
OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY: DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDE AND SYSTEMIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS – ACTIONABLE ASSESSMENT

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Parliamentary Oversight Committees,
Independent Media, Civil Society Organizations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Italy is experiencing a multi-layered crisis that threatens the foundations of its constitutional democracy and the safety of minority citizens. This actionable report synthesizes open-source intelligence on four interconnected threat vectors requiring immediate international attention:

1. STATE-LEVEL: Systemic migration-related human rights violations documented by the ECtHR, ECJ, ICC, UN bodies, and the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) – spanning successive governments across the political spectrum since 2000.
2. POLITICAL-LEVEL: The emergence of FUTURO NAZIONALE, a far-right party led by former general Roberto Vannacci, which has entered parliament with 8 deputies and 1 MEP, polling at ~4.5% nationally and growing rapidly (claimed 80,000+ members as of May 2026).
3. MOVEMENT-LEVEL: The REMIGRAZIONE E RICONQUISTA committee, a unified neo-fascist front (CasaPound, Rete dei Patrioti, Veneto Skinhead Front, Brescia ai Bresciani) that has gathered 150,000+ signatures to force parliamentary debate on ethnic cleansing policies derived from Martin Sellner's white supremacist "remigration" model.
4. STREET-LEVEL: A documented surge in racist violence, neo-fascist school raids, vigilante assaults, and police killings of minorities – occurring within a political climate that systematically dehumanizes migrants and shields perpetrators from accountability.

The July 2026 deaths of Abderrahim Fakir (Bologna, police custody) and the [REDACTED] assault (San Benedetto, far-right militant) are not isolated incidents. They are symptoms of a systemic pattern in which state violence, far-right mobilization, and institutional impunity have become mutually reinforcing.

This report provides actionable recommendations for international authorities, human rights bodies, parliamentary oversight committees,

independent media, and civil society organizations.

PART I: METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

1.1 METHODOLOGY

This report employs open-source intelligence (OSINT) methodology, synthesizing publicly available information from:

- International judicial bodies (ECtHR, ECJ, ICC, CPT)
- UN human rights mechanisms (UNHCR, OHCHR, Special Rapporteurs)
- National and international media (ANSA, La Repubblica, Corriere della Sera, CBS News, The Guardian, Reuters, Associated Press, Politico, Financial Times)
- Academic and policy analysis (ECPR The Loop, Global Project Against Hate and Extremism, European Roma Rights Centre, FIERI/ASGI)
- Law enforcement intelligence (Europol TE-SAT 2026)
- Official government documents and parliamentary records
- Social media and open digital sources
- Corporate registries (for Barboni background verification)

All claims are attributed to verifiable sources. Information gaps are explicitly noted.

1.2 LIMITATIONS

- Reliance on publicly available information; classified or restricted-access materials are not included
- Some organizational funding sources remain opaque
- Full scope of police violence against minorities is likely underreported
- Social media content is subject to platform moderation and removal
- The Fakir autopsy results are pending as of report date
- Barboni legal proceedings are active; outcomes unknown

PART II: STATE-LEVEL THREATS

Systemic Human Rights Violations and Institutional Impunity

2.1 THE LEGAL ARCHITECTURE OF EXCLUSION

Italy's migration framework has been repeatedly condemned by domestic courts, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Court of Justice of the EU (ECJ), UN Special Rapporteurs, and the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT). The trajectory spans governments of both left and right, indicating structural rather than partisan pathology.

CHRONOLOGY OF CONDEMNED LEGISLATION	
1998	Turco-Napolitano Law (L. 40/1998): First administrative detention centres (CPT). Indefinite detention without judicial scrutiny. Condemned as incompatible with Art. 13 Italian Constitution and Art. 5 ECHR.
2002	Bossi-Fini Law (L. 189/2002): Criminalized illegal entry; extended detention to 60 days; fingerprinted all foreign nationals; placed asylum seekers in detention. Violated Art. 5 ECHR. Linked residency to employment, creating structural precarity.
2008	Berlusconi "Security Package" (L. 125/2008): Irregular immigration as aggravating circumstance in criminal cases. Criminalized migrants as a category. Violated Art. 3 Italian Constitution (equality before the law).
2017	Minniti-Orlando Decree (L. 46/2017): Eliminated right to appeal first-instance asylum rejection; removed courts' obligation to hear asylum seekers. Violated Art. 24 (right to fair hearing) and effective judicial remedy.
2018	Salvini Decree I (D.L. 113/2018): Doubled CPR detention from 90 to 180 days. Abolished humanitarian protection. OHCHR: "will certainly lead to violations of international human rights law."
2019	Salvini Decree II (D.L. 53/2019): Ministerial power to prohibit NGO rescue ships. Fines up to EUR 5,500 per rescued person. UN condemned as incompatible with maritime law.
2023	Piantedosi Decree (D.L. 1/2023): Prohibited multiple rescues per mission; forced distant port disembarkation; fines up to EUR 10,000; 20-day ship detention. UN Special Rapporteur: "darkening stain on Italy's commitment to human rights." 9 NGO vessels detained in first year.
2023	Cutro Decree (converted May 2023): Restricted "special protection"; prevented conversion to work permits; extended detention; limited right of appeal. Parliament's own legislative committee flagged potential unconstitutionality. HRW: "a new low" in deterrence strategy.
2024	Rome Court of Appeal: Ruled pushbacks to Slovenia under readmission agreement violated Constitution, ECHR, and EU Charter. Confirmed systematic violations conducted for years.

SYSTEMIC PATTERN: Despite successive condemnations by the Italian

Constitutional Court and the ECtHR, Italy has NOT introduced a valid statutory framework governing hotspot detention – a gap persisting from 2016 to at least 2025.

2.2 CPR DETENTION CENTRES: TORTURE-LIKE CONDITIONS

Italy's pre-removal detention centres (CPT -> CIE -> CPR) have been sites of documented human rights violations since 2000. Over 30 people have died inside these facilities.

