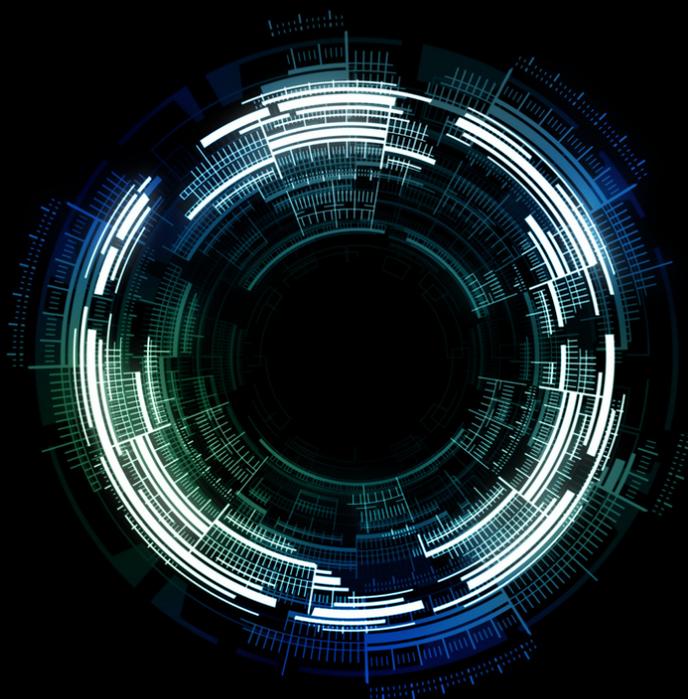


2024

OSINT Report 11

TRIVENETO (IT)

MAPPING OF HATRED



ANALYSIS USING OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE (OSINT)

DEVELOPED BY:

Public Prosecutor's Office Of The Republic of
Trento and Venice

CO-FUNDED BY:

European Commission - Directorate General
Justice and Consumers

www.procura.trento.it
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ABOUT THE REPORT

The report has been developed in the framework of the EU-funded project "STAND-UP: Standing up against hate in the EU". The project has received funding from the European Commission Directorate General for Justice and Consumers under Grant Agreement no. 101049532.

The OSINT Reports Series, of which this report constitutes the eleventh release, has been developed with the aim of providing an overview of the potential applications, on a European scale, of open-source research and analysis methodologies in prevention and mitigation activities directed against a range of potential threats. Each report in the OSINT Reports Series will provide insights, gathered through open source intelligence, concerning a potential threat identified by Agenfor International Foundation with the support of public and private partners.

To conduct the research and analysis, the team involved in the project relied both on freely available tools and on an AI-powered OSINT system.

In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), all available personal data have been anonymised and/or redacted.

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ABSTRACT

The report stems from a collaboration between the public and private sectors, led by the Public Prosecutor's Office of Trento as part of the project "STAND-UP: Standing up against hate in the EU". The purpose of the report is to map the news events relating to manifestations of discrimination on a racial, ethnic and religious basis attributable to offences provided for and punished by Articles 604-bis and 604-ter of the Criminal Code[1], occurring in the Triveneto area (Trentino Alto-Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia-Giulia) in the period 2022-2023.

The study area of Triveneto, located in north-eastern Italy, has been the subject of a detailed investigation in order to understand the general picture of the phenomena of discrimination and intolerance that occurred there.



Image 1: Map of the population and size of the Triveneto area

The analysis is based on the study of a wide range of open access sources (online news, social media, reports from non-governmental organisations and government documents), since discriminatory conduct occurs in the most common places: buses, trains, discos, restaurants, hotels, stadiums, shops, radio, television, press, churches, schools, workplaces, cemeteries, streets, condominiums, supermarkets, public services, police stations, courts and institutional venues of all levels and, of course, the web[2].

To conduct the research and analysis, the team involved in the project relied on both freely available tools and an OSINT system powered by artificial intelligence. In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), all available personal data have been anonymised and/or drafted.

METHODOLOGY

Mapping of racism in Triveneto

This analysis aims to explore the **social geography** of racism in Triveneto in 2022-2023, through a mapping of the procedures opened at the Public Prosecutor's Offices, as well as the facts in news and/or posts on social networks. This approach has made it possible to obtain a clearer view of the social dynamics related to racism within the reference area, identifying any discrepancies between the percentage of recorded behaviors and those that can actually be carried out.

Data collection

The data was collected through two main channels:

- the prospectuses provided by the individual Public Prosecutor's Offices of the Republic of Triveneto;
- the online monitoring of news reports reported by news outlets and hate speech on social networks, in order to record racist phenomena that may not be officially recorded in the Procurement.

Online monitoring via Tangles

Tangles[3] is an open-source intelligence platform (OSINT), used in various situations by law enforcement, public security and government agencies to quickly identify and analyse potential criminal activities. Tangles has made it possible to monitor the use of hateful words and slurs on the main social networks, geolocating the authors in the territory of Triveneto during the reference period.

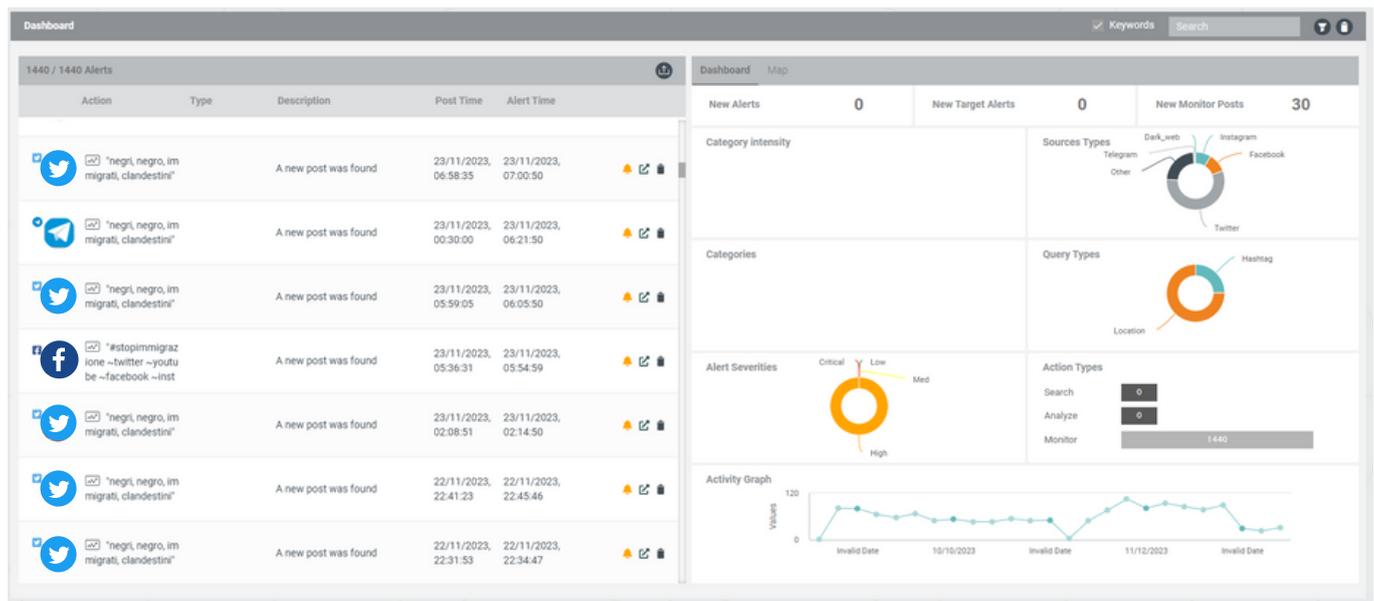


Image 2: Interface of the Tangles platform

Objectives of the report

The main objectives of the report are:

- to identify clusters, characterised by a greater concentration of procedures for racism or non-procedible incidents;
- to identify time bands where there have been significant increases or decreases in registered procedures with references to specific events, offering important insights on the social and cultural dynamics that influence racism over time;
- to examine the reactions of local communities to cases of racism, in order to obtain a more homogeneous picture of the social climate and collective responses to the phenomenon;
- to provide local authorities, civil society organisations and the community with a solid basis to develop targeted prevention strategies and promote intercultural understanding;
- to recommend possible corrective actions, educational programmes and targeted interventions in the areas most affected by the phenomenon.

