

2023 Rule of Law Report - targeted stakeholder consultation

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The annual Rule of Law Report lies at the centre of the European rule of law mechanism, which acts as a preventive tool, deepening multilateral dialogue and joint awareness of rule of law issues. So far, three editions of the Rule of Law Report have been published in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

In the preparation of the first three editions of the Rule of Law Report, the Commission has relied on a diversity of relevant sources, including from Member States, country visits, and stakeholders' contributions collected through the targeted stakeholder consultation [1]. The information provided has informed the Commission's country-specific assessments in preparing the Report. Building on the positive experience from the first three editions of the Rule of Law Report, the Commission is now inviting stakeholders to provide written contributions for the preparation of the 2023 Rule of Law Report through this targeted consultation.

The contribution to be provided should include (1) information on measures taken to implement the recommendations addressed to the Member State in the 2022 Rule of Law report, as well as developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapter and (2) any other significant developments since January 2022 [2] falling under the 'type of information' outlined in the next section.

The input should be short and concise and summarise information related to one or more of the areas referred to in the template. You are invited to focus on the areas that relate to the scope of work and expertise of your organisation. Existing reports, statements, legislation or other documents may be referenced with a link (no need to provide the full text). Stakeholders are encouraged to make references to any contributions already provided in a different context or to Reports and documents already published. Contributions should focus on significant developments both as regards the legal framework and its implementation in practice.

If you wish to submit information concerning several Member States, you will have to fill-in the questionnaire separately for each Member States (due to the size of the questionnaire). There is no limit to the number of contributions submitted by a single participant. In such cases, you are not required to repeat the information in the section "about you" that is non-mandatory nor the information on horizontal developments.

Please provide your contribution by **20 January 2023**. Should you have any requests for clarifications or encounter difficulties in filling in the questionnaire, you can contact the Commission at the following email

address: rule-of-law-network@ec.europa.eu.

[1] For the consultation for the 2022 Report, see https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/2022-rule-law-report-targeted-stakeholder-consultation_en

[2] Unless the information was already submitted in the consultation for the previous Rule of Law Reports.

Type of information

The topics are structured according to four pillars: I. Justice system; II. Anti-corruption framework; III. Media pluralism; and IV. Other institutional issues related to checks and balances. The replies could include aspects set out below under each pillar. This can include challenges, current work streams, positive developments and best practices:

Legislative developments

- Newly adopted legislation
- Legislative drafts currently discussed in Parliament
- Legislative plans envisaged by the Government

Policy developments

- Implementation of legislation
- Evaluations, impact assessment, surveys
- White papers/strategies/actions plans/consultation processes
- Follow-up to reports/recommendations of Council of Europe bodies or other international organisations
- Important administrative measures
- Generalised practices

Developments related to the judiciary / independent authorities

- Important case law by national courts
- Important decision/opinions from independent bodies/authorities
- State of play on terms, nominations and expired mandates for high-level positions (e.g. Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Council for the Judiciary, heads of independent authorities included in the scope of the questionnaire[1])

Any other relevant developments

- Respondents are free to add any further information, which they deem relevant; however, this should be short and to the point.

If there are no changes, it is sufficient to indicate this and the information covered in the contributions for the previous Rule of Law Reports should not be repeated.

[1] Such as: media regulatory authorities and bodies, national human rights institutions, equality bodies, ombudsman institutions, supreme audit institutions and, where they exist, transparency authorities.

About you

* I am giving my contribution as

- ☐ Academic/research institution
- ☐ Business association
- ☒ Civil society organisation/NGO
- ☐ International organisation
- ☐ Judicial association or network
- ☐ Media organisation or association
- ☐ Public authority or network of public authorities
- ☐ Other

* Organisation name

250 character(s) maximum

Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso Transeuropa (OBCT)/ Centro per la Cooperazione Internazionale (CCI)

Main Areas of Work

- ☒ Justice System
- ☒ Anti-corruption
- ☒ Media Pluralism
- ☒ Other

If "Other", please specify

The enabling framework for civil society

Please insert an URL towards your organisation's main online presence or describe your organisation briefly:

500 character(s) maximum

<https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/>

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is in the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making

943382841714-79

* Country of origin

Please add the country of origin of your organisation

- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Albania

- ☐ Algeria
- ☐ Andorra
- ☐ Angola
- ☐ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Bahamas
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bangladesh
- ☐ Barbados
- ☐ Belarus
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Belize
- ☐ Benin
- ☐ Bhutan
- ☐ Bolivia
- ☐ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ☐ Botswana
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Brunei Darussalam
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Burkina Faso
- ☐ Burundi
- ☐ Cabo Verde
- ☐ Cambodia
- ☐ Cameroon
- ☐ Canada
- ☐ Central African Republic
- ☐ Chad
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ China
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Comoros
- ☐ Congo
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Côte D'Ivoire
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cuba
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Djibouti
- ☐ Dominica

- ☐ Dominican Republic
- ☐ Ecuador
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ El Salvador
- ☐ Equatorial Guinea
- ☐ Eritrea
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Eswatini
- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Fiji
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Gabon
- ☐ Gambia
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Grenada
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ Guinea
- ☐ Guinea Bissau
- ☐ Guyana
- ☐ Haiti
- ☐ Honduras
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ India
- ☐ Indonesia
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Israel
- ☒ Italy
- ☐ Jamaica
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ Jordan
- ☐ Kazakhstan
- ☐ Kenya
- ☐ Kiribati
- ☐ Kuwait
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan
- ☐ Laos
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lebanon
- ☐ Lesotho
- ☐ Liberia

- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Liechtenstein
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Madagascar
- ☐ Malawi
- ☐ Malaysia
- ☐ Maldives
- ☐ Mali
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Marshall Islands
- ☐ Mauritania
- ☐ Mauritius
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Micronesia
- ☐ Monaco
- ☐ Mongolia
- ☐ Montenegro
- ☐ Morocco
- ☐ Mozambique
- ☐ Myanmar
- ☐ Namibia
- ☐ Nauru
- ☐ Nepal
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ Nicaragua
- ☐ Niger
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ North Korea
- ☐ North Macedonia
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Oman
- ☐ Pakistan
- ☐ Palau
- ☐ Panama
- ☐ Papua New Guinea
- ☐ Paraguay
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Qatar
- ☐ Republic of Moldova
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Russian Federation
- ☐ Rwanda