CPT AD HOC VISIT (April 2024) – REPORT PUBLISHED DECEMBER 2024:

- Physical ill-treatment and excessive use of force by police officers, typically following disturbances
- COMPLETE ABSENCE of rigorous independent monitoring of police interventions
- NO accurate recording of injuries sustained by detained persons
- WIDESPREAD and SYSTEMATIC administration of UNPRESCRIBED PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS diluted in water at Potenza CPR – constituting CHEMICAL RESTRAINT amounting to ill-treatment under Art. 3 ECHR
- Detainees "effectively warehoused" with minimal purposeful activities
- Private contractors failed to respect tender specifications
- Conditions: poor/inedible food, lack of medical care, scabies fears, cage-like outdoor facilities, triple metal mesh on windows, shortage of toiletries
- Physical layout comparable to HIGH-SECURITY PRISON UNITS – wholly disproportionate to administrative (not criminal) detention
- Detainees transported handcuffed without food or water

CPT CONCLUSION (December 2024):

"In light of the findings on the highly deficient management of the four CPRs visited and the lack of transparency in their running by private companies, the CPT considers that there are serious doubts regarding the application of such a model by Italy in an extraterritorial context, such as Albania."

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS: Multiple criminal investigations opened against private management companies of various CPRs, reflecting systemic governance failures.

2.3 THE ALBANIA DEAL: EXPORTING A BROKEN SYSTEM

In 2023, PM [REDACTED] signed a bilateral protocol with Albania to establish two offshore migrant processing centres (Shengjin reception, Gjader detention). Italy earmarked EUR 650 million over 5 years.

COURT DEFEATS:

- First transfer (October 2024): Blocked by Rome courts. Countries of origin (Bangladesh, Egypt) did not qualify as "safe" under EU law. Referred to ECJ.

- Second transfer: Blocked. Third attempt (January 2025): 49 migrants transferred; appeals court refused expulsion approval. 43 returned to Italy by naval vessel.
- ECJ ruled Italy's "safe country" designations incompatible with EU asylum law. Amnesty International: "heavy blow to the harmful Italy-Albania migration deal."
- Court of Cassation: Agreement may violate Italian Constitution, EU law, and multiple human rights treaties.

Despite repeated court defeats, Italy continues attempting transfers, redefining the centres' role to process migrants whose claims have already been rejected. The European Commission cited the Albania deal as a model from which "lessons could be drawn" and proposed "return hubs" in March 2025 – potentially normalizing offshore processing at EU level.

2.4 THE LIBYA MOU: COMPLICITY IN TORTURE

Italy's 2017 Memorandum of Understanding with Libya represents one of the most serious cases of European state complicity in documented torture, rape, slavery, and arbitrary detention.

- ECtHR *Hirsi Jamaa v. Italy* (2012): Definitively established that direct Italian pushbacks to Libya violated Art. 3 (torture), Art. 4 Protocol 4 (collective expulsion), and Art. 13 (effective remedy).
- Italy's response: Restructured policy to finance/equip Libyan Coast Guard for "pullbacks" – achieving indirectly what was forbidden directly.
- Italy committed EUR 59 million (2017-2024) to Libya's Integrated Border and Migration Management – WITHOUT human rights conditionality.
- ActionAid: "Italy did not condition the funds to Libya in accordance with human rights, and they have done nothing to ensure compliance."
- By October 2021: Libyan forces receiving Italian/EU support had intercepted and returned 27,500+ people to documented conditions of beatings, rape, starvation, and arbitrary imprisonment.
- UNHCR: "Libya cannot be considered a safe place for the return of migrants intercepted or rescued at sea."
- ECtHR *S.S. and Others v. Italy* (2025): First judgment on Italy's proxy pullback policy. Found Italy's jurisdictional responsibility raised serious questions but did not find full violation – criticized by scholars as enabling continued proxy violations.
- MoU AUTOMATICALLY RENEWED in November 2024 for another 3 years. Parliament renewed funding in July 2021 despite "overwhelming evidence of brutality."

Amnesty International: Italy is "complicit in abuse" in Libya.
Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights: Called for scrapping or fundamentally revising the MoU. Italy has done neither.

2.5 MARITIME DEATHS AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF SOLIDARITY

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- 34,129+ people dead or missing in Mediterranean since 2014 (UN)
 - 2023: Deadliest year since 2017 – 2,500+ deaths on central Mediterranean route
 - January 2025: 454 deaths/missing in a single month
 - Cutro shipwreck (February 2023): 94 deaths including 35 children. Vessel monitored for hours; coastguard did not dispatch rescue in time. Six officials ordered to stand trial for manslaughter (January 2026).
 - ENAC (May 2024): Banned civilian NGO aircraft from monitoring central Mediterranean from five Sicilian airports – orders titled "Irregular migratory phenomenon by sea," framing rescue as security threat.
 - Piantadosi Decree: Fines up to EUR 10,000 and 20-day detention for NGO rescue ships. 9 vessels detained since February 2023.
 - Sea-Watch: Law "aimed at criminalizing solidarity."
 - UN Special Rapporteur: Legislation violates international maritime law.

2.6 THE ALMASRI CASE: BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

In January 2025, Italy arrested Libyan officer Osama Elmasry Njeem, accused of crimes against humanity and war crimes. Italy then released him WITHOUT ICC consultation and flew him home on a government military aircraft.

- ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I (October 2025): Formally found Italy NON-COMPLIANT under Art. 87(7) Rome Statute.
- Italy's domestic law arguments EXPLICITLY REJECTED.
- Landmark breach of international criminal cooperation.