HATE CRIMES AND HATE WORDS

This paper analyses only one of the multiple cases that constitute the category of **hate crimes** or hate crimes. Although expressions such as “hate crimes” and “crimes against equality” have a common matrix, they are not interchangeable.

The term “**hate crimes**” is the result of a doctrinal elaboration and includes conducts motivated by **prejudice based** on a personal characteristic of the victim: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, nationality. Hate crimes have a scheme focused on the commission of a crime (e.g. murder, sexual violence or injury) and prejudice “rooted in aggression to a specific personal characteristic of the victim” which, in fact, moves the perpetrator of the crime to act.

The genus “hate crimes” includes crimes against equality referred to in Articles 604-bis and 604-ter of the Criminal Code: the elements characterising these types of crime are race, ethnicity, nationality and religion. However, to date there are many personal characteristics that give rise to discriminatory behaviour: gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability. This is also clear from legislation adopted at European level.

Hate crimes or hate crimes that can be traced back to real disparaging expressions that have found fertile ground on the web. These are so-called **hate words**, derogatory terms and/or denigrators written or pronounced with the clear intention of offending the recipient.

The list is potentially infinite and is enriched daily with new expressions, so much so as to represent a real **open catalogue**.

According to the definition Aaron Peckham outlined in the Urban Dictionary: Fularious Street Slang Defined (Andrews McMeel, 2005)

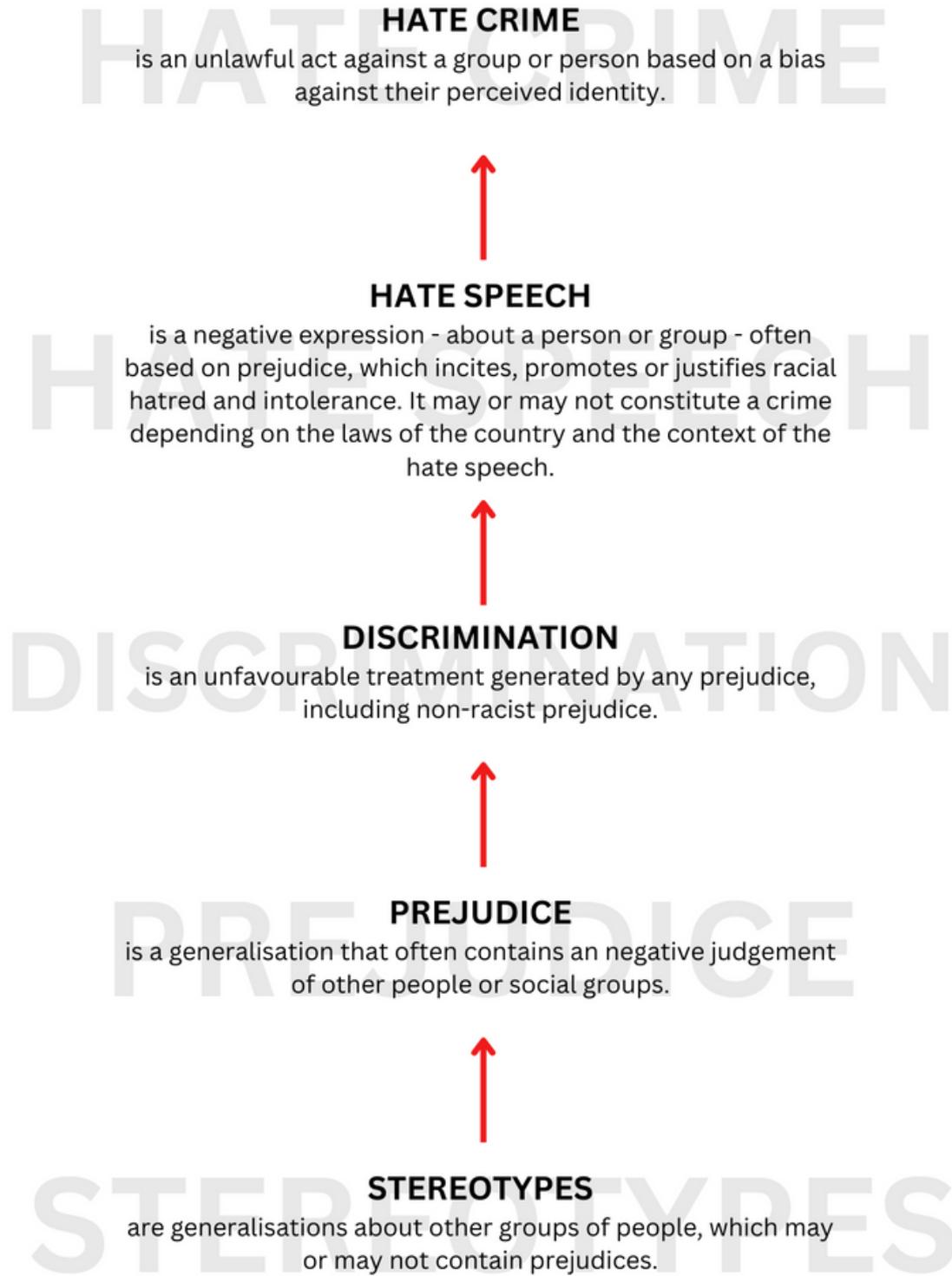


Image 3: the Pyramid of Hate

«**the words of hate** are, as the name explains, hateful words that cause pain, because they are derogatory by their nature. They are the worst words to use, especially if you are part of a group that has a power of prevarication over another group, which has less power because of its being a minority or being historically discriminated against. (E.g. heterosexuals on homosexuals, whites on racial minorities, men on women, Christians on other religions, skilled people with disabilities, etc.) Examples: nigger, faggot, whore, little bitch, retarded, slut, bitch, Jew.»

Within the macrocategory of hate words are slurs (or slurring terms), i.e. the denigrating and discriminatory epithets that offend a person as belonging to a particular sociocultural group. Slurs are typically aimed at people on the basis of ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, and so on[4]. Among the most common are certainly expressions such as nigger, terrone, richness, but also in this case it is a constantly expanding list. Recognising hate speech in its many forms means understanding the phenomenon of discrimination, also arising from power relations in societies.