- ☐ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ☐ Saint Lucia
- ☐ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ☐ Samoa
- ☐ San Marino
- ☐ Sao Tome and Principe
- ☐ Saudi Arabia
- ☐ Senegal
- ☐ Serbia
- ☐ Seychelles
- ☐ Sierra Leone
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Solomon Islands
- ☐ Somalia
- ☐ South Africa
- ☐ South Korea
- ☐ South Sudan
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sri Lanka
- ☐ Sudan
- ☐ Suriname
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Syrian Arab Republic
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Tanzania
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Timor-Leste
- ☐ Togo
- ☐ Tonga
- ☐ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☐ Tunisia
- ☐ Turkey
- ☐ Turkmenistan
- ☐ Tuvalu
- ☐ Uganda
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ United Arab Emirates
- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ United States of America
- ☐ Uruguay
- ☐ Uzbekistan
- ☐ Vanuatu
- ☐ Venezuela
- ☐ Viet Nam

- ☐ Yemen
- ☐ Zambia
- ☐ Zimbabwe

First name

Surname

Email Address of the organisation (this information will not be published)

* Publication of your contribution and privacy settings

You can choose whether you wish for your contribution to be published and whether you wish your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- ☐ Anonymous - Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. Organisation name, URL, transparency register number, first name and surname given above will not be published. **To maintain anonymity, please refrain from mentioning the name of your organisation and any details from which your organisation can be identified in the rest of your contribution.**
- ☒ Public - Your personal details (name, organisation name, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution).
- ☐ No publication - Your contribution will not be published. Elements of your contribution may be referred to anonymously in documents produced by the Commission based on this consultation.

☒ I agree with the personal data protection provisions.

[Specific privacy statement targeted stakeholder consultation 2023 rule of law report.pdf](#)

Questions on horizontal developments

In this section, you are invited to provide information on general horizontal developments or trends, both positive and negative, covering all or several Member States. In particular, you could mention issues that are common to several Member States, as well as best practices identified in one Member State that could be replicated. Moreover, you could refer to your activities in the area of the four pillars and sub-topics (an overview of all sub-topics can be found below), and, if you represent a Network of national organisations, to the support you might have provided to one of your national members.

Overview topics for contribution

[list of topics 2023 Report.pdf](#)

Please provide any relevant information on horizontal developments here

5000 character(s) maximum

Questions for contribution

The following four pillars (I.-IV.) are sub-divided into topics (A., B., etc.) and sub-topics (1., 2., 3., etc.). For each of the topics and sub-topics, you are invited to provide (1) information on measures taken to implement the recommendations addressed to the Member States in the 2022 Rule of Law report, as well as developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapter of the 2022 Rule of Law Report and (2) any other significant developments since January 2022^[1]. Please include a link to and reference relevant legislation/documents (in the national language and/or where available, in English) if relevant. Significant developments can include challenges, positive developments and best practices, covering both legislative developments or implementation and practices.

If there are developments you consider relevant under each of the four pillars that are not mentioned in the sub-topics, please add them under the section "other - please specify". Only significant developments should be covered.

Information provided in reply to the first question under each pillar, related to the follow-up to the recommendations, does not need to be repeated in subsequent parts of the questionnaire, but can be cross-referenced in the subsequent questions, where relevant. All other questions are not limited to the recommendations, but as in previous years, cover the entire scope of the Report.

[1] Unless already covered in the input for the previous Rule of Law Reports.

Member State covered in contribution [only one choice possible]

If you wish to submit information concerning several Member States, please fill in the questionnaire separately for each Member State. There is no limit to the number of contributions submitted by a single participant.

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☒ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania

- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovak Republic
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden

I. Justice System

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2022 Report regarding the justice system (if applicable)

3000 character(s) maximum

A. Independence

Appointment and selection of judges, prosecutors and court presidents (incl. judicial review)

(The reference to 'judges' concerns judges at all level and types of courts as well as judges at constitutional courts)

3000 character(s) maximum

Irremovability of judges, including transfers, (incl. as part of judicial map reform), dismissal and retirement regime of judges, court presidents and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

3000 character(s) maximum

Promotion of judges and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

3000 character(s) maximum

Allocation of cases in courts

3000 character(s) maximum

Independence (including composition and nomination and dismissal of its members), and powers of the body tasked with safeguarding the independence of the judiciary (e.g. Council for the Judiciary)

3000 character(s) maximum

Accountability of judges and prosecutors, including disciplinary regime and bodies and ethical rules, judicial immunity and criminal/civil (where applicable) liability of judges (incl. judicial review)

3000 character(s) maximum

Remuneration/bonuses/rewards for judges and prosecutors, including observed changes (significant and targeted increase or decrease over the past year), transparency on the system and access to the information

3000 character(s) maximum

Independence/autonomy of the prosecution service

3000 character(s) maximum

Independence of the Bar (chamber/association of lawyers) and of lawyers

3000 character(s) maximum

Significant developments capable of affecting the perception that the general public has of the independence of the judiciary

3000 character(s) maximum

B. Quality of justice

(Under this topic, you are not required to give statistical information but should provide input on the type of information outlined under section 2)

Accessibility of courts (e.g. court/legal fees, legal aid, language)

3000 character(s) maximum

Resources of the judiciary (human/financial/material)

(Material resources refer e.g. to court buildings and other facilities)

3000 character(s) maximum

Training of justice professionals (including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court staff)

3000 character(s) maximum

The European Commission anti-SLAPP Recommendations adopted in April 2022, called for the promotion of anti-SLAPP training courses. This need has not been met. In addition, while in Italy a limited number of journalists' associations offer this kind of training to media professionals, the array of recipients should be widened with a specific effort. Beyond journalists, anti-SLAPP training should be directed to legal professionals, such as judges, and lawyers, as well university law students, as there is an evident need to raise awareness and equip each of these professional categories with relevant legal knowledge that would allow them to identify and counter vexatious lawsuits.