PART III: POLITICAL-LEVEL THREATS

 Democratic Erosion

3.1 PARTY PROFILE: FUTURO NAZIONALE

Founded: 6 February 2026
Leader:  (former Italian Army general, MEP)
Coordinator: 
Deputies: 8 / 400 (Chamber)
Senators: 0 / 205
MEPs: 1 / 76 (Europe of Sovereign Nations Group)
Members: Claimed 80,000+ (May 2026)
Polling: ~4.5% nationally
Self-described: "Radical right"

IDEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK:

- Nationalism defined in ETHNIC, CULTURAL, and HISTORICAL terms

- References to Roman heritage and Christian roots as "foundational"
- Strict border defense; Italian interests above supranational entities
- Anti-immigration: mass immigration "undermines social cohesion"
- "Remigration" for those who do not assimilate into Italian cultural norms
- Family defined EXCLUSIVELY as heterosexual union
- Rejection of LGBTQ+ rights as "progressive social ideologies"
- Expansive self-defense rights (property and personal safety)
- Merit over egalitarianism; criticism of welfare dependency

SYMBOLISM:

- Supporters called "futuristi" – evoking Filippo Tommaso Marinetti's Futurist movement, which developed close ties to Fascism
- Vannacci invokes "cameratismo" (comradeship) – deeply embedded in Fascist political vocabulary
- Logo analyzed by experts as containing "richiami a stile littorio e destra sociale" (references to Lictorian style and social right)

██████████ government: "Not right-wing enough."

3.2 DEMOCRATIC DANGERS OF FUTURO NAZIONALE

THREAT 1: PARLIAMENTARY RADICALIZATION

Futuro Nazionale has already pulled the entire right-wing coalition further right. Within months of formation:

- 8 deputies defected from Lega, Brothers of Italy, and Forza Italia
- ██████████ joined the Europe of Sovereign Nations Group (AfD-aligned)
- FN deputies voted AGAINST confidence in ██████████ government (March 2026)
- Created autonomous sub-group within Mixed Group in Chamber

The party functions as a "radical flank" – making ██████████ post-fascist Brothers of Italy appear moderate by comparison while shifting the Overton window on immigration, civil liberties, and EU membership.

THREAT 2: MILITARIZATION OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

██████████ is a former general who presents himself as a military strongman. His rhetoric consistently frames politics as a battlefield: "scateniamo l'inferno" (let's unleash hell) – slogan used at rallies. This militarization of democratic discourse erodes civilian norms and legitimizes violence as political expression.

THREAT 3: INSTITUTIONAL CAPTURE

With 8 deputies, FN has access to:

- Parliamentary immunity and visibility
- State funding for political parties
- Committee assignments and legislative influence
- Platform to mainstream previously fringe ideas (remigration, ethnic nationalism, anti-EU rhetoric)

THREAT 4: ELECTORAL GROWTH TRAJECTORY

From 12,000 members (March 2026) to 60,000 (May 2026) to 80,000+ (May 30, 2026). Growth accelerated after endorsements from figures

[REDACTED]. At 4.5% polling, FN is approaching the threshold for significant parliamentary representation in 2027 elections. If it reaches 8-10%, it could become kingmaker in coalition negotiations.

PART IV: MOVEMENT-LEVEL THREATS

The Remigrazione e Riconquista Committee and Ethnic Cleansing Policy

4.1 THE COMMITTEE: A UNIFIED NEO-FASCIST FRONT

Launched: 6 September 2025, Grosseto (CasaPound annual congress)
Type: Political Committee / Popular Legislative Initiative
Founders: CasaPound Italia, Rete dei Patrioti, Veneto Skinhead Front, Brescia ai Bresciani
Signatures: 150,000+ (exceeds 50,000 threshold for parliamentary debate)
Status: Pending deposit at Chamber of Deputies

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

For the first time in decades, Italy's competing neo-fascist groups have consolidated under a single banner. As the ECPR's The Loop noted: "Long-competing groups have bound themselves into a unified structure, shedding individual identities in favour of a collective label."

The committee explicitly rejects electoral politics:

"We didn't put on a suit and tie; we're not looking for a seat in Parliament... The path is clear and we will need everyone's real participation, which is worth much more than a vote and more than a like."

This is a STREET-LEVEL project rooted in mobilization, confrontation, and anti-system ethos.

4.2 THE REMIGRATION CONCEPT: FROM NEO-NAZI DISCOURSE TO PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

ORIGIN:

- Renaud Camus (France): "Great Replacement" conspiracy theory
- Martin Sellner (Austria): "Remigration: A Proposal" (2024)
- Institute for Remigration (IFR), Vienna (February 2026)

SELLNER'S THREE-PHASE MODEL:

PHASE 1 (Years 1-5): End asylum; strict borders; repatriate "illegals"; create "remigration cities" in North Africa
PHASE 2 (Years 6-15): Terminate naturalization; stringent visa review; enforce quotas; target legal non-citizens deemed "burdens"

PHASE 3 (Years 16-30): Target "non-assimilated" CITIZENS;
"de-Islamization"; financial incentives
for return; "remigration centers"

PHASE 3 EXPLICITLY TARGETS NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THEIR
DESCENDANTS BASED ON ETHNICITY, RELIGION, OR PERCEIVED FAILURE
TO ASSIMILATE. THIS CONSTITUTES ETHNIC CLEANSING UNDER
INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TRANSNATIONAL PIPELINE:

- November 2023: Potsdam secret meeting (Sellner presents plan to AfD, CDU, Werteunion). Correctiv investigation triggers mass German protests.
- May 2025: Gallarate Summit, Italy. 300-400 activists from across Europe. Sellner, Dries Van Langenhove (Belgium, convicted racist), Jared Taylor (US white nationalist) speak.
- November 2024: Sellner at American Renaissance conference, Tennessee.
- November 2025: Trump administration DHS posts "Remigration now." Trump includes "REVERSE MIGRATION" in Truth Social post.

