



Brussels, 9 April 2014

Report from the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs delegation to Italy on the situation of prisons and correction centres
Head of delegation: Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR

1. Introduction

A delegation of three full Members and one accompanying Member (see list in Annex I) of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs travelled to Italy from 26 to 28 March 2014 in order to assess the current situation of Italian prisons and correction centres, as well as to evaluate the progress made by Italy in order to comply with the European standards and instruments concerning the protection of human rights.

The delegation visited Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso and Rebibbia Femminile prisons in Rome, and Poggioreale prison in Naples. In addition the delegation had in-depth discussions with the Minister of Justice, the Prison administration Department, representatives of the Italian Parliament, and the Mayor of Naples. Furthermore, meetings were held with representatives of the regional body responsible for health care, penitentiary police and civil society organisations. The scope of the delegation was to understand the challenges Italy is confronted with, to assess the progress made and to identify possible measures to solve the problem of prisons overcrowding.

2. The situation of prisons in Italy¹

2.1 General overview of the prisons situation

The total number of detainees in Italy is 60,828, nonetheless according to the Italian authorities Italy has a capacity to accommodate 47,857 detainees. This number is however contested by some organisations, which calculate a total capacity of 41,000. At the time when Italy was condemned by the ECtHR for violation of Article 3 ECHR (see point 2.2) there

¹ Data and numbers are changing daily. All data reported refer to the time when the delegation took place, i.e. March 2014.

were 65,000 detainees, which then increased to 67,000 whilst the official capacity was 47,000 places. There has since been a decrease in the number of detainees and an increase in capacity, yet the variance between the two remains significant.

According to the Council of Europe Penal Statistics Survey, based on data collected in 2011, Italy had the third highest prison overcrowding, having 147 detainees for 100 available places, and coming only after Serbia and Greece. This, despite Italy having a prison population rate, i.e. the ratio between detainees and population, of approximately 1 (which means 1 prisoner per 1,000 people), which corresponds to the European average.

In the region of 50,000 detainees are serving a sentence of less than 5 years, and roughly 38% of detainees are detained for drug-related crimes (with a very high number of drug addicts among them). Approximately 29,000 detainees are foreign nationals, mainly from Romania, Morocco, Albania and Tunisia.

The number of remand prisoners (in pre-trial detention) or prisoners convicted with a non-final sentence in Italy is circa 40% and is the highest in the EU.

Italy has a total of 206 prison establishments, some of which are currently closed or very old and in need of structural renovation.

The competence for healthcare in prisons was transferred in 2008 from the Prison Administration to the Azienda Sanitaria Locale (ASL), the regional body responsible for health care (both inside of and outside of prisons). As a consequence, the provision of health care varies very much depending on the region where the prison is located.

2.2 The ECtHR “Torreggiani” pilot judgment

In the case "Torreggiani and Others v. Italy"¹, the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) ruled unanimously that Italy had violated Article 3 (prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment) of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR). The Court found that overcrowding in prisons can be considered, in some circumstances, as inhuman and degrading treatment. In particular, the Court pointed out that the standard recommended by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) in terms of living space in cells was 4 sq. m per person. The applicants had been detained in a living space of 3 sq. m per person. Moreover, the Court found that the shortage of space to which the applicants had been subjected to had been exacerbated by other conditions, such as the lack of hot water over long periods, and inadequate lighting and ventilation. All these shortcomings, although not themselves inhuman or degrading, caused additional suffering and thus a violation of Article 3 ECHR. While there was no indication of any intention to humiliate or debase the applicants, the Court considered that their conditions of detention had subjected them – in view of the length of their imprisonment – to hardship of an intensity exceeding the unavoidable level of suffering inherent in detention.

The Court pointed out that the issue of overcrowding in Italian prisons is a structural and systemic problem and therefore decided to issue a "pilot judgement" under Article 46 ECHR, in view of the growing number of persons potentially concerned. In so doing, the Court called on the Italian authorities to put in place, by 28 May 2014, a remedy, or a combination of remedies, providing adequate and sufficient redress in such cases. During this one-year period, the Court is adjourning the examination of applications dealing with prison overcrowding.