Reference: <https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/OBCT-Dossiers/Focus-on-SLAPP/Focus-on-SLAPP/Synergies-and-training-are-needed-against-SLAPP-or-gag-complaints>

Digitalisation (e.g. use of digital technology, particularly electronic communication tools, within the justice system and with court users, including resilience of justice systems in COVID-19 pandemic)

3000 character(s) maximum

Use of assessment tools and standards (e.g. ICT systems for case management, court statistics and their transparency, monitoring, evaluation, surveys among court users or legal professionals)

3000 character(s) maximum

Geographical distribution and number of courts/jurisdictions ("judicial map") and their specialization, in particular specific courts or chambers within courts to deal with fraud and corruption cases

3000 character(s) maximum

C. Efficiency of the justice system

(Under this topic, you are not required to give statistical information but should provide input on the type of information outlined under section

2)

Length of proceedings

3000 character(s) maximum

As compared to the end of 2021, in November 2022 the total pending cases in civil justice decreased by 5.4%. The overall number of pending cases is for the first time since 2003 below 3 million. In criminal justice, the reduction in pending cases is 9% or 4.9% if excluding the proceedings before the Justice of the Peace. The length of proceedings, particularly in civil justice, represents a threat for journalists and other media workers who are victims of SLAPPs. Although the situation is improving thanks to the undergoing reform of the Justice system, the problem of lengthy proceedings cannot be considered solved. This is why in September 2022 we called for the introduction of a procedure for the timely dismissal of legal actions classifiable as SLAPPs.

References:

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_9_13.page#

<https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Occasional-papers/Who-is-afraid-of-journalists-The-MFRR-Italy-Mission-Report>

<https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Short-news/Call-for-Italian-political-forces-to-take-a-stand-against-SLAPPs-a-slap-in-the-face-of-freedom-of-information>

Other - please specify

3000 character(s) maximum

The reform of the Justice system has created a new obstacle for Court reporting, due to the way the EU Directive 2016/343 on the protection of the presumption of innocence was transposed into the national legislation. Some public prosecutors interpret the text in a very restrictive way, claiming that they can no longer deliver any information to journalists about ongoing judicial investigations.

The MFRR mission in Italy was an opportunity to highlight the difficulties experienced by judicial journalists following the transposition into Italian law (with the Italian decree 188/2021 entered into force on 14 December 2021) of the Directive 2016/343. Although the Directive does not deal with journalistic activities, the Italian legislator has focused its attention on the relationship between the public prosecutor and the press. Concerns related to the compatibility of this transposition with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and the European Convention on Human Rights, particularly regarding the notion of news of public interest, have been raised by academics, unions and organisations.

The FNSI (National Federation of Journalists' Unions) sent a formal protest to the European Commission on 22 February 2022. The letter called on the EU "to monitor the Italian legislation transposing the Directive and to draw the Italian legislator's attention to the need to remove from the transposition decree the provisions restricting press freedom".

On 8 November 2022, one year after the publication of the decree 188/2021, a national protest was organised in Rome to ask the Italian Parliament to intervene with amendments to the measure.

Furthermore, the decree led to a difficulty to verify news, access to sources and ultimately ensure citizens' right to be informed is guaranteed.

References:

<https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Occasional-papers/Who-is-afraid-of-journalists-The-MFRR-Italy-Mission-Report>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/Dossiers/Italy-journalism-and-the-rule-of-law>

<https://www.fnsi.it/attuazione-della-direttiva-sulla-presunzione-dinnocenza-un-saggio-di-marina-castellaneta>

<https://www.fnsi.it/presunzione-di-innocenza-la-fnsi-in-piazza-con-i-cronisti-romani-una-norma-da-cambiare>

II. Anti-Corruption Framework

Where previous specific reports, published in the framework of the review under the UN Convention against Corruption, of GRECO, and of the OECD address the issues below, please make a reference to the points you wish to bring to the Commission's attention in these documents, indicating any relevant updates, changes or measures introduced that have occurred since these documents were published.

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2022 Report regarding the anti-corruption framework (if applicable)

3000 character(s) maximum

In its 2022 Rule of Law report, the Commission recommended Italy to adopt comprehensive conflict of interests rules and lobbying regulation and to establish an operational lobbying register, including a legislative footprint.

Over 2022, no progress was made on lobbying regulation. The draft law on lobbying approved on 12 January 2022 was about to be discussed in the Senate when the government of Mario Draghi fell. The new Parliament has yet to schedule new hearings discussing the introduction of a regulation of lobbying activities. The debated issue of the exclusion of Confindustria and trade unions from the transparency obligations, which should be foreseen for all stakeholders, in the past slowed down the proceedings and is among the issues the civil society coalition Lobbying4change keeps advocating for. In addition, now the resistance to the measure shown by the parties Fratelli d'Italia (Brothers of Italy) and Lega of the governing coalition needs to be taken into account.

References:

<https://www.thegoodlobby.it/campagne/lobbying-italia/>

<https://www.agendadigitale.eu/cultura-digitale/legge-sul-lobbying-vietato-sbagliare-tre-indicazioni-per-il-nuovo-parlamento/>

A. The institutional framework capacity to fight against corruption (prevention and investigation / prosecution)

List any changes as regards relevant authorities (e.g. national agencies, bodies) in charge of prevention detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and the resources allocated to each of these authorities (the human, financial, legal, and technical resources as relevant), including the cooperation among domestic authorities. Indicate any relevant measure taken to effectively and timely cooperate with OLAF and EPPO (where applicable)

3000 character(s) maximum

Safeguards for the functional independence of the authorities tasked with the prevention and detection of corruption

3000 character(s) maximum

Information on the implementation of measures foreseen in the strategic anti-corruption framework (if applicable). If available, please provide relevant objectives and indicators

3000 character(s) maximum

B. Prevention

Measures to enhance integrity in the public sector and their application (including as regards incompatibility rules, revolving doors, codes of conduct, ethics training). Please provide figures on their application

3000 character(s) maximum

General transparency of public decision-making, including rules on lobbying and their enforcement, asset disclosure rules and enforcement, gifts policy, transparency of political party financing

3000 character(s) maximum

Information on the 2022 financing of political parties listed in the national register is available at the following link: https://parlamento18.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/parlamento18/attachments/file_parlamento/uploads/000/000/004/ART_5_DL_149_2013_L_3_2019_dal_01012022.pdf

Rules and measures to prevent conflict of interests in the public sector. Please specify the scope of their application (e.g. categories of officials concerned)

3000 character(s) maximum

Measures in place to ensure whistleblower protection and encourage reporting of corruption.