4.3 THE 10-POINT PROGRAM: A BLUEPRINT FOR ETHNIC ENGINEERING

The official program (remigrazione.org) combines:

BORDER ENFORCEMENT:

1. Control of migration flows
7. Stop NGO "migrant trafficking"

ECONOMIC COERCION:

2. Confiscation of assets from businesses "exploiting immigration"
5. Voluntary remigration pact (financial incentives to leave)
6. National Fund for Remigration
10. Housing/nursery priority for Italians (welfare exclusion)

DEMOGRAPHIC ENGINEERING:

3. Expulsion of irregular migrants and criminals
4. Remigration institution (COERCIVE RETURNS)
8. Abolish Flows Decree; encourage return of Italian descendants
9. Fund for Italian birth rates

The combination of coercive returns, voluntary financial incentives,
and welfare exclusion creates a PUSH-PULL SYSTEM OF ETHNIC DISPLACEMENT.

4.4 THE ROME DEMONSTRATION: MAINSTREAMING IN ACTION

June 13, 2026: Thousands marched in Rome's Prati neighborhood.

██████████ (CasaPound spokesman):

"We want to kick the illegal immigrants out – force them out, because

they shouldn't be here... And since we're not politically correct, we'll say we want to send the legal immigrants home, too – the ones who clearly haven't assimilated or integrated."

This statement confirms: the target is NOT limited to "illegal" migrants. It explicitly includes LEGAL RESIDENTS.

4.5 LEGAL ASSESSMENT: INCOMPATIBILITY WITH CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

Eleonora Celoria (FIERI/ASGI):

"A policy based on ethnic or racial identity would also be incompatible with Italy's international obligations."

Angelo Bonelli (Italian politician):

"The so-called remigration bill invokes a logic of exclusion based on ethnic and cultural background that is incompatible with the Italian constitution and the fundamental principles of the rule of law."

Global Project Against Hate and Extremism:

"Remigration is not standard immigration policy. It represents: the translation of white supremacist and neo-Nazi ideology into governance; the normalization of ethnic cleansing rhetoric; and a convergence between extremist movements and state power."

THE CRITICAL DANGER: Even if the bill fails constitutional review, its introduction into parliamentary debate LEGITIMIZES ethnic cleansing as a policy option and shifts the Overton window toward increasingly restrictive and violent measures.

PART V: STREET-LEVEL THREATS

Violence, Impunity, and the Normalization of Hate

5.1 THE ABDERRAHIM FAKIR DEATH (BOLOGNA, 19 JULY 2026)

VICTIM: Abderrahim Fakir, 42, Moroccan-born Italian citizen (lived in Italy since childhood; owned moving/cleaning business; documentation in order)

CIRCUMSTANCES: Police responded to reports of erratic behavior/damaged cars. Officers sprayed pepper spray, then restrained Fakir face-down on the ground with a third civilian. Fakir pleaded for help, became unresponsive. Emergency medical personnel stood back during the struggle.

VIDEO EVIDENCE: Amateur footage shows handcuffed Fakir held prone while calling for help. Officers finished binding his ankles before medical personnel checked vital signs.

OFFICIAL RESPONSE:

- Autopsy ordered; investigation opened (standard procedure)
- TWO OFFICERS REMAIN ON DUTY during investigation
- Bologna Mayor Matteo Lepore: Called for "truth and justice"
- [REDACTED] (Deputy PM): "Clearly, no one wanted anyone to die." Defended police, criticized "mud-slinging."

FAMILY RESPONSE:

- Sister Khadija Fakira: "They killed my brother in cold blood, without pity. We want justice."
- Brother Mohamad: "A good guy who never hurt anyone, and his death was ignoble."
- [REDACTED]: Fakir had contacted her in late 2025 fearing deportation (unnecessarily, as his papers were in order).

PARALLELS: Compared to George Floyd (US). Also recalls Federico Aldrovandi (2005) and Stefano Cucchi (2009) – both died in Italian police custody, sparking years of legal proceedings and limited reform.

5.2 THE [REDACTED] (SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO, 11 JULY 2026)

PERPETRATOR: [REDACTED], 38, businessman, Greco-Roman wrestling athlete, militant of FUTURO NAZIONALE

VICTIM: Iraqi man (initially misreported as Egyptian)

CIRCUMSTANCES: Iraqi man standing in crosswalk, blocking traffic. [REDACTED] approached, argued, then assaulted him – throwing him to ground, punching him in face, throwing him onto sidewalk.

VIDEO: [REDACTED] RECORDED THE ASSAULT and shared it on social media: "This Iraqi has been tormenting the city for months. He was blocking traffic for no reason."

BARBONI PROFILE (from Il Resto del Carlino investigation):

- Self-described "luxury entrepreneur" – but companies had ZERO employees and NO filed financial statements
- Website "Luxury Private Group" lists NON-ACTIVE phone numbers
- Claimed "graduated with honors" – actual grade "much closer to the minimum than the maximum" (Link University)
- Prior legal troubles: domestic abuse charges (resolved without conviction after father withdrew complaint)
- Attempted mayoral run with list "Tolleranza 0" – failed
- FAKED ENDORSEMENT from Cardinal Pietro Parolin (Vatican Secretary of State), who was forced to publicly disavow him
- Still lists himself as "Mayor of San Benedetto" on Facebook, wearing tricolor sash WITHOUT LEGITIMATE TITLE
- Described as "perfect champion of verbal brawling" on "La Zanzara"

POLITICAL FALLOUT:

- [REDACTED] DISTANCED himself rhetorically: "contrary to violence"
- BUT: [REDACTED] NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION would be taken against [REDACTED] by the party
- Mayor [REDACTED] (centre-right): "Taking justice into one's own hands is not the right path."
- Iraqi migrant filed complaint against [REDACTED]

ASSESSMENT: The assault appears to have been STAGED FOR VIRALITY. Speculation (unconfirmed but widely circulated): [REDACTED] deliberately had himself filmed to "climb the algorithms and go viral" – using violence against a migrant as a political audition for [REDACTED] movement.

