantee freedom from torture following legislative proposals in 2023 to abolish the crime of torture, which was introduced in the criminal code in 2017.ⁱⁱⁱ The legislative proposals could impact ongoing investigations and court cases and would lead to impunity for future cases. Hundreds of police and prison officials are under investigation or have been convicted of torture since the law came into force.^{iv} The absence of measures to strengthen the fight against torture coupled with such legislative proposals make Italy's support for related recommendations received at the 2019 UPR ring hollow.^v

Roma's right to adequate housing

4. Italy accepted recommendations to protect Roma from discrimination and strengthen their enjoyment of the right to adequate housing; however, progress has been limited.^{vi} In May 2024, the Council of Europe's European Committee of Social Rights, in deciding on a complaint filed by Amnesty International in 2019, unanimously found Italy in breach of its obligations under the European Social Charter to guarantee to Roma the right to housing without discrimination, despite the limited and patchy progress the Italian government presented during the proceedings.^{vii} Amnesty International had argued that Roma were disproportionately affected by forced evictions; were housed in sub-standard and segregated housing; and were discriminated against in their access to social housing. The Committee found Italy in breach of its obligations on all counts raised.^{viii}

Rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees

5. The protection of migrants', asylum-seekers' and refugees' rights has suffered a further setback, after the regression Amnesty International noted already in the submission for the 3rd UPR. Having rejected recommendations to guarantee the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition of collective expulsions,^{ix} Italy passed new measures to further restrict opportunities to be granted international protection and a regular status for foreign nationals and to facilitate expulsions.^x
6. Italy also continued to obstruct the work of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) rescuing people at sea, notwithstanding having accepted a recommendation not to do so;^{xi} and to support Libyan authorities to contain people in that country, regardless of overwhelming evidence of widespread, serious human rights violations against people disembarked in Libya.^{xii}

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

National Human Rights Institution

7. Despite accepting recommendations to do so in the 2nd and 3rd UPR cycles,^{xiii} Italy has yet to establish an NHRI in line with the Paris Principles.^{xiv}

Discrimination

8. Italy failed to strengthen the National Office against Racial Discrimination, which lacks independence and is not effective, notwithstanding accepting recommendations to do so.^{xv}
9. The fight against all forms of discrimination stalled and suffered a setback in some areas, despite Italy accepting numerous recommendations in this regard.^{xvi} Italy failed to extend laws against advocacy of hatred and hate crimes meant to grant LGBTI people, women and people with disabilities the same protections available to victims of racial, religious, ethnic and nationalist hatred and discrimination, despite accepting recommendations to do so.^{xvii} Children of foreign nationals born and/or grown up in Italy continued to be deprived of an effective access to citizenship, with more than 1.5 million children facing discrimination in accessing rights as a result.
10. Italy has taken inadequate measures to combat advocacy of hatred and abuse motivated by racial or other discriminatory grounds, including by law enforcement officials. Racist and xenophobic political discourse remains a concern, including by politicians at national and local level.^{xviii}

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Torture and other ill-treatment

11. There were numerous documented and suspected cases of torture and other ill-treatment by prison and police officers.^{xix} Victims and their families continue to face challenges to obtain thorough and impartial investigations to bring perpetrators to justice, and to achieve penalties that are commensurate with the gravity of the crimes, in cases of torture, other ill-treatment or death in custody.^{xx} Such challenges are aggravated by attempts to undermine the prohibition of torture in domestic legislation.^{xxi}
12. Italy continues to fail to ensure that law enforcement officers can be effectively identified when carrying out their functions, including during the policing of protests, undermining efforts towards accountability of law enforcement.

Rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees

13. Italy has continued to undermine the integrity of the search-and-rescue system in the central Mediterranean, which remains the most dangerous migration route in the world.^{xxii} Italian authorities have rescued tens of thousands of people in the period under review. However, rescue operations were not launched timely or at all on some occasions. In February 2023, at least 94 people, including 34

children, drowned near the beach of Steccato di Cutro, Calabria, in Italian territorial waters. Six hours before the ship sank, Frontex, the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency, had shared information about the boat with Italian authorities, who had not immediately launched a rescue operation. Criminal investigations are ongoing to determine responsibilities.^{xxiii}