3000 character(s) maximum

Italy has not yet transposed the EU Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law. This shortcoming was pointed out in the Rule of Law Report 2022.

A new European Delegation Law (127/2022) led to the presentation on 12 December 2022 of a draft legislative decree implementing the EU Whistleblower Directive. The Chamber of Deputies began consideration of the draft decree on 21 December 2022 and should deliberate by 19 January 2023. ANAC (the National Anti-Corruption Authority) gave a positive opinion of the text.

Whistleblowers play a fundamental role in exposing corruption and illegal acts that undermine the rule of law but in Italy the lack of culture of what whistleblowing means is confirmed by the lack of an Italian translation of the word.

According to a report issued by Transparency International Italia, there are at least 1,500 entities that have joined Transparency International Italia's alert platform that allows them to report breaches of the law, and over half of them are municipalities. However, it should be highlighted that the sanctions to entities which are not compliant with the current regulation about whistleblowing are very few: only three in one year according to the report.

Transparency International Italia and The Good Lobby asked the government to ensure greater publicity for the transposition process and a full stakeholder involvement. The two organisations are advocating for a public update on the progress of the transposition process and for the possibility for external stakeholders to provide their observations and comments, in order to take into account the multiple points of view.

References:

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/Dossiers/Italy-journalism-and-the-rule-of-law>

[https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2022-08-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=22G00136&elenco30giorni=false)

[dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2022-08-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=22G00136&elenco30giorni=false](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2022-08-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=22G00136&elenco30giorni=false)

https://www.transparency.it/images/pdf_pubblicazioni/report-whistleblowing-2021.pdf

<https://www.transparency.it/informati/news/direttiva-ue-sul-whistleblowing-30-giorni-al-termine-previsto-per-la-trasposizione>

<http://documenti.camera.it/apps/nuovosito/attigoverno/Schedalavori/getTesto.ashx?file=0010.pdf&leg=XIX#pagemode=none>

http://documenti.camera.it/apps/nuovosito/attigoverno/Schedalavori/getTesto.ashx?file=0010_F002.pdf&leg=XIX#pagemode=none

<https://www.camera.it/leg19/682?atto=010&tipoAtto=Atto&idLegislatura=19&tab=2#inizio>

<https://www.camera.it/leg19/824?>

[tipo=C&anno=2022&mese=12&giorno=21&view=&commissione=0211&pagina=data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010#data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010](https://www.camera.it/leg19/824?tipo=C&anno=2022&mese=12&giorno=21&view=&commissione=0211&pagina=data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010#data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010)

<https://www.camera.it/leg19/824?>

[tipo=C&anno=2022&mese=12&giorno=21&view=&commissione=0211&pagina=data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010#data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010](https://www.camera.it/leg19/824?tipo=C&anno=2022&mese=12&giorno=21&view=&commissione=0211&pagina=data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010#data.20221221.com0211.bollettino.sede00010.tit00010)

List the sectors with high-risks of corruption in your Member State and list the relevant measures taken /envisaged for monitoring and preventing corruption and conflict of interest in these sectors (e.g. public procurement, healthcare, citizen investor schemes, risk or cases of corruption linked to the disbursement of EU funds, other), and, where applicable, list measures to prevent and address corruption committed by organised crime groups (e.g. to infiltrate the public sector)

3000 character(s) maximum

Any other relevant measures to prevent corruption in public and private sector

3000 character(s) maximum

C. Repressive measures

Criminalisation, including the level of sanctions available by law, of corruption and related offences, including foreign bribery

3000 character(s) maximum

Data on investigation and application of sanctions for corruption offences, including for legal persons and high level and complex corruption cases and their transparency, including as regards to the implementation of EU funds

(Please include, if available the number of (data since 2019): indictments; first instance convictions; first instance acquittals; final convictions; final acquittals; other outcomes (final) (i.e. excluding convictions and acquittals); cases adjudicated (final); imprisonment / custodial sentences through final convictions; suspended custodial sentences through final convictions; pending cases at the end of the reference year)

3000 character(s) maximum

Potential obstacles to investigation and prosecution as well as to the effectiveness of criminal sanctions of high-level and complex corruption cases (e.g. political immunity regulation, procedural rules, statute of limitations, cross-border cooperation, pardoning)

3000 character(s) maximum

Information on effectiveness of non-criminal measures and of sanctions (e.g. recovery measures and administrative sanctions) on both public and private offenders

3000 character(s) maximum

Other - please specify

3000 character(s) maximum

III. Media Freedom and Pluralism

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2022 Report regarding media freedom and pluralism (if applicable)

3000 character(s) maximum

No steps have been taken by the Italian Parliament to amend defamation laws. Despite the recommendations formulated in the 2021 and 2021 Rule of Law reports, as well as the calls advanced by the Italian Constitutional Court in 2020 and 2021, Italian lawmakers have been reluctant in tackling the question of reforming the libel laws.

A. Media authorities and bodies

(Cf. Article 30 of Directive 2018/1808)

Measures taken to ensure the independence, enforcement powers and adequacy of resources (financial, human and technical) of media regulatory authorities and bodies

3000 character(s) maximum

Conditions and procedures for the appointment and dismissal of the head / members of the collegiate body of media regulatory authorities and bodies

3000 character(s) maximum

Existence and functions of media councils or other self-regulatory bodies

3000 character(s) maximum

During a meeting organised within the MFRR mission in Italy, the discussion with the Order of Journalists representatives showed the limits of a professional disciplinary body alone. The stakeholders agreed that Italy would benefit from a journalistic self-regulatory body that would bring together journalists, media owners and civil society following the model of “Press Councils”. Such a body could increase the level of trust in the Italian media.