Sexual orientation	Gender	Race	Religion	Other
Frocio, checca, ricchione, culattoni, lesbica di merda, tranvione, travone, travestito, invertito, malato, l'omosessualità è una devianza/malattia, il gay pride è una carnevalata, sono tutti pedofili, i gay non sono normali, lesbica isterica, lobby gay, contro natura.	Troia, puttana, buttana, zitta, femmina, frustrata, scopate di più, oca patentata, scrofa, se l'è cercata, donnetta, zoccola, cozza, femminista di merda, cretina.	Negro, scimmie, immigrati, japu, paki paki, bangladino, kebabbaro, bestie, ritorna sull'albero, sei venuto col barcone, ti ributtiamo in mare, scimmioni tornate nella giungla, affondate i barconi, lasciateli annegare, violentatori, arabi invasori.	Terrorista, musulmano di merda, i cani sono più discreti dei mussulmani, ebreo di merda, Shoah business, bruciassero tutti, lobby ebraica, beate le camere a gas, suprematisti ebraici, talmudici, veleno giudaico, giudei al rogo, nazisionisti di merda, Istrahell cancro dell'umanità, sinagoga di satana, accendiamo i forni, porco ebreo, Dachau chiama, le camere a gas vi aspettano	Ritardato, handicappato, mongoloide, demente, ebete.

[5]

RACISM: DEFINITION AND DECLINATIONS ^[6]

What has been outlined above is the frame of the core of this report, the drafting of which required a punctual mapping of events characterised by behaviours that can be defined as racist in the reference area, the Triveneto, between 2022 and 2023.

But what exactly does it refer to when it comes to **racism**? According to the Encyclopaedia Treccani, the definition of racism, in the most general sense, is the

«a complex of manifestations or attitudes of intolerance originating from deep and rooted social prejudices and expressed through forms of contempt and marginalisation towards individuals or groups belonging to different ethnic and cultural communities, often considered inferior»

While **racism** refers to the ideological or mental sphere of the subject classifiable as racist, **racial discrimination** is the concrete manifestation of that idea, aimed at penalising the victim: comments, physical violence or other forms of unequal treatment or discrimination.

Racial discrimination is said to be **multiple** when the same victim has multiple “sensitive” characteristics such as provenance, religion, skin color, gender and even age. Racism presents itself as a complex phenomenon with multiple variations.

Forms of racism monitored on Tangles will be examined below.

Racism based on skin color

This peculiar form of racism manifests itself through insults, based mainly on the color of the victim's skin: the target is mainly people of African descent, involving attitudes, beliefs, actions and policies that perpetuate negative stereotypes – which inaccurately depict non-Caucasian people as inferior, dangerous or incapable – unfair treatment and structural inequalities towards them.

This type of racism can affect multiple aspects of everyday life, including access to education, employment, health services and justice, thus contributing to a cycle of inequality and oppression. More generally, it is expressed with offenses, marginalisation and violence, but also with real racial profiling (i.e. the selective application of laws and security policies leading to excessive control, monitoring or suspicion of black people, often based solely on their race.).

This is a type of racism that the authorities tend to minimise, so much so that they have remained in the shadows of the debate on xenophobia, despite the fact that the institutions seem to be permeated by discriminatory practices that affect the opportunities and treatment of black people. This can occur in areas such as education, the justice system and access to public services.



Image 4: Translation:

- I would rather lose my job, but kick that nigger of the bus and outside he get more [kickings]

- If it was my daughter.... There would be one nigger less... I'm not saying to kill him but beat him 'til he becomes white!

Islamophobia

Islamophobia is a term used to describe fear, hatred, discrimination or prevention against Islam and Muslim people. This phenomenon can manifest itself in various ways, including negative stereotypes, social discrimination, physical or verbal violence, institutionalised prejudices and discriminatory policies.

Islamophobia is, in fact, the fear of Islam as a religion and of its customs, symbols and religious practices.

“Anti-Muslim” behaviors range in the most varied areas: from racist discrimination in the field of training, to work, to attacks on mosques, Islamic centres or centres for asylum seekers. The Muslim community often ends up in the crosshairs of political confrontation.

Like racism against black people, this further typology negatively affects various aspects of victims’ daily lives, which are also often subject to racial profiling that has been discussed with reference to black people.



Image 5: Translation:

Whereas Muslim immigrants who call their children 'holy war' are all right!

The day will come when terrorists (terrorists not good Muslims) will come and slit our throats just because we have not abolished Christmas and still keep crucifixes in classrooms or because Macron has asked fundamentalist women to uncover their faces, the pacifists will say that it is right

Xenophobia

Xenophobia means attitudes of hostility and/or fear towards foreigners: at the root of xenophobic behavior is the rejection of people considered culturally foreign. Foreigners are therefore perceived as a problem and a threat to the identity of the community in which they are located.

Although we often tend to use the concepts of xenophobia and racism as synonyms, in reality the two phenomena overlap only when xenophobic attitudes originate from racial characteristics.

The increase in migratory flows has contributed to exacerbating xenophobic sentiment, especially in places where there is a high concentration of third-country nationals, with particular reference to asylum seekers.



Image 6: Translation: Post:

- You stay a few hours on a barge and receive 45 euros a day and hotel accommodation.
 - You remain in a wheelchair all your life and receive a MISERABLE pension!
- Dedicated to the infamous people who want all this

Translation:Comments:

- The water is not good, the food is not good. the hotel is not good! You haven't received your pocket money in three months, SO WHY DON'T YOU GO BACK HOME? #immigration #nomoreimmigration #stopimmigration
- the 'Queen' water would be very good for them!

Racism against the LGBTIQ community

Racism against the LGBTIQ community can manifest itself in various ways, and it is important to recognise that people belonging to the LGBTIQ can experience multiple discrimination, addressing not only homophobia or transphobia, but also racism when they are part of ethnic or cultural minority groups.

Members of the LGBTIQ community are often victims of physical or verbal assaults based on sexual orientation, gender identity and ethnic or cultural affiliation. They interface in many cases with rejection by the family of origin or ethnic community and stigmatisation based on religious interpretations that condemn homosexuality or gender diversity, especially in some cultural contexts.



...

Ha ragione il bambino, vuole una mamma anche lui come è giusto che sia.

[Translate post](#)



8:58 AM · Nov 29, 2023 · 5,456 Views

16 129 503 2

Image 7: Translation:
Speech bubbles:
- What do you want for Christmas?
- A MOM!!

Post:
The child is right, he wants a mother too, as he should.

MAPPING

In the context of the reported episodes, the category:

Social Area

refers to all aspects of human life and interaction involving society, interpersonal relationships, communities and culture. The events and dynamics that occur in this area are influenced by social norms, beliefs, personal relationships and collective attitudes. Social episodes may include daily interactions, public events, discrimination, verbal or physical aggression, and other aspects that reflect the dynamics of the society in which they occur. In the context of the episodes provided, the social area includes events involving individuals or groups within society, such as racist aggression, discrimination in various contexts, insults, and other behaviors that impact the social lives of the people involved.

Institutional Area

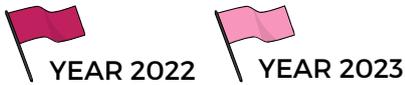
concerns the structures, organisations, norms and laws that characterise and regulate social life. Institutions include governments, organisations, public and private bodies, as well as the norms and laws that establish the rules of common living. The events and dynamics in this area are often influenced by the structure of society and established regulations. In the cases presented, the institutional area includes events related to institutions such as schools, sports organisations, private clubs, social policies and government institutions. Incidents involving discrimination related to citizenship, insults by political figures, and disputes related to social regulations fall within the institutional framework.