14. Italy continues to support Libyan authorities to contain people in that country, including by renewing the Memorandum of Understanding with Libya, regardless of overwhelming evidence of widespread, serious human rights violations against people disembarked in Libya and of the inadequacy of the Libyan authorities to guarantee effective search-and-rescue operations.^{xxiv}
15. Italy continues to subject NGOs rescuing people at sea to unnecessary requirements, including that they request a port for disembarkation and make their way there immediately after each rescue, limiting the possibility of saving more people in one operation. This is aggravated by the authorities' practice to assign to NGO rescue ships distant ports of disembarkation when closer suitable ports would be available.
16. Italy adopted new provisions, some of which are in breach of international law and standards, to restrict opportunities for people to be granted protection. In 2023, Italy abolished special protection permits, a complementary form of protection for people who would be at risk if repatriated, and limited permits based on other grounds. It also introduced accelerated border procedures to examine asylum applications from people coming from countries regarded as "safe". The accelerated border procedures provide for the use of administrative detention. In October 2023, the Italian courts ordered the release of several people detained under the new procedures, ruling that asylum-seekers could not be deprived of their liberty solely on the basis that they were from countries presumed to be safe. The government appealed against the rulings.
17. Amnesty International documented several cases of people arbitrarily detained in repatriation detention centres, including asylum-seekers from countries deemed "safe" who are subjected to accelerated border procedures; people whose personal circumstances make them non-removable; and people for whom the use of detention is unnecessary and/or disproportionate. Arbitrary detention is compounded by Italy's failure to guarantee full access to justice, effective remedies, legal assistance, information and an interpreter.^{xxv}
18. Italy is holding people in repatriation detention centres in conditions that violate their right to dignity, in bare or dilapidated and unhygienic facilities and without providing opportunities for meaningful activities or any significant measure of autonomy.^{xxvi}
19. Italian legislation continues to provide for the crime of irregular immigration, which can lead to the incarceration of people found to be undocumented on the territory and who have not followed up on a removal order.
20. In 2023, Italy and Albania agreed the creation of two detention facilities on Albanian territory, for asylum-seekers and migrants rescued at sea by Italian ships, claiming the two centres would be under Italian jurisdiction. The first centre is expected to be operational by the end of 2024. People sent there will be at high risk of being subjected to arbitrary detention and will be denied effective access to asylum.

Right to freedom of assembly

21. Italy has unduly restricted the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, especially targeting climate activists engaging in civil disobedience.^{xxvii} It has also misused administrative measures to obstruct protesters' freedom of movement.^{xxviii}
22. Police have used force unlawfully on numerous occasions in the policing of assemblies. For example, numerous peaceful demonstrations in solidarity with Palestinian people were met with the indiscriminate use of batons against protesters, including children, in 2024.^{xxix}
23. The absence of notice for a public assembly can be used by the authorities to justify the prohibition of a public assembly, as well as to justify the dispersal by police of a demonstration.^{xxx}

Sexual and reproductive rights

24. Italy has so far failed to remove obstacles to abortion access, the biggest of which is the high number of healthcare providers refusing to deliver abortion care. Furthermore, since November 2022, there has been a proliferation of national and regional bills focusing on the protection of the foetus,^{xxxi} and in April 2024, the parliament approved a provision which allows the regional authorities to involve anti-abortion associations in sexual and reproductive health centres, raising concern about access to abortion for the future.^{xxxi}

Violence against women and girls

25. Italy has so far failed to introduce a consent-based legislation on rape and other sexual violence in accordance with the international standards, including Article 36 of the Istanbul Convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Italy to:

NHRI

26. Establish without delay a NHRI in line with the Paris Principles.

Discrimination

27. Extend laws against advocacy of hatred and hate crimes to grant LGBTI people, women and people with disabilities the same protections available to victims of racial, religious, ethnic and nationalist hatred and discrimination.
28. Ensure that children of foreign nationals born and/or grown up in Italy have an effective access to citizenship.

Right to adequate housing for Roma

29. Enshrine the prohibition of forced evictions in law and uphold it in policy and practice.
30. End all forms of racial segregation in housing both in legislation and policy.

31. Elaborate national and local plans for the de-segregation of Roma living in authorized camps, including by offering a range of adequate alternatives in genuine consultation with Roma.
32. Ensure effective access to social housing and housing benefits to everyone, without discrimination.