Following the Torreggiani judgement, the former Italian Minister of Justice established a "Commissione ministeriale per gli interventi in materia penitenziaria", a special committee

¹ Application no. 43517/09, Judgement of the Grand Chamber of 8 January 2013.

with the task of developing an action plan to combat prison overcrowding and to comply with the measures indicated by the ECtHR. This committee is chaired by Mauro Palma who has been confirmed as special advisor to the current Minister of Justice.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe will assess in June 2014 the compliance of measures undertaken by Italy with this judgment.

3. Italian law on the prison system, recent legislative changes and debates in the Italian Parliament

3.1. Italian Constitution and main laws on prisons

Article 27(3) of the Italian Constitution states that “Punishments shall not consist of treatments against the sense of humanity and shall be aimed at the re-education of the sentenced person”¹, thus stressing the principle of the rehabilitative purposes of punishments. The Italian Penitentiary Act² and the Regulation on Enforcement³ constitute the basic acts which regulate prison administration.

3.2 Prison Plan (Piano Carceri)

Since 2010 the Italian authorities have put in place a Prison Plan, which aims to create, and make available, new prison places. The Plan was put in place following the declaration of a state of emergency on prisons’ overcrowding by the Italian Government in 2010, and was then modified in January 2012 and once again in July 2013. The objective of the Minister of Justice is to reach a total number of 50,000 detention places by the end of May 2014.

3.3 First set of measures: Law Decree 78/2013

This law decree, converted into law in August 2013⁴, constitutes the first set of measures aimed at reducing overcrowding in prisons.

The main measures introduced by this law are the following:

- 1) Possibility to apply pre-trial detention only for crimes punishable with a sentence of at least 5 years of detention (instead of 4);
- 2) Amendment on the Law on recidivism (so-called “ex Cirielli” Law⁵) which prevented access to alternative measures in case of recidivism, irrespective of the crime which was committed. Through the amendment, the possibility of access to alternative measures is introduced also for those who commit repeated crimes;
- 3) Early release and suspension of detention in the event of a residual detention sanction below 3 years;
- 4) More possibility of carrying out working activities outside prison for detainees, especially for social works;
- 5) Measures aimed at social reintegration of former detainees after detention.

¹ "Le pene non possono consistere in trattamenti contrari al senso di umanità e devono tendere alla rieducazione del condannato".

² Law 26 July 1975, n. 354.

³ Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 30 June 2000, n. 230.

⁴ Law decree 1 July 2013, n. 78, converted into Law 9 August 2013, n. 94.

⁵ Law 5 December 2005, n. 251.

3.4 Second set of measures: Law Decree 146/2013

The second set of measures¹ was adopted in February 2014 in order to comply with the recommendations indicated by the ECtHR in the Torreggiani judgement. To achieve this goal, the measures introduced or expanded by this law follow two main objectives:

- 1) Measures to reduce prison overcrowding:
 - Special early release (*liberazione anticipata speciale*), namely a reduction of the prison sentence which can be ordered by the supervisory judge in case of good behaviour;
 - Probation (*affidamento in prova*) for detainees who still have to serve up to 4 years of imprisonment;
 - Special probation (*affidamento in prova in casi particolari*), such as therapeutic probation in a rehabilitation centre for drug- or alcohol- addicts;
 - Home imprisonment (*esecuzione presso il domicilio della pena detentiva*) for sentences up to 18 months, which becomes now a permanent measure;
 - Expulsion as an alternative to detention for third-country nationals (*espulsione come misura alternativa*), which makes less strict the requirements for expulsion of third-country nationals sentenced up to 2 years' imprisonment, and allows for their identification directly in prison;
 - Electronic surveillance devices (*braccialetto elettronico*), which accompany home arrest and home detention, if available.