Other

Another is used to describe situations or types of events that do not specifically fall within the scope of racist insult or discrimination, but which nevertheless have relevant elements in the social sphere. For example, it could include events such as physical assaults, anti-Semitic writings, generic verbal violence, or other forms of discriminatory behaviour that cannot be categorised solely as racist insult or discrimination. The categorisation of “Other” provides a wide range to include eventualities that do not fall directly into the main categories but are still relevant for the analysis of the social field.

It should be noted that these are qualitative and non-numerical assessments, based on the analysis of the information provided in news cases. The complexity of situations makes it difficult to subdivide exactly into fixed percentages.

MAPPING



TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

DATA ANALYSIS 2022-2023*

Eight chronicles were analysed between 2022 and 2023 involving the provinces of Trento and Bolzano:

Social Environment: 2 (2022), 3 (2023)

Institutional Environment: 2 (2022), 1 (2023)

Type of episode:

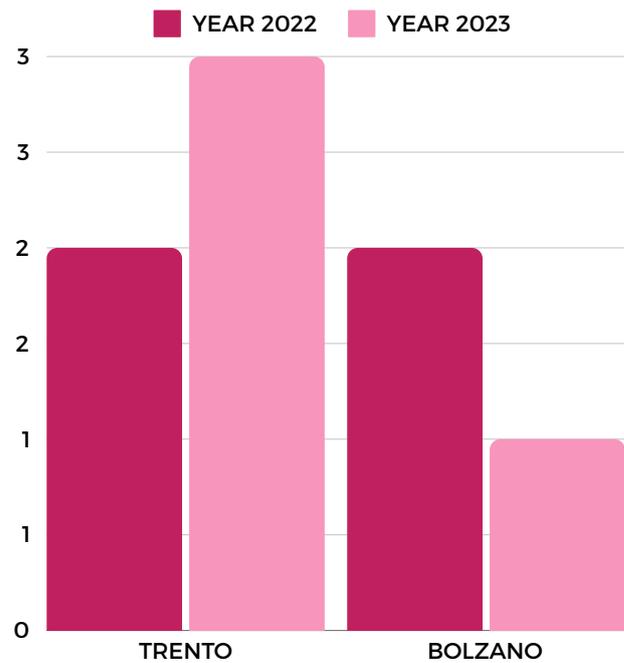
- Racist insult: 2 (2022),
- Discrimination: 2 (2022), 3 (2023)
- Defense of fascism: 1 (2023)

Victims:

- People of Color: 3 (2022), 2 (2023)
- Other ethnicities: 1 (2022), 2 (2023)

Aggressors:

- Young people: 1 (2023)
- Adults: 2 (2022), 2 (2023)
- Institutions: 2 (2022), 1 (2023)



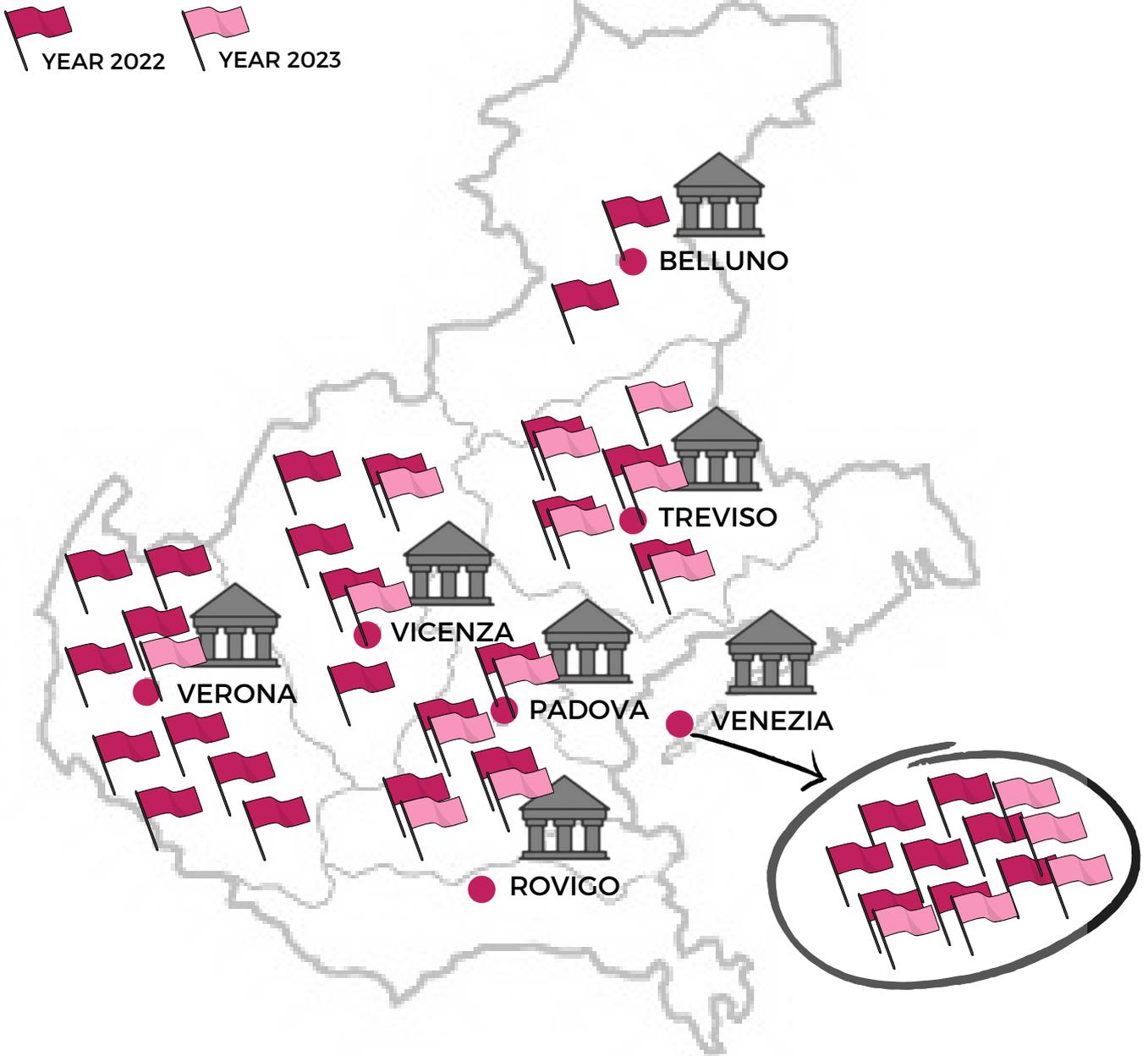
*data updated to June 2023

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

Observations:

- Common incidents in 2022 and 2023 involved local public transport.
- The most common type of incident is discrimination, followed by racist insult.
- The most frequent victims are people of color, followed by ethnicities.
- Attackers are often individuals, but in some cases they are also institutions.

MAPPING



VENETO

DATA ANALYSIS 2022

After a careful analysis of the facts of the news, worrying trends emerge of manifestations of hatred linked to immigration.