Torture and other ill-treatment

33. Refrain from removing the crime of torture from the criminal code and allocate adequate resources to ensure the full implementation of Italy's obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.
34. Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigations by an independent authority into cases of deaths in custody and into all allegations of torture, ill-treatment and excessive use of force by police and other law enforcement officers and, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an act of torture or other ill-treatment has been committed, that individuals suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials, in a manner commensurate with the gravity of their actions, and that the victims are adequately compensated.
35. Ensure that members of the police and other law enforcement officers can be effectively identified at all times when carrying out their functions.
36. Strengthen the training of law enforcement officers on the use of force and ensure that training and guidelines on the use of force are in line with international law and standards, including the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees

37. Abolish the crime of irregular immigration, in Article 10-bis of Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998.
38. Stop the implementation of the Italy-Albania Memorandum of Understanding.
39. Ensure the right of personal liberty of asylum-seekers and migrants and limit the adoption of detention measures to the most exceptional circumstances.
40. Abolish the Memorandum of Understanding with Libya and end all support for the Libyan authorities and the Libyan Coast Guard.
41. End any measures that hinder the work of NGOs engaged in sea rescues, and take action so that human rights defenders can operate without fear of reprisals, in accordance with Italy's obligations under international law.

Right to freedom of assembly

42. Repeal or substantially amend domestic laws prohibiting or criminalizing conduct that is protected under the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
43. Refrain from using administrative measures lacking legal clarity and violating the presumption of innocence and fair trial standards to target peaceful protesters, including when they engage in peaceful acts of civil disobedience.

44. Repeal or amend any provisions that allow for organizers to be held liable, or charged with criminal or administrative offences, for “failure to notify” an assembly.

Sexual and reproductive rights

45. Ensure equal access to safe abortion services and post-abortion care for all pregnant people who need them across the entire national territory. To this end, ensure that conscience-based refusals to abortion provision are adequately regulated, as per the international law and standards, and that available and accessible services with medical personnel willing and trained to provide abortion are evenly distributed across the country.
46. Remove all unnecessary barriers to abortion care including ending the access and activities of anti-abortion groups in sexual and reproductive health centres.
47. Review and amend all abortion-laws and policies to ensure they are aligned with international law and standards, which are very clear that human rights protections start at birth, and fetuses and embryos do not have rights.

Violence against women and girls

48. Amend Article 609-bis of the Penal Code to introduce a consent-based definition of rape in line with the obligations under the Istanbul Convention.

ⁱ It partially accepted two recommendations regarding the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, but because in its answer it referred to the rejection of recommendations to ratify such Convention, these should also be considered as substantially rejected. See Report of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group: Italy, Addendum, A/HRC/43/4/Add.1, paras. 5 and 7.

ⁱⁱ Report of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group: Italy, 27 December 2019 UN Doc. A/HRC/43/4.

ⁱⁱⁱ Amnesty International, Italy: *Backtracking on guaranteeing freedom from torture*, November 3, 2023 Index Number: EUR 30/7322/2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur30/7322/2023/en/>.

^{iv} Bill n.341 proposes to abrogate the crime of torture as defined in article 613-bis and to introduce in its place an aggravating circumstance without express reference to the term “torture” in the law. This would be added to article 61 of the Criminal Code on aggravating circumstances, as article 61(11)-novies: “Having committed the conduct inflicting on a person pain or acute physical or mental sufferings, for the aim of obtaining from them or a third person information or confessions, of punishing them for an act that they or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, of intimidating them or exercising pressures on them or of intimidating or exercising pressures on a third person, or for any other motive based on any form of discrimination, whenever such pain or sufferings are inflicted by a public official or by any other person who is acting in an official capacity or at their instigation, or with their expressed or tacit consent.” While the proposed aggravating circumstance reflects nearly verbatim the definition of torture of Article 1(1) of the Convention, the term “torture”, as well as the distinct crime of torture, would disappear from the Criminal Code. Removing the autonomous crime of torture as a distinct and especially serious offence, punished proportionately to its gravity would have a negative impact on Italy’s obligation to guarantee freedom from torture and would signal that the institutions are deprioritizing the protection of the right to be free from it. Crucially, the prosecution of acts of torture would have to be carried out through lesser crimes, such as grievous bodily harm, with a shorter statute of limitation. This would result, as it has on multiple occasions in the past, in barring investigations and prosecutions. The deterrent effect of the distinct crime of torture, which is, as recognized by the proponents of its abrogation, especially “shameful”, would be lost. Last but not least, the punishment of conduct which constitutes torture but is not labelled as such would be left to the discretion of the courts, which can balance aggravating circumstances with attenuating ones, resulting in a lower level of penalties. The consequences of such an amendment would be ultimately denying justice for the victims and fostering impunity.

^v UN Human Rights Council: Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Italy, 27 December 2019, UN Doc. A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.124 [Chile]; 148.126 [Denmark]; 148.128 [France]; 148.131 [Lebanon]; 148.132 [Malta]; 148.133 [Mexico].

^{vi} A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.195 [Iran]; 148.197 [Peru]; 148.253 [USA]; 148.255 [Cuba]; 148.257 [Germany]; 148.258 [Ghana].