The need for a reform of the legislation that disciplines the provision of the title of “professional journalist” is still highlighted by Italian stakeholders, including the National Council of the Order of Journalists. A set of guidelines for the reform curated by the National Council itself in 2018 never got to Parliament for approval. In January 2022 the National Council appointed a Special Commission for the reform. This was the first step in a process that should lead to a new proposal to be submitted to the Parliament to revise the rules of the profession. The reform will open the profession to new categories of media workers, acknowledging the numerous transformations of the media market, including the digital one.

Among the most recent innovations, there is the decision to update the procedures to become professional journalists. On 8 November 2022, the National Council of the Order approved a rule allowing, exceptionally and in specific cases, the start of the apprenticeship period even in the absence of a registered media outlet and editor-in-chief. According to president Bartoli, this is a way to address a reality composed of freelance journalists and precarious workers.

According to the vice-president of the Order, there is a possibility that starting from January 2023 social media managers who work in the information sector will be able to enrol in the register of practitioners as well.

References:

<https://www.balkanicaucaso.org/eng/Occasional-papers/Who-is-afraid-of-journalists-The-MFRR-Italy-Mission-Report>

<https://www.odg.it/il-cnog-nomina-la-commissione-speciale-riforma/43249>

<https://odg.mi.it/attualita/giornalismo-accesso-al-praticantato-anche-senza-testate/>

<https://www.editorialedomani.it/idee/cultura/social-media-manager-potranno-isciversi-ordine-giornalisti-ttrp9931>

B. Safeguards against government or political interference and transparency and concentration of media ownership

Measures taken to ensure the fair and transparent allocation of state advertising (including any rules regulating the matter)

3000 character(s) maximum

The decision of progressively abolishing direct state funding to not-for-profit print media and journalistic cooperatives has been delayed by Decree Law 183/2020 and Decree Law 73/2021. It is now foreseen that the reduction of direct state funding will start in 2024, leading to a complete abolition in 2027. According to the same Decree Laws, funding for private radio stations that carry out information activities in the public interest will be abolished from 31 January 2025.

However, overall subsidies more than doubled (+120%) between 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019. Direct state funding increased as well, but the amount has not been criticised per se.

What emerges as a negative trend is that resources that should be aimed at promoting media pluralism - through support to not-for-profit, small, local media outlets - are pretty much assigned to large or medium-sized media outlets that define themselves as journalistic cooperatives instrumentally. Concentration of funding is identified as a serious problem by Italian journalists.

References:

https://temi.camera.it/leg18/temi/tl18_interventi_editoria.html

<http://www.datamediahub.it/2021/12/27/i-due-anni-piu-che-raddoppiati-i-contributi-al-editoria/#axzz7ZxiODke2>

Safeguards against state / political interference, in particular:

- safeguards to ensure editorial independence of media (private and public)
- specific safeguards for the independence of heads of management and members of the governing boards of public service media (e.g. related to appointment, dismissal), safeguards for their operational independence (e.g. related to reporting obligations and the allocation of resources) and safeguards for plurality of information and opinions
- information on specific legal provisions and procedures applying to media service providers, including as regards granting/renewal/termination of licenses, company operation, capital entry requirements, concentration and corporate governance

3000 character(s) maximum

Transparency of media ownership and public availability of media ownership information, including on direct, indirect and beneficial owners, as well as any rules regulating the matter

C. Framework for journalists' protection, transparency and access to documents

Rules and practices guaranteeing journalist's independence and safety, including as regards protection of journalistic sources and communications

3000 character(s) maximum

Media freedom and media pluralism are guaranteed by a solid legislative framework, but some issues remain unsolved, including the passing of a law on the right remuneration of freelancers and the reform of the defamation laws.

Regular employment in the media sector has been steadily decreasing in recent years. Active workers with a regular employee contract in 2021 decreased by 550 units in comparison to 2020, while the number of journalists without a regular contract is increasing.

Attacks and threats against journalists remain an issue of concern. The Mapping Media Freedom Platform recorded 45 alerts (11% of the EU27 total, out of a population which corresponds to about 13% of the EU population) in 2022. However, many cases remain unreported.

Gender inequalities in the media sector include different degrees of freedom to choose what to report about; wage gaps; imbalance in presence at the management level.

Sexual harassment is the most worrisome category of threat for women journalists, and the newsroom is often the first place where harassment takes place.

A big share of online attacks targets women journalists who cover politics, organised crime, court reporting, and migration issues.

The vulnerability of local journalists is intertwined with the decline of the local news industry. Local reporters are increasingly working as freelancers or independent bloggers. Some of these reporters should be included in the category of human rights defenders for their commitment to expose political wrongdoings and criminal activities.

Support centres and organisations are particularly needed at the local level, where journalists are more vulnerable.

In Italy there is also a need to ensure journalistic sources are protected and to reform the framework law on professional secrecy of journalists. Only professional journalists, meaning those who are registered in the Order of Journalists, have a right to journalistic confidentiality. In spite of the fact that some court decisions have granted the right to professional secrecy also to publicists, this is a serious “legal gap” which needs to be addressed.

References:

<https://www.balkanicaucaso.org/eng/Occasional-papers/Who-is-afraid-of-journalists-The-MFRR-Italy-Mission-Report>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/OBCT-Dossiers/Analysis-of-support-mechanisms/Analysis-of-support-mechanisms/Interviewing-Journalism-II.-Needs-and-gaps-in-support-for-women-and-local-journalists>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/OBCT-Dossiers/Analysis-of-support-mechanisms/Analysis-of-support-mechanisms/Needs-and-Gaps-Brief-No.-1-Italy>

<https://www.mapmf.org/explorer>

<http://www.inpgi.it/sites/default/files/Inpgi%20-%20Bilancio%20preventivo%202022%20AGO.pdf>

Law enforcement capacity, including during protests and demonstrations, to ensure journalists' safety and to investigate attacks on journalists

3000 character(s) maximum

The Italian Coordination Centre on Intimidation Acts against Journalists is a body established within the Ministry of Interior which publishes data on harassment, intimidation and attacks against journalists collected by the police. In the first nine months of 2022, 84 intimidation acts were reported (-48% compared to the same period in 2021). Nine episodes are related to organised crime. Of all the acts, 29% happened via the Internet and social media. Lazio, Lombardia and Toscana are still the regions with the highest number of threats recorded.