5.3 NEO-FASCIST SCHOOL RAIDS (OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2025)

During pro-Palestinian student occupations, far-right groups conducted a coordinated campaign of school invasions:

- OCT 23: 15 far-right activists, Bramante High School, Rome. Drew swastikas, threw glass bottles: "We're going to destroy everything."
- OCT 24: Same group returned, threw projectiles, broke doors with bins.
- OCT 26: ~40 hooded individuals, Da Vinci High School, Genoa. Yelled "Glory to the Duce!" Drew swastikas.
- OCT 26: Leonardo High School, Genoa – similar raid.
- OCT 28: Firpo-Buonarroti, Nautico, Calvino High Schools, Genoa. 2 students injured.
- NOV 3: Righi High School, Rome. Neo-fascists attacked shouting "Duce, duce." 1 girl injured in neck.
- NOV 7: Santa Beatrice school, Rome. Cherry bomb, swastikas.

Some raiders linked to LOTTA STUDENTESCA (Students Fight), a far-right organization.

5.4 ANTI-ROMA HATE SPEECH (AUGUST 2025)

Following a fatal accident in Milan involving Romani children in a stolen car, Matteo [REDACTED] and other far-right politicians used the incident to fuel hatred and call for nationwide evictions of Roma [REDACTED] settlements.

European Roma Rights Centre: Dehumanizing rhetoric echoing "fascist logic of collective punishment."

5.5 RIGHT-WING TERRORISM (EUROPOL TE-SAT 2026)

Italy 2025:

- 3 right-wing terrorism arrests
- 6 left-wing/anarchist terrorism arrests
- 13 ethno-nationalist/separatist arrests

JUL 17, 2025: Italian authorities dismantled violent extremist group disseminating neo-Nazi, accelerationist, supremacist, xenophobic, and anti-Semitic propaganda online.

OCT 30, 2025: 16-year-old arrested. Found with knives, axes, swastika drawings. Administered online channel sharing anti-Semitic content and encouraging violence against Jewish people and foreign nationals.

5.6 THE REMIGRATION PETITION: MAINSTREAMING EXTREMISM

The Remigrazione e Riconquista petition (150,000+ signatures) is not merely a policy proposal. It is a MECHANISM FOR LEGITIMIZATION:

- Forces parliamentary debate on ethnic cleansing
- Provides media platform for white supremacist concepts
- Creates precedent for future initiatives
- Shifts Overton window on what is "acceptable" to debate
- Signals to street-level militants that their agenda has institutional backing

As the Global Project Against Hate and Extremism warned:

"When such concepts gain mainstream legitimacy, they push other parties towards increasingly restrictive policies."

PART VI: CONCRETE DANGERS TO DEMOCRACY AND ITALIAN CITIZENS

6.1 DANGER TO MINORITY CITIZENS: PHYSICAL SAFETY

IMMEDIATE THREATS:

- Police violence against minorities operates with near-total impunity (officers in Fakir case remain on duty)
- Vigilante violence is encouraged by political rhetoric and shielded by party leadership (██████ faces no FN discipline)
- Neo-fascist groups are conducting organized raids on schools and public spaces with minimal legal consequence
- The "remigration" framework explicitly targets naturalized citizens and their descendants – meaning Italian citizens of immigrant origin are living under a political discourse that questions their right to remain in their own country

PSYCHOLOGICAL TERROR:

- The combination of state violence, street violence, and

political rhetoric creates a climate of pervasive fear for minority communities

- The Fakir case is particularly chilling: a fully documented citizen who had lived in Italy since childhood, with a lawyer and a business, died in police custody while the government defended the officers

6.2 DANGER TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS: EROSION OF RULE OF LAW

JUDICIAL SUBVERSION:

- Italy has accumulated a record of ECtHR and ECJ condemnations unmatched by corrective action
- The Constitutional Court has repeatedly found detention practices unconstitutional; Parliament has failed to legislate remedies
- The Albania deal has been blocked by courts multiple times; Italy continues attempting transfers
- The Libya MoU was renewed in 2024 despite documented complicity in torture
- The Almasri case demonstrated willingness to violate Rome Statute obligations to protect a suspected war criminal

PATTERN: Courts rule; government ignores or circumvents.

LEGISLATIVE RADICALIZATION:

- Each government since 1998 has enacted more restrictive migration laws than its predecessor
- The "remigration" petition, if debated, will further normalize ethnic cleansing as policy
- Futuro Nazionale's entry into parliament creates a permanent pressure for further rightward drift

EXECUTIVE OVERREACH:

- Piantadosi Decree granted Interior Minister power to ban NGO ships
- Salvini Decree II granted ministerial power to prohibit entry of rescue vessels
- The Cutro Decree restricted judicial oversight of asylum decisions
- These measures concentrate power in the executive and erode separation of powers

6.3 DANGER TO CIVIL SOCIETY: CRIMINALIZATION OF DISSENT AND SOLIDARITY

NGO SUPPRESSION:

- 9 NGO rescue ships detained since February 2023
- Fines up to EUR 10,000 per infraction
- ENAC banned civilian monitoring aircraft from Sicilian airports
- Sea-Watch described the law as "aimed at criminalizing solidarity"

ACADEMIC AND PRESS FREEDOM:

- The school raids targeted student protesters
- The remigration movement frames opposition as "traitors to the

- nation"
• [REDACTED] rhetoric attacks "political correctness" and "ideological convergence with the left" – code for suppressing dissent

6.4 DANGER TO THE EU PROJECT: ITALY AS A MODEL OF ILLIBERALISM

- The European Commission CITED the Albania deal as a model for "return hubs" (March 2025)
- Italy's systematic violation of EU asylum law has not triggered Article 7 proceedings or meaningful sanctions
- The ECJ ruling on "safe country" designations was treated as a technical setback, not a fundamental challenge
- If Italy can normalize offshore processing, CPR-style detention, and remigration discourse without EU consequence, other member states will follow

Italy is becoming a LABORATORY for the erosion of EU fundamental rights standards.

