

Salvini's Decree-Law on immigration and security

The Decree-Law has been issued by the Government, and then approved in these days by the Parliament.

It represents a clear attack to the rights of all those foreign people on the Italian territory. The Decree-Law on immigration and security includes the following measures:

- extension of the maximum duration of the foreigner's detention in the CPR ("Return Centres", de facto detention centres) from 90 to 180 days. CPR are Centres that have been established by the previous government, with the purpose to limit the freedom of movement of those that didn't commit any crime, but are there because they are without documents... waiting for being deported to where they came from. The aim, ultimately, is to keep the community of non-citizens in a legally inferior position, leaving in a condition of constant fear, exploitability and blackmailing.
- New measures regarding detention of foreigners and asylum seekers. Asylum seekers can be detained for a period up to 30 days in the so-called hotspot in order to determine their identity and nationality, but also up to 180 days in CPRs. Moreover, foreigners who have been found in an irregular situation on the national territory, can be detained also in the police offices at the borders.
- Increase of funds for returns: the Decree-Law provides more funds for this purpose: 500 thousands euros in 2018, 1,5 million in 2019, and another 1,5 million in 2020.
- Reception conditions for asylum seekers restricted: the system for the Protection of Asylum seekers and Refugees (SPRAR), the ordinary one operated by local institutions, is limited just to already recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and unaccompanied minors. The system will be then re organized and will change the name.
- Asylum seekers are excluded from the civil registry: as they are not anymore allowed to subscribe, they can't be registered at a specific address of residence. This form of discrimination will be then reflected in their limitations in access to several services (among others, housing policies)
- The abrogation of humanitarian protection, substituted with the creation of a "special protection" residence permit that can be granted in restricted 'special cases', as: individuals affected by 'exceptionally serious' medical conditions; individuals who cannot return to their home countries due to 'exceptional natural disasters'; and persons who have carried out 'exceptional civil acts'. This new kind of protection has more restrictions compared to the previous humanitarian one.
- Extensions of the list of crimes that, in case of final conviction, bring to the exclusion from or to the revocation of international protection. This includes production, sexual violence, trafficking and possession of drugs, injuries or threats made to officers in performance of their duties, serious personal injury offence, robbery, extortion, burglary and theft.