Sport Environment: 19 episodes (60 %)

Social Environment: 10 episodes (31 %)

Other locations: 3 episodes (9 %)

Type of episode:

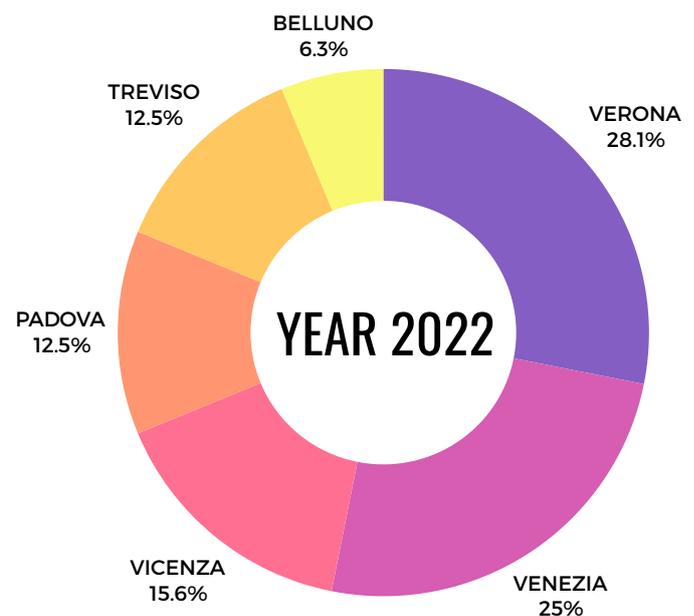
- Racist insults: 26 episodes (81 %)
- Beatings: 4 episodes (13 %)
- Other: 2 episodes (6 %)

Victims:

- People of Color: 27 episodes (84 %)
- Other ethnicities: 5 episodes (16 %)

Aggressors:

- Young people: 21 episodes (66%)
- Adults: 7 episodes (22 %)
- Institutions: 4 episodes (12 %)



Observations:

- Most of the episodes occurred in sport events (60 %), followed by social events (31 %).
- The most common type of incident is racist insult (81 %).
- The most frequent victims are people of color (84 %).
- The most frequent aggressors are young people (66 %).
- In many cases, authorities have intervened to manage the situation or initiate investigations (60 %).

VENETO

DATA ANALYSIS 2023

After a careful analysis of the facts of the news, worrying trends emerge of manifestations of hatred linked to immigration.

Sport Environment: 8 (47 %)

Social Environment: 7 (41 %)

Other Locations: 2 (12 %)

Type of episode:

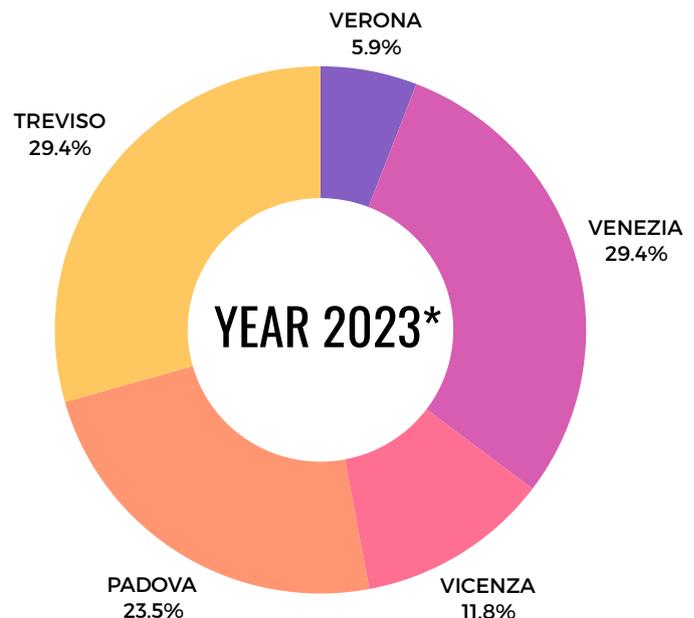
- Racist insults: 12 (71 %)
- Beatings: 3 (18 %)
- Other: 2 (12 %)

Victims:

- People of Color: 14 (82 %)
- Other ethnicities: 3 (18 %)

Aggressors:

- Young people: 9 (53 %)
- Adults: 6 (35 %)
- Institutions: 2 episodes (12 %)



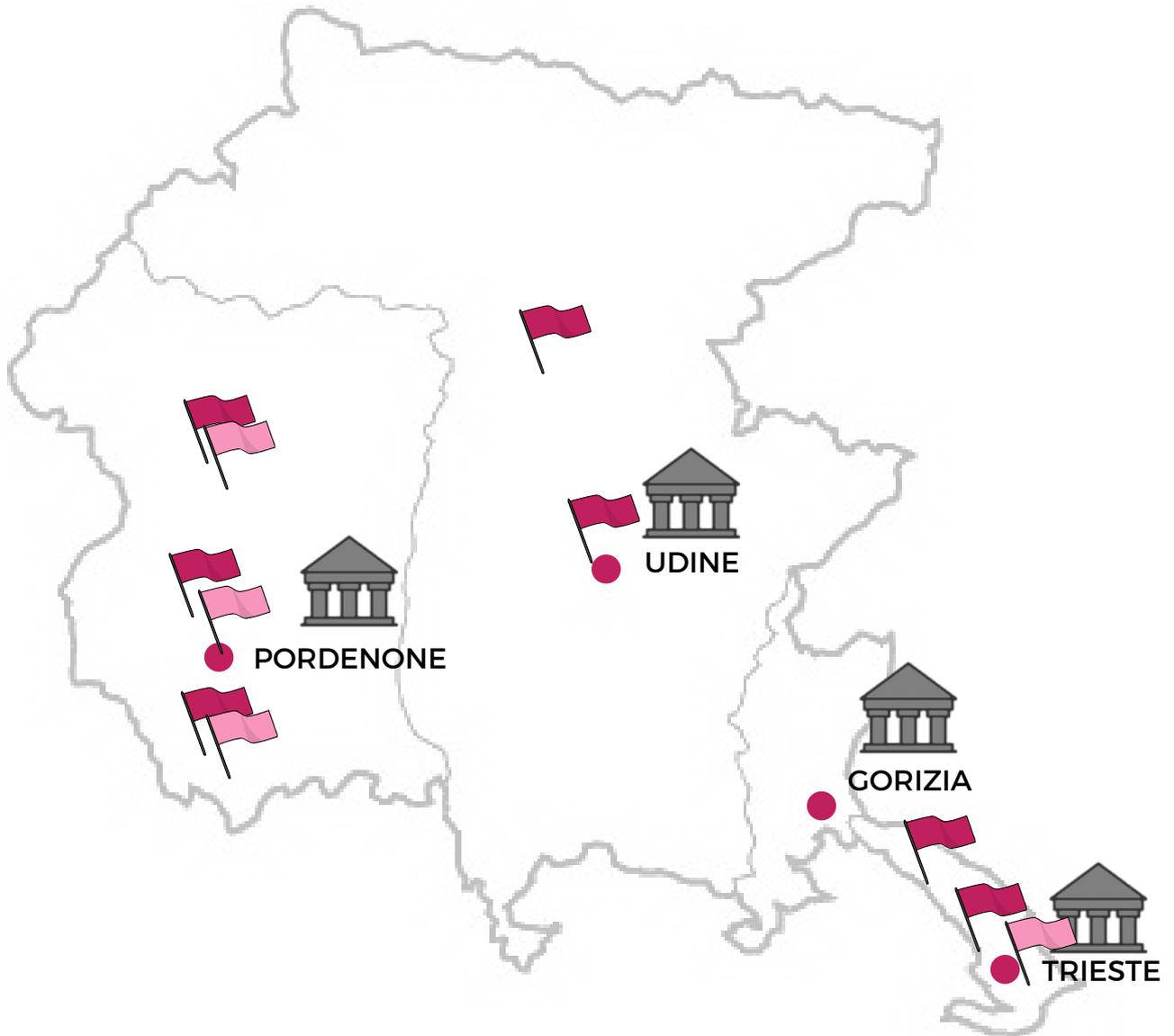
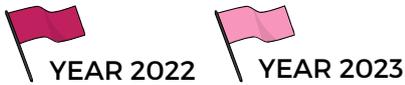
*data updated to June 2023

Observations:

- The majority of episodes occurred in sports (47 %), followed by social issues (41 %).
- The most common type of incident is racist insult (71 %).
- The most frequent victims are people of color (82 %).
- The most frequent attackers are young people (53 %).
- In many cases, authorities have intervened to manage the situation or initiate investigations (59 %).