The setting up in 2017 of the Coordination Centre has improved the relationship between journalists and Italian authorities. However, several aspects of the centre could be improved. First, the data used are based on police reports. This might be not comprehensive, considering that not all journalists file police reports in cases of threats or attacks. Another worrying element is that basing the monitoring on police reports means that no case of violence or harassment coming from the police is taken into account. MFRR delegation concluded that its self-regulatory nature hampers the independence of the monitoring system.

Second, the data collected do not take into account all types of threats: legal threats and SLAPPs are not monitored, although they are a prevalent issue in Italy.

Third, the independence of the Coordination Centre from any political influence should be better guaranteed. Its decoupling from politics should be seen as a step in this direction, considering that the centre is chaired by the Ministry of the Interior.

Alongside the Coordination Centre, the recognition of the importance of journalistic work passes through two other institutional entities. The Parliamentary Anti-Mafia Commission and its subcommittee on mafia, journalists and world of information is proof of the long-standing recognition by the legislator of the role played by journalists. As well as the parliamentary intergroup focused on matters related to media and journalism set up during the previous legislature. However, both represent little more than good intentions while - according to the MFRR delegation - it would be vital to move beyond monitoring and analysis towards more concrete actions.

References:

https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-12/report_9_mesi_2022.pdf

<https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Occasional-papers/Who-is-afraid-of-journalists-The-MFRR-Italy-Mission-Report>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/Tools/Stakeholders/Parliamentary-inquiry-commission-into-mafias-and-other-criminal-organisations-including-foreign-ones>

Access to information and public documents (incl. transparency authorities where they exist, procedures, costs/fees, timeframes, administrative/judicial review of decisions, execution of decisions by public authorities, possible obstacles related to the classification of information)

3000 character(s) maximum

Generalised civic access to information held by the public administration (FOIA) was introduced in the Italian legislative system in 2016, whereas access to public documents for requesters who have a specific interest is regulated by Law 241/1990.

To be sure, in Italy, the transposition of the EU Directive 2016/343 on the protection of the presumption of innocence has created further challenges to media professionals. In fact, the restrictive interpretation of the Directive has been leading Italian public prosecutors to refrain from disclosing any information about ongoing judicial investigations or suspects.

The implementation of such provisions often leads to denial of access to information, creating significant obstacles to professionals dealing with Court reporting. In fact, the GDPR is used instrumentally in these cases to prevent journalists from having access to data. Finally, the GDPR can be used to invoke the right to be forgotten even when Court cases are still ongoing.

The main challenge remains striking a balance between: the rights to access information, to protect personal data, and to protect journalistic sources.

References:

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/Dossiers/Italy-journalism-and-the-rule-of-law>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/News/Italy-Access-to-information-law-should-not-override-protection-of-journalistic-sources>

<https://www.fnsi.it/presunzione-di-innocenza-la-fnsi-in-piazza-con-i-cronisti-romani-una-norma-da-cambiare>

<https://www.articolo21.org/2022/12/tutela-delle-fonti-e-del-diritto-di-cronaca-consiglio-nazionale-fnsi-in-piazza-il-14-dicembre/>

Lawsuits (incl. SLAPPs - strategic lawsuits against public participation) and convictions against journalists (incl. defamation cases) and measures taken to safeguard against manifestly unfounded and abusive lawsuits

3000 character(s) maximum

The calls formulated by the Italian Constitutional Court in 2020 and 2021 - which respectively stated: 1) prison sentences for defamation to be unconstitutional, except in cases of exceptional gravity; 2) the need for the Parliament to promote a comprehensive reform of defamation laws- went unheard by the Italian lawmakers.

We have registered a worrisome trend characterised by an increasing number of SLAPPs targeting media professionals which had been instigated by politicians. In some cases, these proceedings have been initiated in the past years and had their hearings scheduled over the past semester or in the first months of 2023; others, have only been recently formalised. Targets of SLAPPs have been ranging from freelance journalists targeted by local politicians (Sara Manisera vs local administration Abbiategrasso); to editors in chief and renowned journalists and writers sued or threatened to be sued for defamation by high level government officials (formalised lawsuits: Roberto Saviano vs Giorgia Meloni; Roberto Saviano vs Matteo Salvini; Roberto Saviano vs Gennaro Sangiuliano; Stefano Feltri and Emiliano Fittipaldi vs Giorgia Meloni; threatened lawsuits: Editoriale Domani vs Guido Crosetto; Il mattino and Il Messaggero vs Roberto Calderoli). Furthermore, large companies and businessmen connected to public funding allocation have also been relying on SLAPPs to silence media professionals and human rights defenders (Irpi Media & The Good Lobby Italia vs private company; Gad Lerner vs Ilva).

Finally, the recent case of a prosecutor's demand for a six months prison sentence for three journalists in response to their factual reporting in a case involving a former minister (Mary Tota, Danilo Lupo and Francesca Pizzolante vs Teresa Bellanova), draws once more the attention to the dangers that SLAPPs represent for the public debate. Firstly, the length of the proceeding, initiated in 2014, has determined a chilling effect for each of the journalists involved, who had refrained from any reporting on the plaintiff throughout the past years. Secondly, while eventually dismissed by the judge, the prison sentence request for the three journalists advances a dangerous signal to media professionals, expression of the reluctance of Italian policymakers to respond to the calls of the Constitutional Court.

Such consistent resort by the highest governmental official to SLAPPs to silence critics, signals the urgent need for a comprehensive reform of defamation laws encompassing both civil and criminal proceedings.