^{vii} Italy: *Ruling on scandal of discriminatory housing policies against Roma must finally spur authorities into action* - Amnesty International

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/05/italy-ruling-on-scandal-of-discriminatory-housing-policies-against-roma-must-finally-spur-authorities-into-action/>

^{viii} The Committee stated that forced evictions remain a ‘current practice’, and that Italy has failed to adopt a legal framework to ensure remedies when they occur. It also said: ‘in practice segregation of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti communities continues to exist’. *Decision on the merits: Amnesty International v. Italy, Complaint No.*

178/2019 (coe.int)

^{ix} A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.271 [Pakistan]; 148.279 [Kenya]; 148.281 [Thailand]; 148.289 [Burkina Faso]; 148.289 [Argentina].

^x Italy: *Avoidable loss of life at sea calls for swift review of search and rescue procedures and visa policies*, 17 March 2023

Italy: *Avoidable loss of life at sea calls for swift review of search and rescue procedures and visa policies* - Amnesty International

^{xi} A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.151 [Ecuador].

^{xii} See the Detailed findings of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, 24 March 2023, A/HRC/52/CRP.8, for example at para.129

^{xiii} At the 3rd UPR cycle, Italy received 45 recommendations that it supported to establish a NHRI, including A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.17 [Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela]; 148.18 [Australia]; 148.19 [Slovakia]; 148.20 [Slovenia] and 148.21 [South Africa].

^{xiv} Bills regarding a NHRI were being discussed in the Senate in 2023, see A.S. 424; A.S.303; A.S.505.

^{xv} A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.18 [Australia]; 148.69 [Solomon Islands]; 148.70 [Costa Rica]; 148.71 [Fiji]; 148.72 [India]; 148.73 [Sierra Leone].

^{xvi} At the 3rd UPR cycle Italy received and accepted 33 recommendations on the theme of equality and non-discrimination, including A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.98 [New Zealand]; 148.108 [Uruguay]; 148.120 [Senegal]; and 148.258 [Ghana]. Italy also received and supported 40 recommendations on the theme of racial discrimination including A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.75 [State of Palestine]; 148.79 [United Kingdom].

^{xvii} A/HRC/43/4, recommendations 148.98 [New Zealand]; 148.107 [Spain]; 148.108 [Uruguay]; 148.109 [Belgium]; 148.111 [France].

^{xviii} In June 2024, an investigative journalism piece revealed how representatives of the youth arm of the party of the prime minister Giorgia Meloni, Fratelli d'Italia, used antisemitic expressions, including the nazi salute "seig heil" at their meetings, social gatherings and in social media chats, see <https://www.fanpage.it/politica/saluti-romani-inni-al-duce-e-sieg-heil-dentro-gioventu-nazionale-il-movimento-giovanile-di-fratelli-ditalia/> ; <https://www.fanpage.it/politica/antisemitismo-e-razzismo-cosiparlano-i-dirigenti-di-gn-che-fanno-carriera-con-i-big-di-fdi/> and https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/politica/2024/06/27/gioventu-meloniana-linchiesta-di-fanpage-video_581e5d5c-95d7-40c1-be4f-8e4b852e9908.html Two of the people found to have been using such expressions were expelled from the party. In the period under review, there were other instances of racist or xenophobic discourse by politicians. In September 2022 a local councillor in Florence of the party Lega published a Facebook video, ahead of the political elections, filming a Romani woman and inviting people to vote for the Lega "so you will not see her anymore". He was later convicted for incitement to racial hatred and condemned to pay a fine of Euro 18,000, see "[Vota Lega e i Rom spariranno](https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/politica/2024/06/27/gioventu-meloniana-linchiesta-di-fanpage-video_581e5d5c-95d7-40c1-be4f-8e4b852e9908.html)", [Alessio Di Giulio condannato a pagare 18.000 euro per istigazione all'odio razziale \(lanazione.it\)](https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/politica/2024/06/27/gioventu-meloniana-linchiesta-di-fanpage-video_581e5d5c-95d7-40c1-be4f-8e4b852e9908.html)

^{xix} See the chapter on Italy in Amnesty International's annual reports of the period under review.

^{xx} The quest for justice of Giuseppe Uva's sister is illustrative of these challenges. Giuseppe Uva died at a hospital in Varese in 2008, shortly after having been stopped by police and detained in a police station. The case of Giuseppe Uva featured in Amnesty International's annual reports starting in 2011. In April 2024, the European Court of Human Rights accepted an application from the victim's sister concerning the alleged ill-treatment by police of the victim and the effectiveness of the investigation which ensued, [https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng/#/%22itemid%22:\[%22001-233375%22\]](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng/#/%22itemid%22:[%22001-233375%22])

^{xxi} See above at para. 3.