VENETO

MAPPING



FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

DATA ANALYSIS 2022-2023*

11 news reports were analysed between 2022 and 2023 involving the provinces of Pordenone, Gorizia, Udine and Trieste:

Social environment: 5 (2022), 3 (2023)

Institutional environment: 2 (2022), 1 (2023)

Type of episode:

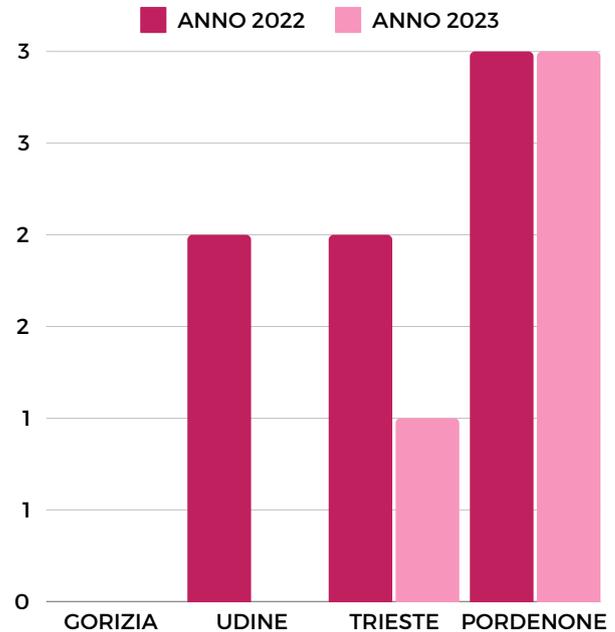
- Racist insult: 3 (2022), 1 (2023)
- Beatings: 1 (2023)
- Discrimination: 4 (2022), 2 (2023)

Victims:

- People of Color : 4 (2022), 4 (2023)
- Jewish community: 1 (2022)
- Ethnicities: 2 (2022)

Aggressors:

- Young people: 2 (2022), 1 (2023)
- Adults: 3 (2022), 2 (2023)
- Institutions: 2 (2022), 1 (2023)



*data updated to June 2023

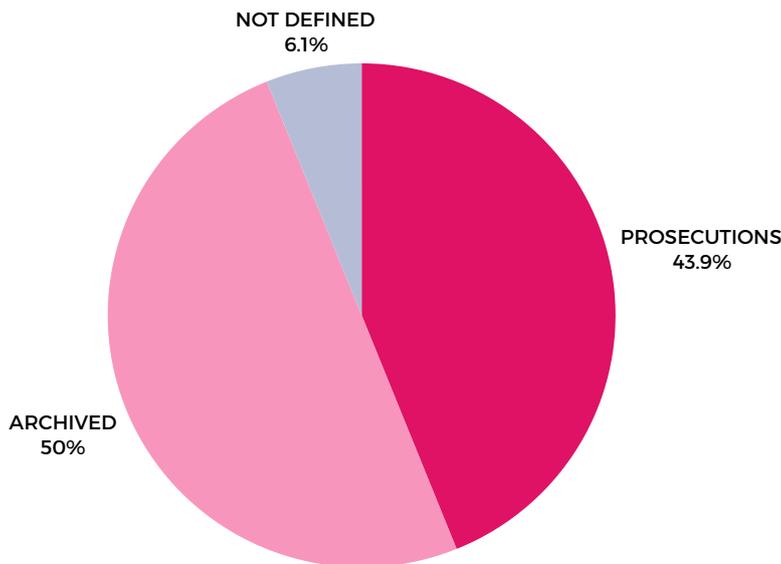
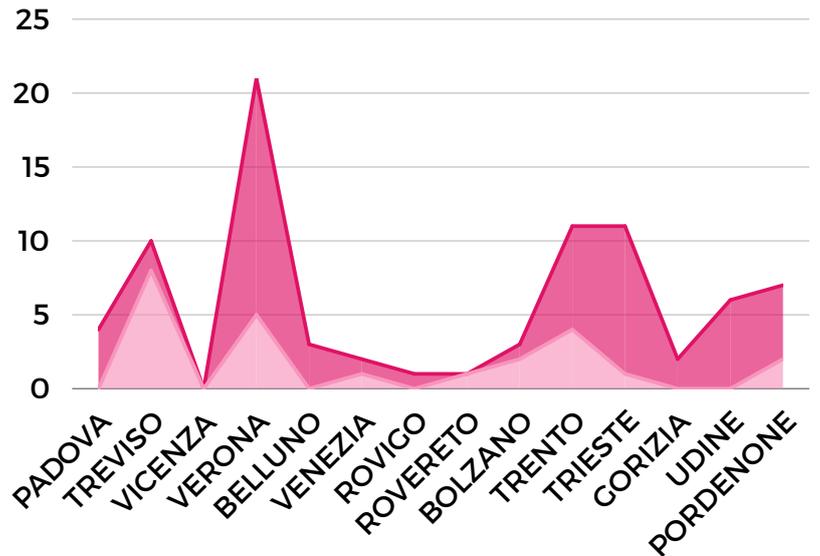
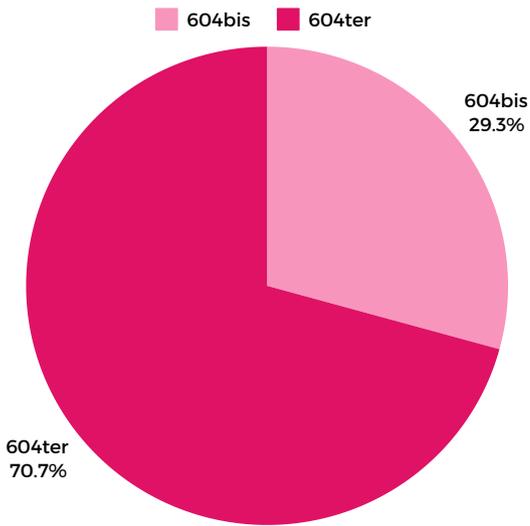
Observations:

- Common episodes in 2022 and 2023 have occurred more in public places highlighting the presence of discrimination in daily life, showing that such situations can emerge in spaces open to different people.
- 80 % of the incidents have racist insults, pointing to a significant problem of offensive language based on the ethnic origin or race of the people involved.
- The most frequent victims are people of color, followed by ethnicities.
- 60 % of episodes involve adults as aggressors, indicating that discrimination is not limited to the younger generation, but also involves more mature individuals.