References:

<https://tinyurl.com/2s464w9s>

<https://tinyurl.com/37n4u7su>

<https://tinyurl.com/nhetfjp5>

<https://tinyurl.com/2xdw7tmp>

<https://tinyurl.com/mr48kuy2>

<https://tinyurl.com/26s8e87b>

<https://tinyurl.com/24wx9ysb>

<https://tinyurl.com/5e78ejxr>

<https://tinyurl.com/2u9hzje7>

<https://tinyurl.com/2dmw8art>

<https://tinyurl.com/2ws6yr64>

Other - please specify

3000 character(s) maximum

IV. Other institutional issues related to checks and balances

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2022 Report regarding the system of checks and balances (if applicable)

3000 character(s) maximum

In its 2022 report, the European Commission urged Italy to establish a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in line with the UN Paris principles. However, little progress has been made. On a parliamentary initiative, a new bill on the establishment of a Data Protection and Human Rights Authority was proposed in November 2022. According to the proposed bill the Data Protection Authority will also serve as the organism responsible for the protection of human rights in a broad sense. The discussion of the draft bill began in early January in the Italian senate.

A. The process for preparing and enacting laws

Framework, policy and use of impact assessments and evidence based policy-making, stakeholders'[1] /public consultations (particularly consultation of judiciary and other relevant stakeholders on judicial reforms), and transparency and quality of the legislative process

[1] This includes also the consultation of social partners

3000 character(s) maximum

Rules and use of fast-track procedures and emergency procedures (for example, the percentage of decisions adopted through emergency/urgent procedure compared to the total number of adopted decisions)

3000 character(s) maximum

Regime for constitutional review of laws

3000 character(s) maximum

COVID-19: provide update on significant developments with regard to emergency regimes/measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

- judicial review (including constitutional review) of emergency regimes and measures in the context of COVID-19 pandemic
- oversight (incl. ex-post reporting/investigation) by Parliament of emergency regimes and measures in the context of COVID-19 pandemic
- processes related to lessons learned/crisis preparedness in terms of the functioning of checks and balances

3000 character(s) maximum

B. Independent authorities

Independence, resources, capacity and powers of national human rights institutions ('NHRIs'), of ombudsman institutions if different from NHRIs, of equality bodies if different from NHRIs and of supreme audit institutions

(Cf. the website of the European Court of Auditors: <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/SupremeAuditInstitutions.aspx#>)

3000 character(s) maximum

30 years after the adoption of the UN Resolution 48/134 and countless recommendation from European and international bodies - most recently the European Commission in its Rule of Law Report 2022 and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its report on Respect for the Rule of Law in Italy 2022 - Italy has yet to establish a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles.

Over the last year, little progress has been made on the normative level. In November 2022, a member of the Italian senate proposed a draft bill for the establishment of a Data Protection and Human Rights Authority. According to the proposed bill - which started to be discussed in the Italian senate in early January -, the Authority will be responsible for ensuring the respect and protection of human rights - also online - in a broad sense, going beyond the mere protection of personal data.

With regard to the Italian equality and anti-discrimination body (UNAR), in August 2022 the Minister for equal opportunities of the former government appointed through ministerial decree a new director general. The appointment appeared to be a rather political choice, as the new director - who was the personal secretary of the minister Elena Bonetti herself - had no experience nor competence on anti-discrimination or human rights protection. Such an appointment shows yet again the lack of independence from the government, which ultimately undermines its legitimacy and function.

References:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/news/2022/09/experts-committee-economic-social-and-cultural-rights-welcome-italys-guaranteed>

Disegno di legge n. 303 <https://www.senato.it/service/PDF/PDFServer/BGT/01361649.pdf>

<https://www.senato.it/attualita/archivio-notizie?nid=68724>

<https://www.ilfoglio.it/politica/2022/08/10/news/il-segretario-di-bonetti-a-capo-dell-unar-lo-ha-nominato-il-ministero-di-bonetti-4318301/>

Statistics/reports concerning the follow-up of recommendations by National Human Rights Institutions, ombudsman institutions, equality bodies and supreme audit institutions in the past two years

3000 character(s) maximum

C. Accessibility and judicial review of administrative decisions

Transparency of administrative decisions and sanctions (incl. their publication and rules on collection of related data)

3000 character(s) maximum

Judicial review of administrative decisions:

- short description of the general regime (in particular competent court, scope, suspensive effect, interim measures, and any applicable specific rules or derogations from the general regime of judicial review)

3000 character(s) maximum

Follow-up by the public administration and State institutions to final (national/supranational) court decisions, as well as available remedies in case of non-implementation

3000 character(s) maximum

D. The enabling framework for civil society

Measures regarding the framework for civil society organisations and human rights defenders (e.g. legal framework and its application in practice incl. registration and dissolution rules)

3000 character(s) maximum

The appointment of the new government led by the far-right party Brothers of Italy marked the return of attacks on humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on migration issues: the introduction of restrictive regulations and verbal attacks smearing the work of NGOs reminds the difficult atmosphere suffered by the Italian civil sector between 2016 and 2019, when the criminalisation of humanitarian NGOs ultimately led to the delegitimization of the entire civil society sector.

Between October and November 2022, the new Italian government introduced two ministerial decrees aimed at limiting search and rescue (S&R) activities of humanitarian ships of two NGOs - SOS Humanity and Doctors Without Borders. In addition, at the beginning of January 2023, a new legislative decree introducing "Urgent provisions for the management of migratory flows" entered into force. The decree has been severely criticised not only by a number of established S&R NGOs such as Emergency and Doctors Without Borders, but also by journalists and other CSOs which have denounced its illegitimacy and contrast with key principles of international law. The decree, which introduces for the umpteenth time a code of conduct for NGOs involved in migrant rescue in the Mediterranean Sea with the declared aim of countering a general threat to public security, limits once again the work of humanitarian NGOs, hindering S&R activities in the Italian territorial waters.