- 2) Introduction of a system of preventive and compensatory remedies:
 - Judicial remedy (*reclamo giurisdizionale*), which replaces the old system (where complaints by detainees were considered under an administrative procedure and there was no obligation for the penitentiary administration to comply with the decisions taken by the supervisory judge) by a true judicial remedy for detainees who claim a violation of their rights or appeal against a disciplinary measure, considered under a judicial procedure which leads to an order of the supervisory judge, and with a possibility of a compliance procedure in case the order is not followed by the penitentiary administration;
 - National Ombudsman (*Garante nazionale dei diritti delle persone detenute*), newly introduced, who coordinates the network of municipal and regional *Garanti* and has a general role of supervision and monitoring of prisons, with the possibility to make recommendations to the prison administration.

3.5 Legislation on drugs

On 25 February 2014, the Italian Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional² a law (so-called “Finì-Giovanardi” law) of 2006³ which had amended the previous national law on drugs, eliminating the difference in punishments for offences concerning “soft” and “hard” drugs. With this amendment, the sanction for people who had committed some crimes related

¹ Law decree 23 December 2013, n. 146, converted into Law 21 February 2014, n. 10.

² Judgement 32/2014 of 25 February 2014.

³ Law decree 30 December 2005, n. 272, converted into Law 21 February 2006, n. 49.

to the production, use, traffic or detention of drugs was calculated on the basis of hard substances. As a consequence of the declaration of unconstitutionality of the law, the previous law on drugs of 1990 applies again, which entails a distinction between crimes concerning “hard” drugs, now punishable with imprisonment between 8 and 20 years, and “soft” drugs, now punishable with 2 to 6 years imprisonment. Previously, all cases led to imprisonment for 6 to 20 years.

As a consequence, sentences might need to be re-determined and many detainees convicted for offences relating to “soft” drugs might be released. Moreover, future convictions for drug-related offences will be, on average, shorter, which will also contribute to reduce prisons’ overcrowding. However, the effects of this judgment on the Italian penitentiaries are yet unclear and discussions are still ongoing, in particular on the possibility to re-determine the punishment for detainees whose sentence has become final.

In any case, this judgement is very likely to have a strong impact on the overcrowding, since about one third of prisoners are detained for drug-related crimes.

3.6 Crime of torture

Article 13(4) of the Italian Constitution states that "Any act of physical and moral violence against a person subjected to any restriction of personal liberty shall be punished"¹.

The issue of the introduction of the crime of torture in Italian legislation has been debated for more than 20 years. In its 2012 report on the visit to Italy, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) urged Italy to introduce, as soon as possible, the crime of torture as a separate crime in its Penal Code, ensuring that it is never subject to a statute of limitations. However, up until now, torture does not exist as a separate crime in the Italian Penal Code and as a consequence, violence against detainees is only punishable as ordinary crimes, such as bodily harm, which are not prosecuted *ex officio* unless the medical prognosis of recovery exceeds 20 days. Since many detainees are reluctant to lodge a complaint against their guards, many acts of torture remain unpunished. This situation has been raised several times by prosecutors as a significant gap in the penal legislation which hampered investigation of some acts committed by the penitentiary police towards detainees.

On 5 March 2014, the Italian Senate approved a draft law for the introduction of the crime of torture in the Penal Code. The text has been transmitted to the Chamber for approval. The text approved by the Senate, however, substantially differs from the original proposal and from the crime as provided in most Member States, since the crime of torture is introduced as a common crime, which can be committed by anyone. The fact that it is committed by a public officer merely constitutes an aggravating factor, whereas in the original proposal it was a constitutive element of the crime. For this reason, the amended text is being strongly criticised, also for lack of compliance with the requirements of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984², ratified by Italy in 1989.

3.7 Law on irregular migration

¹ "È punita ogni violenza fisica e morale sulle persone comunque sottoposte a restrizioni di libertà".

² Article 1 of the UN Convention states that "For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions".

The so-called Bossi-Fini Law¹ of 2002 established the crime of illegal migration, which consisted of irregular entry or stay on Italian territory.