6.5 DANGER TO FUTURE GENERATIONS: RADICALIZATION OF YOUTH

- Europol documented a 16-year-old administering a neo-Nazi propaganda channel with weapons stockpiled
- School raids involved organized youth violence with fascist symbolism
- Futuro Nazionale's "futuristi" branding targets young men with militarized, heroic narratives
- The remigration movement's "reconquest" mythology appeals to alienated youth seeking purpose through ethnic nationalism

Italy is producing a generation for whom fascist violence is not historical memory but lived political practice.

PART VII: RISK MATRIX AND SCENARIO ANALYSIS

7.1 RISK MATRIX: CURRENT STATE (JULY 2026)

THREAT VECTOR	SEVERITY	LIKELIHOOD	TIMEFRAME
Police killings of minorities	HIGH	HIGH	Immediate/ongoing
Vigilante racist violence	HIGH	HIGH	Immediate/ongoing
Neo-fascist street mobilization	HIGH	MEDIUM	Short-term (months)
Remigration parliamentary debate (legitimization)	MEDIUM	HIGH	Short-term (months)

Remigration law passage	MEDIUM	LOW	Medium-term (1-2 years)
Futuro Nazionale electoral breakthrough (>8%)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Medium-term (2027)
FN entry into government	MEDIUM	LOW-MED	Medium-term (2027+)
Systematic CPR abuse	HIGH	CERTAIN	Ongoing
Libya proxy pullbacks	HIGH	CERTAIN	Ongoing (MoU renewed)
Albania deal normalization	MEDIUM	HIGH	Medium-term
EU rule of law erosion	HIGH	MEDIUM	Medium-term
Youth far-right radicalization	HIGH	MEDIUM	Long-term (5-10 years)

7.2 SCENARIO ANALYSIS

SCENARIO A: "GRADUAL EROSION" [REDACTED]

- Remigration petition is debated in parliament but fails
- Futuro Nazionale reaches 6-8% in 2027 elections
- [REDACTED] government continues current hardline policies
- Periodic racist violence continues with sporadic media attention
- International condemnation increases but without material consequence
- CPR abuses persist; Albania deal modified but not abandoned
- Libya MoU renewed again in 2027

OUTCOME: Italy becomes a semi-illiberal democracy within the EU, with formal democratic structures but systematically violated minority rights, captured institutions, and normalized far-right violence.

SCENARIO B: "ACCELERATED RADICALIZATION" [REDACTED]

- Remigration debate triggers further rightward shift in Meloni government
- Futuro Nazionale reaches 10%+ and enters coalition government
- New legislation restricts citizenship, naturalization, and minority rights
- Street violence escalates with tacit state support
- EU triggers Article 7 proceedings but is blocked by allied member states
- International isolation increases; economic consequences limited

OUTCOME: Italy moves into the illiberal camp alongside Hungary and Poland, with formal EU membership but substantive departure from rule of law and human rights standards.

SCENARIO C: "BACKLASH AND RESISTANCE" [REDACTED]

- Fakir case triggers sustained mass protests (Bologna, national)
- International pressure (US administration change, EU sanctions)
- Judicial independence reasserted; key officials prosecuted
- Civil society mobilization reverses remigration momentum
- Futuro Nazionale stalls electorally
- Parliamentary majority fractures over human rights

OUTCOME: [REDACTED] Italy remains in liberal democratic camp but with lasting institutional damage.

PART VIII: ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES

8.1 FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (0-3 months):

- [] Commission President Ursula von der Leyen should issue a formal statement condemning the remigration petition and clarifying that ethnic cleansing policies are incompatible with EU membership obligations under Article 2 TEU.
- [] The Commission should initiate INFRINGEMENT PROCEDURES under Article 258 TFEU regarding:
 - Italy's failure to implement ECJ ruling on safe country designations
 - Italy's continued operation of the Albania deal despite multiple court defeats
 - Italy's failure to legislate a valid statutory framework for hotspot detention (gap since 2016)
- [] The Commission should FREEZE structural and cohesion funds pending compliance with ECtHR and ECJ rulings on migration detention and pushbacks.
- [] The Commission should prepare ARTICLE 7(1) TEU proceedings (determination of clear risk of serious breach of EU values) if the remigration petition is deposited and scheduled for parliamentary debate.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS (3-12 months):

- [] The Commission should establish an INDEPENDENT MONITORING MISSION for Italian CPR detention centres, with unannounced access rights, reporting directly to the Commissioner for Home Affairs and the European Parliament.
- [] The Commission should condition any future migration cooperation agreements on Italy's compliance with existing judicial rulings and CPT recommendations.
- [] The European Parliament should hold EMERGENCY DEBATES on:
 - The Fakir death and police accountability in Italy
 - The remigration movement and its EU-wide implications
 - Italy's systematic non-compliance with ECtHR rulings
- [] The Council should place Italy on the formal AGENDA of the General Affairs Council for rule of law discussions.

