

Europe - Italy
Presentation texts in ppt

Slide 1 LIVE HERE... IN EUROPE

Slide 2 ... IN ITALY
 ... IN LOMBARDY

Slide 3 GET TO KNOW ITALY

In Italy there are four public authorities:

- The European Union
- The Italian State
- The Regions
- The Communes

These authorities regulate the rights and duties of citizens

Slide 4 THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

It is made up of 27 countries (Member States)

- The Member States must follow the EU directives: for example, the directive regarding EC long-term stays
- Member States make their national laws based on EU directives

Slide 5 THE ITALIAN STATE

Ensures finances for fundamental public services:

- public security
- public transport
- health
- education

- law
- ...

The Police and the Prefecture are State-run

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PUBLIC SECURITY

- The police (polizia) and the military police (carabinieri)
 - * control residence permits
 - * receive complaints
 - * arrest people for serious crimes
 - * fine people
- The financial guard (Guardia di finanza) controls the payment of taxes
- The labour inspectorate controls the adherence to laws in the workplace
- The local police (polizia locale) and local officers (vigili urbani)
 - * controls traffic, commercial activity (shops, markets...), residence and personal data
 - * protects the environment and public health
 - * gives out fines

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THE ITALIAN REGIONS

There are 20 Regions in charge of managing many services:

- health and health services for citizens
- professional training
- local transport
- ...

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THE ITALIAN COMMUNES

There are 8,101 in the whole of Italy

There are 1,544 in Lombardy

They all manage very important public services

- * data services (identity card, residence certificate, family status...)
- * social care services for families, minors (babies and children of less than 18 years old), the elderly
- * school services (canteen, school transport...)

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THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY

In Italy, the most important law is the “Constitution”.

The Constitution says that:

- all citizens are equal regardless of sex, religion, language and nationality
- for example, men and women have the same rights and duties
- all are equal in the eyes of the law

In cases of discrimination

- every citizen has the right to go in front of a judge to justify their motives

Warning

Immigrants who do not have the correct documentation are only entitled to basic rights, for example: the right to urgent care at Accident & Emergency

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ALL CITIZENS ARE EQUAL

A foreign citizen living in Italy with the **correct documentation** has the same rights and duties (obligations) as an Italian citizen.

Rights, *some examples*:

- * the right to health and care in the case of illness
- * the right to education for toddlers and children under the age of 18
- * the right to work
- * ...

Duties, *some examples*:

- * respect the law
- * pay taxes
- * ...

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BUT ONLY ITALIAN CITIZENS...

Have 'political rights':

- to vote to elect their representatives
- to be elected for public services
- to work in the public sector

Warning

Citizens from European Union countries may participate in local elections and may be employed in the public sector

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LAWS ON IMMIGRATION

Each Member State has their own laws on immigration.

In Italy, there are rules for EU citizens and different rules for non-EU citizens, for example:

- an EU citizen must present themselves at the Registry Office
- a non-EU citizen must have a residence permit and can enter under certain conditions

whereas

a person who seeks asylum for political or humanitarian motivations has the right to be accepted and internationally protected without discrimination. In this case Italy follows the European laws.