On 2 April 2014, the Italian Parliament adopted an amendment of the law which transforms irregular migration from a crime into a civil offence.

3.8 Other measures under discussion

The Italian Parliament is currently examining two more legislative proposals which, if adopted, could further contribute to the reduction of prison overcrowding.

A legislative proposal already approved in the Chamber and now under consideration in the Senate² is aimed at reducing the application of pre-trial detention, so as to consider a custodial sentence as *extrema ratio*, to be applied only for most severe cases, and use alternative measures for the other cases.

Another legislative proposal which is currently being examined, in a second reading, by the Chamber³ concerns the introduction of alternatives to detention in prison (such as home detention and house arrest), measures of de-penalization and probation.

Further work is ongoing to make the procedures for returning third-country national detainees less bureaucratic, also via voluntary return, as well as to shorten the length of proceedings.

A proposal initially made by the Prison administration Department and then endorsed and reinforced by the special committee on overcrowding established by the Minister of Justice is the introduction of a new model of detention⁴, which would move from a static to a dynamic surveillance, based on more responsibility for detainees and on a more direct contact of the staff (penitentiary agents, educators, psychologist, etc.) with the detainees, as well as on a number of activities and meetings aimed at studying the dynamic of the groups in order to prevent some problematic cases and to better fight recidivism.

This new model also foresees a regime of “open cells”, where the cells should be open for at least 8 hours a day. Medium security prisoners could then spend more time outside their cells in working activities, which would contribute to their re-socialisation.

3.9 Debate on amnesty and general pardon

On 7 October 2013, President Giorgio Napolitano sent a written message to the Italian Parliament (both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies), stating "the distasteful truth that [the Italian] Government is still failing to guarantee the basic rights of prison inmates awaiting trial or serving sentences and [regarding] the ruling as a timely reminder of the need to take effective measures to remedy this parlous state of affairs". He also proposed some concrete measures to tackle the issue of overcrowding, including some extraordinary measures such as amnesty and general pardon.

¹ Law 30 July 2002, n. 189.

² Legislative proposal A.S. 1232.

³ Legislative proposal A.C. 331-927-B.

⁴ Report of the Commissione ministeriale per gli interventi in materia penitenziaria to the Minister of Justice "Relazione al Ministro di Giustizia sugli interventi in atto e gli interventi da programmare a breve e medio termine", 25 November 2013.

The Justice Committee of the Chamber approved a report on this issue on 28 November 2013¹ and on 4 March 2014 the Chamber approved a resolution sharing the findings of the report². These clemency measures proved to be very controversial topics within the Italian Parliament and the public society.

4. Prisons visited by the delegation

The delegation visited three prisons: Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso (so-called "Rebibbia Giudiziario") and Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Femminile (female prison) in Rome, and Poggioreale prison in Naples.

4.1 Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso

The Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso, also called "Rebibbia Giudiziario", is located in the suburbs of Rome.

This prison is exclusively for men. Having a capacity of about 1,200 places, it is hosting 1,701 detainees, of whom 1,057 Italians and 644 foreigners (249 EU citizens and 395 third-country nationals). Among the prisoners, 964 (i.e. about 60%) are convicted with a final sentence. The others are either remand prisoners or have been convicted but their sentence is not final, because they are awaiting the outcome of an appeal.

The prison includes 350 single cells and 319 multiple cells. It includes among others a section for high security prisoners (different levels of security, including the so-called "41 bis" regime), a section for transsexual detainees, and a section for drug addicts.

In this prison some re-socialisation activities are carried out, for instance working activities (mainly domestic works inside the prison but also a few jobs for external companies, such as a call centre), vocational training, education and recreational activities (sport, theatre, music). Some educational activities of different level are followed by 453 detainees.

640 penitentiary policemen work in this prison, as well as 15 educators.

A psychologist sees the detainees at the moment of their arrival and regularly during their first two months of their stay.

There is a green area for the family visits, which is dedicated to meetings with children under 12 years and available to the other detainees once per month to meet their families.