^{xxii} In 2023, 2,526 people drowned or went missing trying to reach Europe, a dramatic increase from 1,417 in 2022. Most had departed from Libya and Tunisia. More than 157,600 people arrived in Italy irregularly by sea in 2023, including more than 17,300 unaccompanied children, compared with about 105,000 people in 2022. In 2024, as of 2 July, 870 people had already died or gone missing at sea in the central Mediterranean, [Mediterranean | Missing Migrants Project \(iom.int\)](https://www.iom.int/).

^{xxiii} Italy: *Withdraw measures that hinder the work of search and rescue NGOs and increase the risk of drownings*, 1 February 2023

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur30/6407/2023/en/>

^{xxiv} Amnesty International has documented the impact of the Memorandum of Understanding between Italy and Libya on human rights of refugees and migrants travelling through the central Mediterranean for many years, and most recently in [Italy: Withdraw measures that hinder the work of search and rescue NGOs and increase the risk of drownings](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur30/6407/2023/en/), 1 February 2023 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur30/6407/2023/en/>

^{xxv} Amnesty International, *Liberty and Dignity: Amnesty International's Observations on the Administrative Detention of Migrant and Asylum-Seeking People in Italy*, July 3, 2024 Index Number: EUR 30/8244/2024, *Liberty and Dignity: Amnesty International's Observations on the Administrative Detention of Migrant and Asylum-Seeking People in Italy* - Amnesty International

^{xxvi} Amnesty International, *Liberty and Dignity: Amnesty International's Observations on the Administrative Detention of Migrant and Asylum-Seeking People in Italy*, July 3, 2024 Index Number: EUR 30/8244/2024, *Liberty and Dignity: Amnesty International's Observations on the Administrative Detention of Migrant and Asylum-Seeking People in Italy* - Amnesty International

^{xxvii} See Law 22 January 2024, n. 6 [Gazzetta Ufficiale](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/vediMenuHTML?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1931-06-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=031U0773&tipoSerie=serie_generale&tipoVigenza=originario) aimed at criminalizing the defacing or damaging of heritage buildings and artifacts during demonstrations. In April 2023, the UN Special Rapporteur on environmental defenders under the Aarhus Convention criticized the then proposed legislation and urged the authorities to refrain from disproportionately restricting peaceful acts of civil disobedience by climate justice protesters. In November 2023, another government-backed bill proposed harsher penalties for protesters involved in organizing roadblocks. The peaceful act of roadblocking using one's body, which is currently an administrative offence, would become a crime and be punished with imprisonment from six months to two years if carried out by several people. The proposal was being discussed by the parliament as of July 2024

^{xxviii} Two administrative preventive measures have been increasingly applied against peaceful protesters involved in civil disobedience: the mandatory travel warrant (see 'Foglio di via: Tool for prevention or repression', available at [Fogli di via: strumento di prevenzione o di repressione? - Amnesty International Italia](https://www.fogliodivia.it/)) and the "urban DASPO", which is issued by the local head of police (questore) and prohibits an individual from entering a specific place or location for reasons of public order, for a period from 48 hours to two years

^{xxix} On 23 February 2024, [two protests denouncing the situation in Gaza](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/vediMenuHTML?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1931-06-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=031U0773&tipoSerie=serie_generale&tipoVigenza=originario) were met with disproportionate use of force by law enforcement in the cities of Pisa and Florence, leading to several people, including children, requiring hospital treatment after being hit by police officers with batons

^{xxx} While the Constitution establishes a general principle of presumption in favor of holding public assemblies, Article 18 of the Public security Act (Testo Unico Leggi di Pubblica Sicurezza, TULPS, https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/vediMenuHTML?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1931-06-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=031U0773&tipoSerie=serie_generale&tipoVigenza=originario) it allows the authorities to ban a demonstration on the basis of a missing notification, among other reasons

^{xxxi} A.S. 14, A.S. 171, A.S. 244; A.C. 798 e A.C. 993

^{xxxii} See Art. 44-quinquies (Norme in materia di servizi consultoriali) of LEGGE 29 aprile 2024, n. 56, Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 2 marzo 2024, n. 19, recante ulteriori disposizioni urgenti per l'attuazione del Piano nazionale di ripresa e resilienza (PNRR). (24G00074) (GU Serie Generale n.100 del 30-04-2024 - Suppl. Ordinario n. 19), available at <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2024/04/30/24G00074/SG>