FRIULI
VENEZIA
GIULIA

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 2022

TOTAL PROSECUTIONS REGISTERED: 82



PROSECUTIONS ART. 604TER:

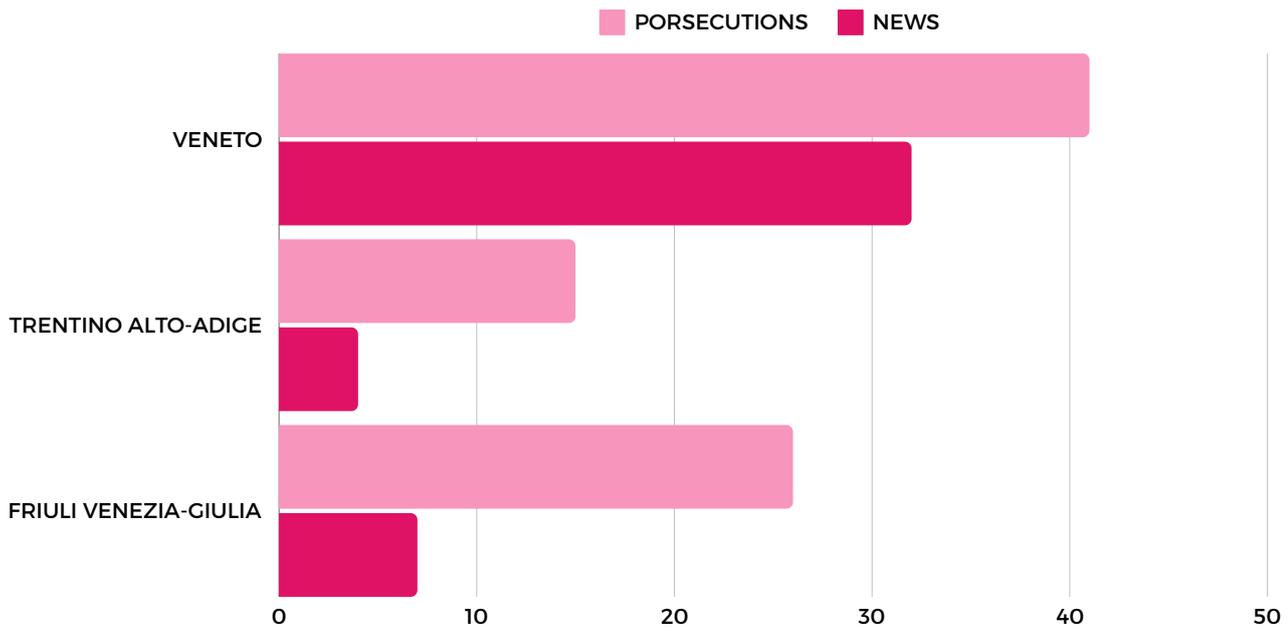
- 25 ARCHIVED
- 27 PROSECUTIONS

PROSECUTIONS ART. 604BIS:

- 16 ARCHIVED
- 9 PROSECUTIONS

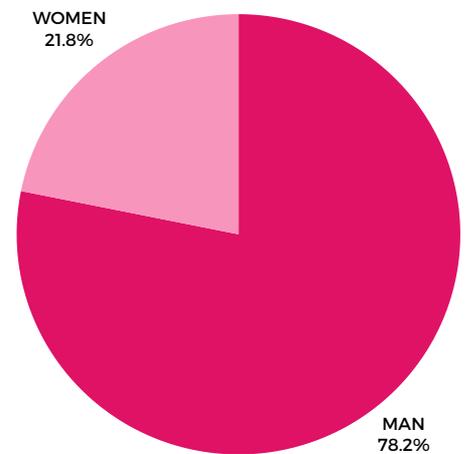
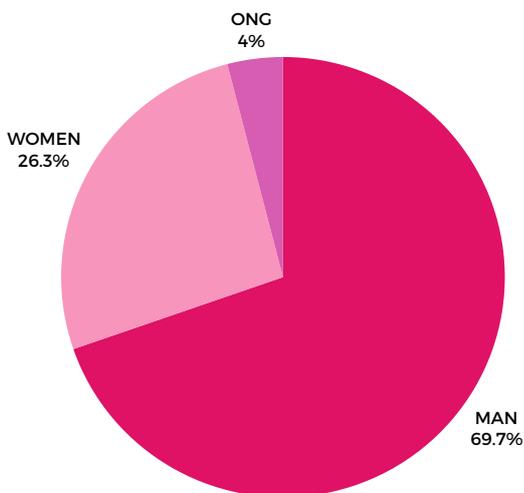
STATISTICS FOR YEAR 2022

TOTAL PROSECUTIONS REGISTERED: 82
TOTAL NEWS EVENTS: 43



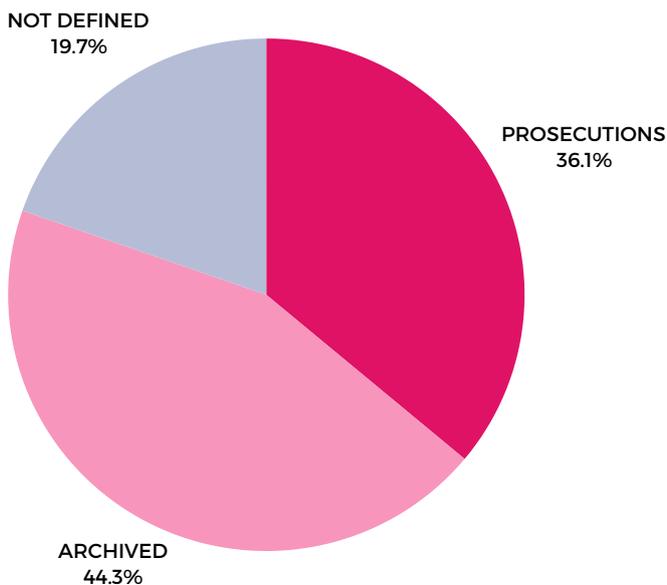
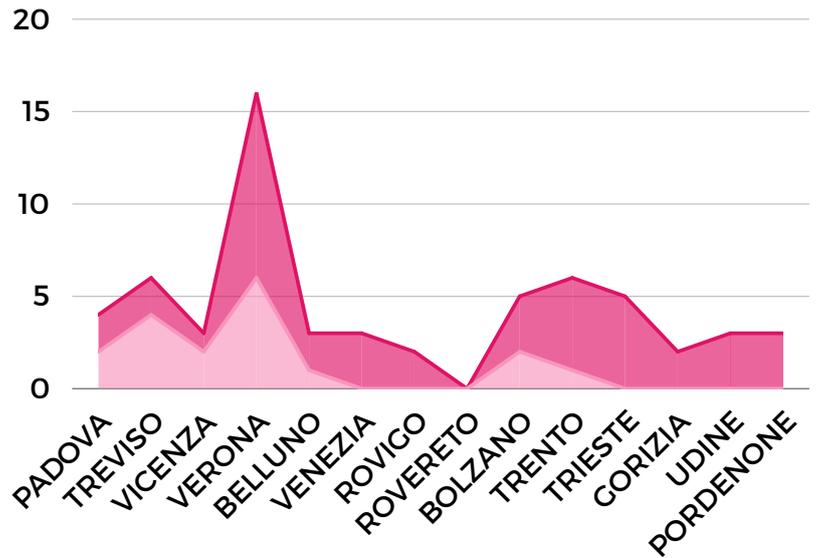
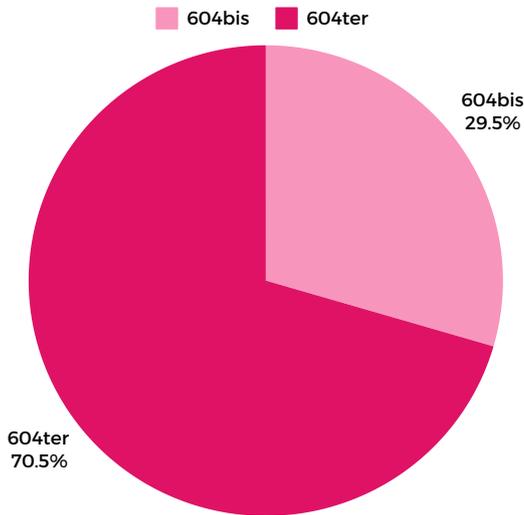
OFFENDED PEOPLE: 81