There is one central kitchen for all detainees, who receive the food and eat it in their cells.

They have, however, the possibility to buy ingredients and cook in their cells.

A generalist doctor is available 24/24h, whereas specialists are present in the morning.

The main problems in this prison are the lack of common spaces for socialisation activities, the need for restructuring and maintenance in a number of areas, the need for more staff employed, and the need for improved healthcare.

4.2 Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Femminile

The Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Femminile is a female prison with a capacity of approximately 240 but hosting 385 detainees, of whom 195 Italians and 190 foreigners (mainly from Romania, Bosnia Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia). Among the prisoners, 47 are aged less than 25 years, 135 are drug addicts and 24 are detained in high security regime. 19 prisoners are detained together with their 19 children, aged until three years, who attend a state-run nursery outside of the prison premises in the morning. The main

¹ Doc. Doc. XVI n. 1, 28 November 2013.

² Resolution No. 6-00049, 4 March 2014.

crimes which led to their detention are drug-related crimes, theft and robbery. Detainees under high security regime are mainly convicted for blood crimes and crimes related to criminal associations.

This prison, compared to Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso, looks more children-friendly, and provides child-appropriate food and paediatric health care with a paediatric doctor present twice a week.

In this prison some re-socialisation activities take place and more are planned for the near future. Some working opportunities had to be cut due to the lack of funding. The prison staff is made up of 170 members of the penitentiary police, out of which 40 are men and 130 women. The main problems in this prison are linked with overcrowding, the provision of healthcare, and the more fundamental problem of the presence of very small children in a prison establishment.

4.3. Poggioreale

Poggioreale is an old prison, which was built in 1908 and is located in the centre of Naples. It is very well known in Naples, especially due to the long queues of family members of the detainees visible on the streets as of early morning, waiting to be able to visit the detainees. Poggioreale prison consists of 12 buildings and has a capacity to host about 1,400 detainees. However, the number of detainees hosted in this prison is 2,354, of which 800 are in pre-trial detention and 850 are convicted with a final judgement. The rest is made of people who have appealed or claimed against a first or second instance decision.

Each cell hosts between 6 and 12 detainees, with a very limited living space per detainee. Prisoners spend 22 hours a day in their cells, having one free hour in the morning and one in the afternoon, which they spend in a courtyard of inadequate size for such a large number of people. Some of them spend 24 hours a day in their cells and never go out. Moreover, the structure has no common spaces which can be used outside the cells, since every room is used to stock additional beds. This also creates problems due to lack of light and ventilation. Only very few cells have a shower and most detainees have to share a common shower (in a building visited by the delegation, there were 3 showers for 87 detainees). As a consequence, they are entitled to two showers per week. In some buildings there is no heating and no warm water.

There are only two kitchens for the whole establishment and no thermic boxes are available to transport it, therefore most detainees receive cold food. 3,5 euro is the amount spent to prepare breakfast, lunch and dinner for a detainee. As a consequence of the food being cold and of very poor quality, many detainees cook themselves on rudimentary heaters in the bathrooms.

There are almost no training opportunities or social activities and very few inmates are involved in some working activities. The number of educators and staff is not sufficient to deal with so many people.

Health care in this prison is very poor, also due to the lack of resources and to a big turnover of detainees, since all new detainees are subjected to a medical visit. The severe overcrowding and the very poor hygienic conditions facilitate the spread of diseases. In particular, drug addicts do not receive appropriate therapy. Prisoners may be put in isolation cells for health or disciplinary reasons. A number of detainees with psychiatric problems were found to be detained in isolation cells.

Suicides, attempted suicide and acts of self-harm are very frequent. An attempted suicide by a detainee occurred only one hour before the delegation entered the prison premises and was reported by his cellmate.

The delegation was made aware of the alleged existence of a “Cell zero” in Poggioreale prison, an empty room where a number of prisoners would have been beaten by prison police. The issue is currently under judicial investigation further to a number of complaints by detainees for ill-treatment.