8.2 FOR THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (0-3 months):

- [] The CPT should request an URGENT AD HOC VISIT to all Italian CPRs, with particular attention to:
 - Implementation of December 2024 recommendations
 - Conditions following summer 2026 heat and overcrowding
 - Any new facilities opened since April 2024 visit

- [] The Commissioner for Human Rights should issue a PUBLIC INTERVENTION on the Fakir death, demanding:
 - Immediate suspension of officers involved pending investigation
 - Independent autopsy with international observers
 - Reform of police restraint protocols

- [] The Committee of Ministers should place Italy under ENHANCED SUPERVISION for non-implementation of:
 - Hirsi Jamaa v. Italy (2012)
 - Khlaifia v. Italy (2016)
 - J.A. and Others v. Italy (2023)
 - S.S. and Others v. Italy (2025)

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS (3-12 months):

- [] The Parliamentary Assembly should dispatch a FACT-FINDING MISSION to Italy focused on:
 - The remigration movement and its parliamentary trajectory
 - The nexus between political rhetoric and racist violence
 - The independence of the judiciary in migration cases

- [] The Venice Commission should issue an URGENT OPINION on the constitutional compatibility of the remigration petition with Italy's obligations under the ECHR and EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

8.3 FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (0-3 months):

- [] The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights should issue a STATEMENT on the Fakir death, calling for:
 - Transparent, independent investigation
 - Suspension of officers involved
 - Review of police use-of-force protocols

- [] The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants should request an URGENT COUNTRY VISIT to Italy, with particular focus on:
 - CPR conditions and deaths in custody
 - The Albania deal and extraterritorial detention
 - The Libya MoU and complicity in torture

- The remigration petition and its implications for citizen minorities

- [] The Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders should issue a statement on the criminalization of NGO rescue operations and the ENAC aircraft ban.
- [] The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention should request URGENT ACTION on CPR detention conditions, citing the CPT findings of systematic ill-treatment.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS (3-12 months):

- [] The UNHCR should publicly OPPOSE the remigration petition, clarifying that coerced returns of legal residents and naturalized citizens constitute refoulement and ethnic cleansing.
- [] The IOM should suspend cooperation with Italy on "voluntary return" programs pending review of whether such programs are being co-opted for remigration objectives.
- [] The Human Rights Council should place Italy on the agenda for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle with enhanced scrutiny on migration-related rights violations.

8.4 FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

- [] The Office of the Prosecutor should MONITOR the Fakir investigation for potential crimes against humanity patterns (systematic attack against civilian population based on national/ethnic origin).
- [] The Court should issue a FOLLOW-UP on the Almasri non-compliance finding, requiring Italy to submit a compliance plan with concrete timelines.
- [] The Prosecutor should assess whether Italy's proxy pullback policy via the Libya Coast Guard constitutes aiding and abetting crimes against humanity in Libyan detention centres.

8.5 FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- [] The LIBE Committee should hold HEARINGS on:
 - The remigration movement and its transnational connections
 - Police accountability for minority deaths in Italy
 - The Albania deal and EU asylum law compliance
- [] The Parliament should adopt a RESOLUTION condemning:
 - The remigration petition as incompatible with EU values
 - The systematic non-implementation of ECtHR rulings by Italy

- The criminalization of humanitarian rescue operations

- [] The Parliament should establish a SPECIAL COMMITTEE on the Rise of Ethno-Nationalism in EU Member States, with Italy as the first case study.

8.6 FOR BILATERAL PARTNERS (US, UK, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN)

- [] Condition security and intelligence cooperation on human rights benchmarks, including:
 - Implementation of ECtHR rulings
 - Reform of CPR detention conditions
 - Suspension of Libya MoU pending human rights conditionality
- [] Issue TRAVEL ADVISORIES for citizens of migrant origin traveling to Italy, noting:
 - Documented police violence against minorities
 - Vigilante attacks with political motivation
 - Potential for arbitrary detention in CPRs
- [] Publicly condemn the remigration petition and its white supremacist origins through diplomatic channels.

PART IX: ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA

9.1 FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- [] Document EVERY incident of state and vigilante violence against minorities through standardized reporting templates
- [] Build COALITIONS across ethnic, religious, and political lines to resist the fragmentation that the remigration movement seeks to exploit
- [] Monitor remigration petition parliamentary proceedings and prepare constitutional challenges to any resulting legislation
- [] Support legal challenges to discriminatory legislation through strategic litigation (referencing ECtHR, ECJ, and Constitutional Court precedents)
- [] Amplify international scrutiny through UN and EU mechanisms by submitting shadow reports to treaty bodies
- [] Protect and support Italian-descendant communities abroad who may be targeted by "return" incentives under remigration policies

- [] Establish rapid-response networks for victims of racist violence and police abuse, including legal aid and psychological support

9.2 FOR INDEPENDENT MEDIA

- [] Refuse to platform remigration as "policy debate" without contextualizing its white supremacist origins (Sellner, Camus, Identitarian Movement, neo-Nazi networks)
- [] Investigate financial flows to the remigration movement, including:
 - Corporate donors to CasaPound and allied organizations
 - International funding (IFR, AfD-linked networks, US donors)
 - State funding potentially diverted to far-right activities
- [] Document police violence with the same rigor as street violence, including:
 - FOIA requests for autopsy reports and investigation files
 - Tracking officer disciplinary outcomes
 - Comparative analysis with other EU member states
- [] Amplify minority voices and victim testimonies, particularly:
 - Families of those who died in CPRs or police custody
 - Victims of vigilante violence
 - NGO workers facing criminalization
 - Students targeted in school raids
- [] Expose the Barboni-type figures: investigate the gap between public personas and actual backgrounds of far-right militants
- [] Monitor social media platforms for accelerationist content and report to relevant authorities while preserving evidence

PART X: MONITORING FRAMEWORK

10.1 EARLY WARNING INDICATORS

POLITICAL:

- ☐ Futuro Nazionale polling trajectory (monthly)
- ☐ Defections from Lega/FdL/FI to FN (ongoing)
- ☐ Remigration petition parliamentary timeline
- ☐ New legislative proposals targeting minorities
- ☐ Government response to ECtHR/ECJ rulings

SECURITY:

- ☐ Police violence incidents involving minorities
- ☐ Vigilante violence and hate crime statistics
- ☐ Neo-fascist demonstration sizes and frequency

- Europol TE-SAT data on right-wing terrorism
- Social media monitoring for accelerationist content

SOCIAL:

- School occupation responses and far-right reactions
- NGO operational capacity (ships detained, fines imposed)
- Civil society mobilization levels
- Media framing of migration and minority issues

INTERNATIONAL:

- EU Commission enforcement actions against Italy
- ECtHR case backlog and ruling implementation
- ICC follow-up on Almasri non-compliance
- Council of Europe CPT visit schedules and reports
- Transnational far-right event calendar (Sellner, IFR, etc.)