References:

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2023/01/02/23G00001/sg>

<https://www.medicisenzafrontiere.it/news-e-storie/news/sar-il-nuovo-decreto-ostacola-il-soccorso-in-mare/>

<https://www.open.online/2023/01/09/roberto-saviano-decreto-ong-governo-meloni/>

<https://www.asgi.it/notizie/il-governo-ritiri-subito-i-decreti-che-impediscono-lo-sbarco-dei-naufraghi-nei-nostri-porti/>

Rules and practices having an impact on the effective operation and safety of civil society organisations and human rights defenders. This includes measures for protection from attacks – verbal, physical or on-line –, intimidation, legal threats incl. SLAPPs, negative narratives or smear campaigns, measures capable of affecting the public perception of civil society organisations, etc. It also includes measures to monitor threats or attacks and dedicated support services.

3000 character(s) maximum

While the introduction of restrictive regulations hamper the on-field activities of humanitarian NGOs, verbal attacks by members of the government raise fears of the beginning of a new phase of criminalisation and defamation of civil society. For example, during an interview in October 2023, the Italian Minister of Defence referred to S&R NGOs as “floating social centres” (meaning self-managed squatted centres as a derogatory expression for their non legal status) and questioned NGOs’ good intentions, arguing that they seem to be more interested in criticising and going against governmental decisions rather than saving migrants’ lives. Because of such defamatory statements, the reputation of NGOs is yet again at stake, with potential negative repercussions on civil society as a whole.

Moreover, the great resonance at the national level of the so-called Qatargate - the corruption scandal that invested the European Parliament in December 2022 involving Italian MEPs and two NGOs - also had a negative impact on the credibility and legitimacy of civil society: as many CSOs warn, the generalisation of misconduct and corruption to the entire civil sector risks to spread a negative narrative on civil society, causing confusion and public distrust on the role and function of CSOs.

References:

<https://www.huffingtonpost.it/politica/2022/11/14/news/migranti-10631927/>

<https://www.unimondo.org/Guide/Politica/Societa-civile/Il-Qatargate-e-l-obbligo-di-fare-chiarzza-235193>

<https://www.panorama.it/news/cronaca/qatargate-ong-soldi-euro-panzeri>

Organisation of financial support for civil society organisations and human rights defenders (e.g. framework to ensure access to funding, and for financial viability, taxation/incentive/donation systems, measures to ensure a fair distribution of funding)

3000 character(s) maximum

Rules and practices on the participation of civil society organisations and human rights defenders to the decision-making process (e.g. measures related to dialogue between authorities and civil society, participation of civil society in policy development and decision-making, consultation, dialogues, etc.)

3000 character(s) maximum

With regard to the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), in 2022 the Civic Observatory - a coalition of more than 30 CSOs created in 2021 to monitor the transparency and inclusiveness of the decision-making process - participated in all meetings of the NRRP advisory body with governmental, regional and local authorities, representatives of the academia and of trade associations. Both during the meetings and in 12 official statements sent to the advisory body’s coordinator, the Civic Observatory has constantly stressed the need for more transparency of data regarding projects financed through the NRRP and more openness of the decision-making process to social actors. However, most of the requests advanced by the Observatory have gone unheeded so far, as information on the management of NRRP funds remain opaque and not easily accessible. For this reason in November 2022, the Observatory promoted a new mobilisation and launched the campaign datibenecomune.it. Within the campaign - which has been shared by over 60 civil society actors - they prepared a joint statement addressed to the Italian Prime Minister and the Minister for European Affairs responsible for the management of the NRRP asking that their demands finally be given due consideration.

References:

<https://osservatoriocivicopnrr.it/news/26-la-prima-relazione-del-tavolo-di-partenariato.html>

<https://www.osservatoriocivicopnrr.it/news/28-datioggi-per-un-pnrr-bene-comune-non-possiamo-piu->

E. Initiatives to foster a rule of law culture

Measures to foster a rule of law culture (e.g. debates in national parliaments on the rule of law, public information campaigns on rule of law issues, contributions from civil society etc.)

3000 character(s) maximum

Too little attention is paid to the publication of the Rule of Law Report in EU Member States. In Italy over the course of 2022, only two articles related to the report have been published in the three most read mainstream media*. Targeted efforts to increase the impact of the RoL Reports are necessary.

* The exam was carried out selecting the three most read mainstream media according to the October 2022 ranking published by Prima Comunicazione. The only articles we identified with specific reference to the reports are:

<https://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/contrasto-illeciti-l-allarme-corrruzione-resta-alto-allerta-anche-pnrr-AEaXsY0B>

https://www.repubblica.it/esteri/2022/07/13/news/raccomandazioni_ue_giustizia-357671153/

References:

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/News/Civil-society-recommendations-for-an-ambitious-Rule-of-Law-report-in-2022>

<https://www.rcmediafreedom.eu/OBCT-Dossiers/Focus-on-Rule-of-Law/Focus-on-Rule-of-Law>

[https://www.primaonline.it/2022/12/13/368132/classifiche-trend-quotidiani-ads-ottobre/?](https://www.primaonline.it/2022/12/13/368132/classifiche-trend-quotidiani-ads-ottobre/?dmc_cid=3683&cv_id=684&dmc_gid=353772928&dmc_ch=email&dmc_mid=355153959&dmc_uid=3882363593&uc701=3882363593&utm_source=Iskriti&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Charlie&utm_content=Charlie+181222&id=3882363593)

[dmc_cid=3683&cv_id=684&dmc_gid=353772928&dmc_ch=email&dmc_mid=355153959&dmc_uid=3882363593&uc701=3882363593&utm_source=Iskriti&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Charlie&utm_content=Charlie+181222&id=3882363593](https://www.primaonline.it/2022/12/13/368132/classifiche-trend-quotidiani-ads-ottobre/?dmc_cid=3683&cv_id=684&dmc_gid=353772928&dmc_ch=email&dmc_mid=355153959&dmc_uid=3882363593&uc701=3882363593&utm_source=Iskriti&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Charlie&utm_content=Charlie+181222&id=3882363593)

Other - please specify

3000 character(s) maximum

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