Additionally, the penitentiary staff is strongly affected by the difficult situation, being understaffed, deprived of adequate resources and subject to very exhausting working times. In some buildings, one single penitentiary agent is responsible for the surveillance of up to 120 detainees in very difficult conditions. A high number of suicides among the penitentiary staff was also reported (80 suicides by agents in the last 10 years, out of which 29 in the last three years).

5. Conclusions

The EP delegation:

- 1 Acknowledges the efforts made by the Italian authorities to solve the problem of overcrowding, put in place to comply with the Torreggiani pilot judgement of the ECtHR.
- 2 Points out, however, that much more needs to be done; therefore urges the Italian authorities to continue and increase their efforts in this sense.
- 3 Stresses that respect for human dignity must always constitute the minimum standard of treatment of detainees.
- 4 Underlines that material detention conditions need to be vigorously improved, especially in Poggioreale prison.
- 5 Affirms the need for all prisoners to spend enough hours per day out of their cell. Stresses that an increased time spent out of the cell has proven positive effects in the prevention of recidivism.
- 6 Strongly urges the Italian authorities to improve the programme of activities for prisoners, providing in particular for work opportunities and vocational training activities, which are gravely lacking especially in Poggioreale prison.
- 7 Welcomes the prison plan adopted by the Italian government. Points out, however, that the construction of new prisons only constitutes a complementary solution and stresses the urgent need to reduce the number of detainees;
- 8 Calls on the Italian authorities to find a suitable solution for detainees who are currently serving for drug-related crimes a much higher sentence than the one they would receive after the declaration of unconstitutionality of the drugs law by the Italian Constitutional Court;
- 9 Is very much concerned about the wide use of preventive detention in Italy, which is contrary to the principle of presumption of innocence, and urges the Italian authorities to reduce its application.

- 10 Urges the Italian authorities to increase the application of alternative, non-custodial measures for prisoners who are not socially dangerous.
- 11 Welcomes the proposal to move towards a new model of detention based on dynamic surveillance and more responsibility for detainees. Stresses, however, that such a model, to be effectively applied, needs logistic changes and a reorganisation of the detention facilities.
- 12 Urges the Italian authorities to find a suitable solution for small children currently detained with their mothers, who constitute a particularly vulnerable group.
- 13 Welcomes the approval by the Senate of the draft law introducing the crime of torture into the Italian Penal Code and urges the Chamber to approve it as well. Points out, however, that the fact that torture is committed by a public officer should be preferably a constitutive element of the crime, instead of a mere aggravating factor.
- 14 Invites the Minister of Justice to conclude agreements with all Italian regions to ensure the establishment a therapeutic structure for detainees who are drug addicts.
- 15 Invites the National authorities to cooperate closely with local authorities to offer shelters to people who could serve their sentence in house arrest or house detention, but have no place to stay.
- 16 Invites the Italian authorities to appoint as soon as possible a National *Garante dei diritti delle persone detenute* (Ombudsman), with guarantees of independence and the necessary powers to carry out his tasks.
- 17 Stresses the crucial role of surveillance judges to control life conditions in penitentiary institutes and to supervise the enforcement of sentences; encourages them, as prescribed by the Torreggiani judgment, to make larger use of alternative measures to detention, playing a proactive role for the determination of the detention conditions.
- 18 Condemns the use of violence against detainees, and urges the Italian authorities to take the necessary measures against people held responsible of such violence.
- 19 Encourages the Italian authorities to support activities of re-socialisation in prisons, as well as training projects on aggressiveness and violence.
- 20 Encourages the work carried out by the Italian authorities on the remedies for overcrowding; stresses, however, that a compensatory remedy is not sufficient to tackle the problem of overcrowding and that preventive remedies are urgently needed.
- 21 In this spirit, recommends the introduction of a safeguard clause to avoid that sentences are carried out in violation on the rights of detainees.
- 22 Recommends increased training of police officers, notably on how to deal with foreigners, detainees with psychiatric problems and other vulnerable groups.
- 24 Invites the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs to continue investigating on the prison situation in Member States in order to assess detention conditions.

