

# ITALY

## ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

In June, a gay couple in Modena was denied a rental home because the landlord specified a preference for a 'traditional family' consisting of a man, woman, and child.

## ASYLUM

In May, the list of "safe countries of origin," which allows for an expedited and more restrictive asylum process, was updated to include four additional countries where homosexuality is criminalised: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, and Sri Lanka.

In October, with the approval of the new immigration decree, Cameroon and Nigeria were removed from the list of "safe countries". This means that the current list of "safe countries" features nine countries that criminalise homosexuality, with no exceptions provided for at-risk groups such as LGBTI people: Bangladesh, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, Ghana, and The Gambia.

In October, a court in Bologna referred the question of the definition of 'safe countries of origin' to the European Court of Justice, requesting the Court to establish whether a country that is overall safe for its general population can be considered safe even if it perpetuates discrimination against specific minorities.

## BIAS-MOTIVATED SPEECH

Italy's Family Minister Eugenia Roccella criticised the declaration promoting European policies in favor of LGBT+ communities. She argued that the document's advocacy for self-identification and fluidity in gender is an "ideological constraint" and a denial of the "inherent reality of biological sex." Roccella emphasised her belief in maintaining "gender binarism," asserting that there are only men and women.

During the Olympics, a hate campaign targeted Algerian boxer Imane Khelif, while some public figures and politicians attacked trans athlete Valentina Petrillo for her participation in the Paralympics.

In Milan, homophobic graffiti targeting a teacher appeared on the walls of a middle school five times in nine months.

In September, a teacher in Treviso was insulted by a student on grounds of his sexual orientation. Although the teacher filed a complaint against the pupil for insulting a public official, the court dismissed the case due to the fact that sexual orientation does not constitute protected grounds in hate speech legislation.

## BIAS-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

This year saw a troubling increase in the number and geographic spread of bias-motivated violence against LGBTI people in Italy compared to 2023, with incidents reported almost monthly.

In January, six youths were surrounded and beaten by a group of 12 people in Palermo, Italy, in a homophobic attack.

In March, two young men riding a scooter stopped, insulted and then assaulted another young man in Scampia, in the province of Naples. The two attackers shouted homophobic slurs at the victim before assaulting him.

In May, a 22-year-old man in Milan was attacked and stabbed for being gay. In Salero, Samir, a 32 year-old man of Honduran descent, was physically assaulted and was subjected to homophobic slurs.

In June, a gay couple was cornered and assaulted by three men and a woman in Rome after their attackers noticed they were holding hands. The attackers have since expressed remorse, claiming that the confrontation stemmed from a traffic dispute rather than discriminatory or homophobic motives.

In June, a makeup artist was attacked in Foggia, while, in Rome, two young men subjected an activist and leader of the Gay Party to insults before physically assaulting and threatening him.

In July, on Pride night in Cagliari, an individual was threatened with a knife, kicked, and punched in a homophobic attack, while during Naples Pride, two girls suffered head injuries as a result of an LGBTI-phobic assault.

In August, a boy walking with his partner in Turin was punched in the face by a group of strangers.

In August, two trans women were approached and attacked by a group of about ten young men in Castiglione in Teverina, in the Viterbo province. Despite the attack occurring in a busy square, none of the bystanders intervened to assist the victims or halt the violence.

In September, a 33-year-old gay man from Palermo, Sicily, took his own life, overwhelmed by the fear of being judged and discriminated against.

In September, a drag artist was attacked in Turin while walking arm-in-arm with his boyfriend, causing him to be taken to hospital.

In September, a 42-year-old man in Cremona was subjected to homophobic insults before being struck in the face with a can.

In November, Italian content creator Sespo [reported](#) being attacked while walking on the streets of Milan.

## DATA COLLECTION

In May, a [survey](#) conducted by the universities of Verona and Pavia highlighted dissenting opinions on LGBTI rights across the Italian respondents. The survey revealed that 56.3% of Italians believe Parliament made a mistake by rejecting the Zan bill in 2021, the bill aimed to extend anti-discrimination protections to include sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability. The majority (59.7%) support simplifying the process for changing one's gender marker on official documents. 83.4% agree with recognising unions between people of the same sex. Yet, there is a split on how this recognition should be implemented: 56.8% support extending marriage rights to same-sex couples, while 26.6% stated a preference for civil unions.

In July, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) published a [book](#) with their data on the ISTAT-UNAR project (2018-2023) concerning labour discrimination towards LGBTI individuals and diversity policy.

The results of a [study](#) on gynaecological health and LGBTI identities conducted by Coming-Out LGBTI+ Community Centre of Pavia and UNAR were published in September. The survey revealed a lack of adequate training on gender nonconforming identities and orientations, which precludes essential services to a substantial portion of the population.

## EDUCATION

In May, Laura Ravetto from the Lega Nord party introduced a [bill](#) aimed at banning the teaching of "gender theories" in schools.

In September, the Culture Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved a [resolution](#) introduced by Rossano Sasso of the party Lega, [calling](#) on the government to exclude any content related to what is referred to as "gender ideology" in schools.