10.2 KEY DATES TO WATCH

Q3 2026:	Fakir investigation developments; potential charges
Q3 2026:	Remigration petition deposit at Chamber of Deputies
Q3 2026:	Futuro Nazionale membership and polling trajectory
Q4 2026:	Albania deal court proceedings (ECJ referral)
Q4 2026:	CPR CPT follow-up visit expected
2027:	Italian general elections (FN performance critical)
2027:	Libya MoU potential renewal
2027:	ECtHR rulings on pending Italian cases

PART XI: CONCLUSIONS

11.1 CORE FINDINGS

1. Italy is not experiencing a sudden democratic collapse but a GRADUAL, SYSTEMIC EROSION of constitutional protections, rule of law, and minority rights – accelerated by the convergence of state violence, far-right political mobilization, and institutional impunity.
2. The remigration movement represents a QUALITATIVE ESCALATION: for the first time, neo-fascist organizations have unified under a single policy banner with a concrete legislative path, backed by a transnational white supremacist network and potentially mainstreamed through parliamentary debate.
3. The Fakir and ██████ incidents are not aberrations. They are PREDICTABLE OUTCOMES of a political climate in which migrants and minorities are systematically dehumanized, state violence is shielded from accountability, and vigilante violence is tacitly encouraged by political leaders who refuse to discipline perpetrators.

4. The European Union faces an EXISTENTIAL CHALLENGE: if Italy can systematically violate fundamental rights, ignore court rulings, and normalize ethnic cleansing discourse without consequence, the EU's claim to be a community of values becomes unsustainable.
5. The most vulnerable population is NOT "illegal immigrants" – it is ITALIAN CITIZENS of immigrant origin, naturalized citizens, and minority communities who are living under a political discourse that questions their right to exist in their own country.

11.2 FINAL ASSESSMENT

The Republic of Italy is at a critical juncture. The convergence of:

- A government with post-fascist roots (Brothers of Italy) pursuing hardline anti-migration policies
- A new challenger party (Futuro Nazionale) pulling the rightward discourse even further
- A unified neo-fascist street movement (Remigrazione e Riconquista) with a legislative strategy
- A transnational white supremacist network (Sellner, IFR, AfD, Trump administration) providing ideological and operational support
- Documented state violence against minorities (CPRs, police killings, pushbacks) with institutional impunity
- A climate of vigilante violence encouraged by political rhetoric

...creates a self-reinforcing cycle in which each element strengthens the others. State violence legitimizes street violence; street violence radicalizes the electorate; radicalized electorates empower far-right parties; far-right parties enact policies that produce more state violence.

This is not a forecast of future dystopia. This is a description of present reality.

The question for international authorities is not whether to act, but whether action will come in time to prevent Italy's full transition into an illiberal state within the European Union.

APPENDIX A: KEY SOURCES

PRIMARY SOURCES:

- Council of Europe CPT Report (December 2024) – CPR conditions
- ECtHR rulings: Hirsi Jamaa, Khlaifia, J.A. and Others, S.S. and Others v. Italy
- ECJ rulings on Italy-Albania safe country designations
- ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I – Almasri non-compliance finding
- Europol TE-SAT 2026 – Terrorism Situation and Trend Report
- remigrazione.org – Official committee website and 10-point program

- Il Resto del Carlino (13 July 2026) – Barboni profile
- CBS News, ANSA, La Repubblica – Fakir case coverage
- ECPR The Loop – Remigration and Reconquest analysis
- Global Project Against Hate and Extremism – Remigration concept analysis
- Politico, Reuters, Associated Press – Futuro Nazionale coverage
- Wikipedia – National Future (Futuro Nazionale) page
- Financial Times – Remigration and European politics

SECONDARY SOURCES:

- ActionAid – Italy-Libya funding documentation
- Amnesty International – Italy-Albania deal assessment
- Human Rights Watch – Cutro Decree and CPR conditions
- European Roma Rights Centre – Anti-Roma hate speech analysis
- FIERI/ASGI – Legal assessment of remigration compatibility
- UNHCR – Libya safety and Mediterranean death statistics
- OHCHR – Salvini Decree condemnation

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CPR:	Centri di Permanenza per il Rimpatrio (Pre-removal detention centres)
CPT:	Committee for the Prevention of Torture (Council of Europe)
ECJ:	Court of Justice of the European Union
ECtHR:	European Court of Human Rights
ECHR:	European Convention on Human Rights
EU Charter:	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
FN/FdL:	Forza Nuova / Fratelli d'Italia (Brothers of Italy)
FN (FNV):	Futuro Nazionale (National Future)
IFR:	Institute for Remigration (Sellner's Vienna-based organization)
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OSINT:	Open Source Intelligence
TE-SAT:	EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (Europol)
TEU:	Treaty on European Union
TFEU:	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

APPENDIX C: CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

This report was prepared independently using open-source methodology. For verification of specific claims, consult the primary sources listed in Appendix A.

For follow-up research or collaboration:

- European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) – migration and rule of law programs

- Global Project Against Hate and Extremism – remigration tracking
 - European Roma Rights Centre – anti-Roma violence monitoring
 - Sea-Watch, SOS Mediterranee – maritime rescue and criminalization
 - ASGI (Associazione per gli Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione) – Italian legal analysis
 - FIERI (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione) – migration policy research
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END OF REPORT

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