25 To that aim, invites the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs to improve its cooperation with the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) and other relevant bodies of the Council of Europe on the issue of prisons situation in the EU.

ANNEX I: FINAL PROGRAMME OF THE DELEGATION

Wednesday, 26 March 2014

Suggested flights from Brussels on 26 March:

Brussels - Rome Fiumicino 07:35-09:40 (Brussels Airlines SN3175)

(Alternatively: Ryanair flight Brussels Zaventem - Rome Fiumicino 09:40-11:45)

11:45 - 12:30	Bus transfer to the hotel ¹
12:30 - 13:30	Individual lunch arrangements
13:30	Meeting in the hotel lobby
13:30 - 14:00	Transfer to the meeting venue ²
14:00 - 15:00	Briefing by Mauro PALMA, President of the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) of the Council of Europe, Presidente della Commissione ministeriale per gli interventi in materia penitenziaria (Special Committee on the overcrowding of prisons), former President of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture of the Council of Europe
15:00 - 15:30	Transfer to Rebibbia prison ³
15:30 - 18:30	Visit of Rebibbia prison and Briefing by the Dipartimento dell'Amministrazione Penitenziaria, DAP (Prison administration Department): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Nuovo Complesso ("Rebibbia Giudiziario")⁴;- Casa Circondariale Rebibbia Femminile⁵
18:30 - 19:00	Transfer to the meeting venue ⁶
19:00 - 20:00	State of play of prison reform: Meeting with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Andrea ORLANDO, Minister of Justice;- Giovanni TAMBURINO, Director of Dipartimento dell'Amministrazione Penitenziaria, DAP (Prison administration Department);
20:00 - 20:15	Transfer to the hotel
20:15	Individual dinner arrangements

¹ Worldhotel Ripa Roma, Via degli Orti di Trastevere 3 - 00153 Roma.

² Venue: Sala dei Mosaici, EP office, Via IV Novembre, 149, I-00187 Roma.

³ Via Raffaele Majetti, 165, 00156 Roma

⁴ Via Raffaele Majetti, 70, 00156 Roma.

⁵ Via Bartolo Longo, 92, 00156 Roma.

⁶ Venue: Ministry of Justice, Via Arenula, 70, 00186 Roma.

Thursday, 27 March 2014

- 08:00 Meeting in the lobby of the hotel
- 08:00 - 08:30 Transfer to the meeting venue¹
- 08:30 - 09:30 Meeting with Luigi MANCONI, Chairman of the Commissione straordinaria per la tutela e la promozione dei diritti umani (Senate Commission for Human Rights)
- 09:30 -10:00 Transfer to the meeting venue²
- 10:30 - 12:00 Legal cooperation and the preservation of prisoners' rights in the Italian Prisons system and pre-trial and prison regime of foreigners. Meeting with:
- Patrizio GONNELLA, president of Antigone, Association for the rights of detainees;
Giovanna DI ROSA, magistrate, member of Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura (CSM - the Superior Council of Magistracy);
Marco BERTOLUZZO, Gruppo Abele;
Stefano ANASTASIA, Researcher specialised in the prison system, University of Perugia;
Rita BERNARDINI, Non c'è Pace Senza Giustizia/No Peace Without Justice;
- 12:00 - 12:30 Bus Transfer
- 12:30 - 13:40 Lunch³
- 13:45 - 15:00 The legislative process in view of improving the situation of prisoners, human rights and related judicial cooperation
- Meeting with Members of the Italian Parliament, Camera dei Deputati / Senato della Repubblica⁴:
- Commissione Giustizia (Camera Commission for Justice)
 - Commissione Giustizia (Senate Commission for Justice)
 - Commissione Politiche dell'Unione europea (Senate Commission for EU policies)
 - Commissione Politiche dell'Unione europea (Camera Commission for EU policies)
- 15:00 - 15:30 Transfer to Roma Termini train station
- 15:45 - 16:55 Transfer to Naples by train (Napoli Centrale station)
- 16:55 - 17:25 Transfer to the hotel and meeting venue⁵

¹ Venue: Senato della Repubblica, Aula della Commissione Affari europei, Palazzo Cenci, Piazza S. Eustachio 3, Roma.