In October, the Undersecretary for Education, Rossano Sasso, [requested the closure of a course](#) at the University of Sassari on gender and queer theories. Undersecretary Sasso accused the University of Sassari of promoting "gender ideology" with public funds. The case also reached the Italian Parliament, leading to controversy.

In October, the association Provita e Famiglia and the political party Fratelli d'Italia criticised the University Aldo Moro of Bari, for hosting a [conference on same-sex parenting](#), for allegedly denying children's rights to both a mother and a father while promoting surrogacy. [Provita e Famiglia also](#) expressed outrage over the

involvement of the university's Rector, Stefano Bronzini, and the university's counselling centre, which connects students with local LGBTI associations. Additionally, the association called on the Minister of University and Research, Anna Maria Bernini, to intervene and prevent Italian universities from using funds for political and ideological purposes.

## EMPLOYMENT

In September, Italy's Minister of University and Research, Anna Maria Bernini, requested an inquiry into whether a [research project](#) on trans and gender-creative children (ages 7-14) met the requirements of the public call won by one of the researchers at the University of Roma Tre earlier in 2024. The request came amidst a wave of hate speech and death threats targeting the two researchers—a cisgender woman at the University of Roma Tre and a non-binary person from the University of Bologna—sparked by certain political parties and anti-gender movements. The backlash extended to the researchers' universities, with accusations of promoting "gender ideology" and demands for institutional action against them. In [response](#), several associations and the Rector of the University of Roma Tre publicly defended academic freedom and condemned the attacks.

## EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

In January, a [statement](#) from the Ministry of Education addressing the Holocaust Remembrance Day failed to mention the persecution of LGBTI people.

In March, Italy voted against a European Commission regulation aimed at guaranteeing the cross-border recognition of same-sex parents.

In May, during the traditional spring assembly with Italian bishops, Pope Francis [reiterated](#) his stance against admitting gay men to seminaries. He reportedly expressed concerns about what he described as an inappropriate atmosphere within the Church, urging bishops to exclude LGBTI people from seminaries.

In June, the Puglia region enacted new [legislation](#) introducing structural measures to ensure equal rights for LGBTI people and address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

In October, Senator Ivan Scalfarotto [revisited](#) the case of a prison police officer who faced discrimination in his workplace, the Vercelli prison. The officer was subjected to workplace discrimination by his colleagues and a prison inspector due to statements made by inmates about his perceived sexual orientation. After receiving such statements – which were later retracted – the inspector subjected the victim to a psychological

evaluation and reported him to his superiors. While the Regional Administrative Court awarded the victim compensation, the issue remains unresolved, with the disciplinary proceeding against the inspector still pending and a parliamentary question being submitted by the Italia Viva Party on his qualifications and professional background.

## FAMILY

The Court of Bergamo ruled against the National Institute for Social Services (INPS) for failing to allow same-parent families to apply for parental leave, citing this as an unjustified discrimination against same-sex parents. INPS was given two months to update its portal accordingly. However, instead of complying, the institute appealed the ruling and did not modify its IT system for handling administrative requests.

In February, the Court of Appeal of Milan ruled that only the biological mother can be recognised on the birth certificates of children of same-sex couples, obliging the non-biological parent to pursue adoption for legal recognition. Earlier, the court had invalidated the registration of a birth certificate for a child born to a male couple via surrogacy, deeming it illegitimate. However, this ruling established that even in cases where women use assisted reproduction, only the biological mother is entitled to be listed on the birth certificate. A few days later, the Court of Appeal of Brescia took a contrasting stance. In the ruling, the court upheld the validity of the birth certificate for a child with two mothers, arguing that an “evolutionary interpretation” of existing laws is necessary to address the gaps in legal protection for children.

In February, the Court of Appeal of Rome ruled against the Ministry of the Interior, who in 2019 put out a decree mandating the use of the terms ‘mother’ and ‘father’ on documents. The court ruled that electronic identity cards for minors should reflect the actual family structure by using “parents” or a similar inclusive term.

In March, the Padua court upheld the validity of birth certificates recognising children as having two mothers. In doing so, the court rejected a previous appeal from the Prosecutor’s Office that sought to erase the legal recognition of non-biological mothers or those who had not given birth. The decision emphasised that protecting the minors’ legal status and familial recognition takes precedence over the Prosecutor’s appeal.

In June, the Lucca court raised a constitutional question regarding articles 8 and 9 of Law 40/2004 and article 250 of the Civil Code, which currently limit legal parenthood status to the biological parent by excluding the non-biological mother from the birth records of children born through IVF. The deliberation was anticipated for early December 2024, but no official statements or rulings have been released to date.

In June, the Ministry of the Interior and the Venice Attorney General’s Office filed a complaint with the Venice Court of Appeal against the 39 decrees of the civil judges in Padua. In July, the Venice Court of Appeal “froze” the proceedings in Padua, pending the Constitutional Court’s decision on a similar case in Lucca.

In July, the Constitutional Court affirmed the status of de facto cohabitants as full family members, declaring Article 230-bis of the civil code unconstitutional.

## FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

In September, l’Espresso, a weekly news magazine in Italy, dismissed Simone Alliva, a journalist recognised (also) for his advocacy in LGBTI rights. Alliva alleged that he faced significant pressure, insults, threats, and verbal assaults before being dismissed.

## FOREIGN POLICY

In June, Italy refused to support an open letter produced by the United States and already signed by 37 diplomatic representations denouncing LGBTI discrimination in Hungary.

In November, in response to the state-sponsored dissolution of national organisations addressing LGBTI issues in Argentina, 30 Western ambassadors united under the “Diplomats for Diversity” initiative, signing a statement affirming their support for the LGBTI community. Notably, Italy’s Ambassador to Argentina, Fabrizio Lucentini, did not sign this appeal.

## FREEDOM FROM TORTURE, CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

In October, a 15-year-old boy, bullied and subjected to physical violence by classmates because of assumptions about his sexual orientation, decided to take his own life. According to testimonies, the students taunted him and hit him in the genitals.

## HEALTH

In January, the Minister of Health launched an investigation into the Careggi Hospital in Florence, following a request by Senator Maurizio Gasparri from Forza Italia party, regarding the use of triptorelin, a hormone blocker, for trans youth. The investigation threatens access to this life-saving treatment and risks shutting down one of the country’s only services for trans adolescents.

## HOUSING

In May, a LGBTI co-housing refuge was established by the Gay Centre Association in Rome, marking the third LGBTI shelter in the capital. This refuge will accommodate up to three LGBTI youths

who have experienced violence and discrimination.

In December, the [National Network of LGBTQIA+ Anti-Discrimination Centre](#) was officially established during the “Spazio ai Cad” initiative. The two-day event, held on December 7 and 8, took place at Cassero in Bologna as part of the La Violenza Illustrata Festival.

## INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

In March, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe released a [report](#) underscoring the trend of ultra-conservative governments exploiting LGBTI people to bolster their political standing under the guise of defending “traditional values.” The report urged governments and authorities, among them Italy, to develop and fund public awareness campaigns and training programs to better educate the public about the rights and experiences of LGBTI people.

In April, the European Parliament [denounced](#) the rise of anti-LGBTI rhetoric within some European governments, expressing concern about how such rhetoric undermines global efforts towards the universal decriminalisation of LGBTI identities.

In July, [UNAR](#) finally issued a call for the selection of projects aimed at establishing or strengthening centres against discrimination motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity

In October, the Council of Europe [expressed concern](#) about the rise of hate speech and xenophobia in Italy, urging the government to adopt a plan to combat racism. After five years of monitoring the human rights situation in the country, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) published a [report](#) highlighting an increase in xenophobic rhetoric in public discourse, particularly directed at refugees, immigrants, and LGBTI people.

## LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION

The municipality of Turin introduced a [policy](#) allowing trans and non-binary people to use their chosen name on the GTT public transport card, aligning with their gender identity rather than their registered name.

In July, the Constitutional Court, answering the referral of a local court, [ruled](#) the request for legal gender recognition of non-binary people inadmissible but has called on Parliament to address the issue legislatively.

In July, the Constitutional Court [declared](#) unconstitutional the obligation imposed on trans people who want to undergo gender

reassignment surgery to ask for authorisation from the court.

In August, Augusto Barbera, President of the Constitutional Court, [reiterated](#) that parliament should address the legal status of children of same-sex couples and recognise non-binary gender identities.

## PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL LIFE

In November, the headquarters of the Mario Mieli Homosexual Culture Circle in Rome were [vandalised](#) with homophobic graffiti on its rainbow-coloured ramp. Lara Ghiglione, secretary of the CGIL, [expressed](#) dismay, stating that the attack confirmed once more the hostile climate in the country for LGBTI people.

In December, an [LGBT+ Jubilee](#) event organised by La Tenda di Gionata was removed from the Vatican’s official website without explanation. A Vatican official later clarified that its prior inclusion did not imply official support from the Holy See.

## SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

In April, Italy’s Prime Minister condemned [surrogate parenthood](#) as an “inhuman” practice. As part of her intervention, she also urged parliament to advance a bill that would criminalise Italians who travel abroad for surrogacy, which is already illegal in Italy and punishable by jail and fines.

In June, the Lega Nord party proposed an [amendment](#) to a bill that aims to prohibit surrogacy, even when conducted abroad. The bill proposed the introduction of imprisonment ranging from 4 to 10 years and fines between €600,000 and €2 million for those involved in surrogacy. In October, [the bill was signed into law](#), allowing surrogacy to fall under the umbrella of “universal crimes”, a type of offence which typically applies to crimes like genocide or human trafficking, and [extending](#) penalties to Italian citizens who seek surrogacy abroad. The legislation, [approved](#) with 84 votes in favor and 58 against, ended up imposing fines ranging from €600,000 to €1 million and prison sentences from three months to two years. The law has sparked significant [controversy](#), particularly among human rights groups, who argue that the law unfairly targets same-sex couples and infringes on personal freedoms.



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