² Venue: Sala dei Mosaici, EP office, Via IV Novembre, 149, I-00187 Roma.

³ Restaurant Armando al Pantheon, Salita de' Crescenzi, 31, 00186 Roma.

⁴ Venue: Senato della Repubblica, Aula della Commissione Difesa, Via degli Staderari 2, Roma.

⁵ Renaissance Naples Hotel Mediterraneo, Via Ponte di Tappia 25, 80133 Napoli.

- 17:30 - 19:00 The conditions of prisoners in southern Italy - Improving the conditions for an effective work in prisons. Meeting with:
- Mario BARONE, Presidente di Antigone Campania (local Antigone branch)
 - Lorenzo ACAMPORA, Representative of Azienda Sanitaria Locale della Campania (ASL) (regional body responsible for health care in prisons)
 - Emilio FATTORELLO, Representative of Sindacato Autonomo Polizia Penitenziaria - SAPPE (trade union of prison staff)
 - Padre Franco ESPOSITO, Chaplain of Poggioreale prison
 - Carminantonio ESPOSITO, Presidente del Tribunale di Sorveglianza di Napoli (Prosecutor responsible for the execution of prison sentences)
- 19:00 - 20:00 The execution of sentences and the rights of detainees and remand detention
- Meeting with Adriana TOCCO, Garante dei diritti delle persone private della libertà personale, Regione Campania
- 20:00 Individual dinner arrangements

Friday, 28 March 2014

- 08:10 Meeting in the lobby of the hotel
- 08:15 - 08:30 Transfer to the meeting venue¹
- 08:30 - 09:30 Meeting with Luigi DE MAGISTRIS, Mayor of Naples
- 09:30 - 10:00 Transfer to Poggioreale prison²
- 10:00 - 12:00 Visit of Poggioreale Prison, Naples
- Briefing by Prison administration
 - Meetings with prisoners
- 12:00 - 12:30 Bus transfer³
- 12:30 - 14:15 Lunch and debriefing
- 14:15 - 14:30 Transfer to the hotel
- 14:40 Individual arrangements for transfer to the airport

Suggested flight back from Naples to Brussels

Naples International Airport (via Munich) - Brussels 17:30-22:50

¹ Venue: Sala Giunta, Palazzo San Giacomo, Piazza Municipio, 80133 Napoli.

² Venue: Via Nuova Poggioreale, 80143 Napoli.

³ Venue: Trattoria Medina, via Medina 32, Napoli.

ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

	Name	Group ¹	Full Member/ Substitute	Country
Full Members:				
1.	Mr Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR <i>Chair of the LIBE Committee & Head of Delegation</i>	S&D	Member	ES
2.	Mr Frank ENGEL	EPP	Member	LU
3.	Ms Kinga GÖNCZ	S&D	Member	HU
Accompanying Members:				
4.	Mr Salvatore IACOLINO	EPP	Member	IT

STAFF OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS

	Name	Group
5.	Mr Andris PETERSONS	EPP
6.	Ms Sofia ASTERIADI	S&D

STAFF OF THE EP SECRETARIAT

7.	Ms Maria GANDOLFO	Administrator
8.	Ms Michela LUCCHINI	Assistant

INTERPRETATION

9.	Ms Daniela ZANNELLI (<i>Team leader</i>)	EN-IT
10.	Ms Anna COLLINS MANI	
11.	Ms Claudia RICCI	

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

12.	Mr Timo AHONEN	Technician
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DG COMMUNICATION²

13.	Mr Daniel RACTLIFFE	Information Office in Italy
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¹EPP Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)

S&D Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

² Only for the visit of Rebibbia prison.