INVESTIGATED: 111



STATISTICS FOR YEAR 2023

TOTAL PROSECUTIONS REGISTERED*: 61



PROSECUTIONS ART. 604TER:

- 16 ARCHIVED
- 19 PROSECUTIONS

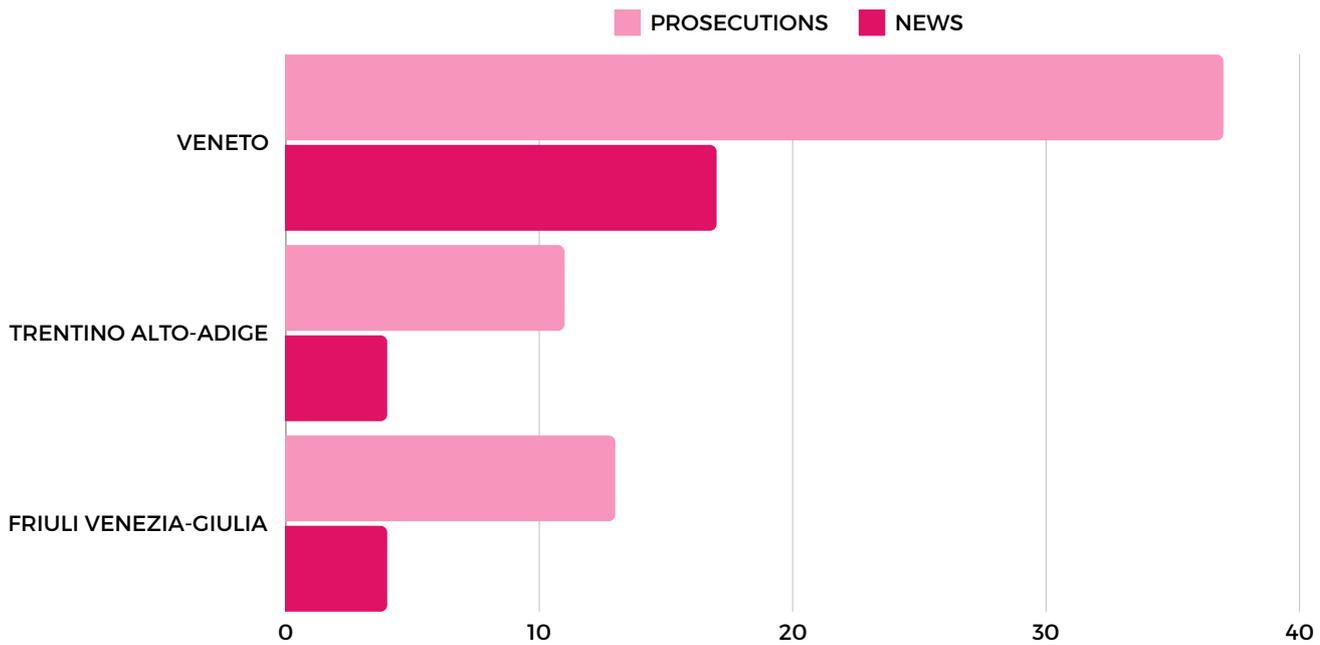
PROSECUTIONS ART. 604BIS:

- 11 ARCHIVED
- 3 PROSECUTIONS

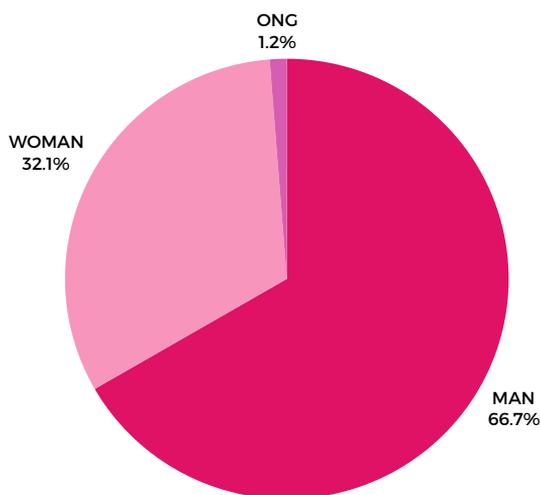
*data are up to the end of October 2023

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 2023

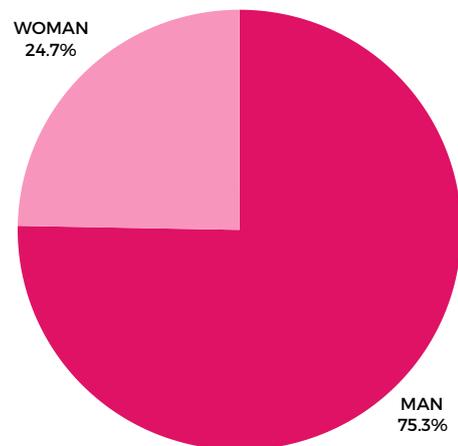
TOTAL PROSECUTIONS REGISTERED*: 61
TOTAL NEWS EVENTS: 25**



OFFENDED PEOPLE: 70



INVESTIGATED: 82



*data are up to the end of October 2023

**data are up to the end of June 2023

THE DATA OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES

The data relating to the criminal proceedings instituted at the Public Prosecutor's Offices of the Republic of Triveneto during the two-year period of reference provide very interesting indications regarding the fight against hate crimes in the territory.

First of all, it should be recalled that the data refer exclusively to the offence referred to in Article 604a and to the aggravating circumstance referred to in Article 604b of the Criminal Code.

Article 604a of the Criminal Code punishes, in summary, propaganda and incitement to criminal conduct on grounds of racial, national, ethnic and religious discrimination, whereas Article 604b of the Criminal Code provides for an increase in sentences in the event of conviction for any other offence committed for the purposes of discrimination or ethnic, national, racial or religious hatred.

This means, as already mentioned above, that the data available refer exclusively to cases of racial, national, ethnic and religious discrimination, remaining outside other possible grounds of discrimination such as sexual orientation, gender identity and disability.

A total of 133 criminal proceedings were registered between 2022 and October 2023.

Of these, Article 604b(79) concerned the aggravating circumstance referred to in Article 604b of the Criminal Code and Article 604a(37) of the Criminal Code (the remaining 17 proceedings were transferred as a result of jurisdiction).

With regard to the proceedings relating to Article 604b of the Criminal Code, Article 604b of those proceedings was prosecuted for Article 604b of the Criminal Code, while Article 37 of those proceedings was requested to close the proceedings; about half of the inscriptions led to trials.

With regard to the offence referred to in Article 604a of the Criminal Code, on the other hand, no 12 proceedings were prosecuted, while paragraph 25 was requested to close the proceedings.

In this case, the percentage is clearly in favour of filing requests, due to the difficulty in detecting this type of offence.

Another interesting fact is that about 80 % of the suspects are male, but also that about 70 % of the offended persons are also male.

This means that criminal discrimination (although exclusively of a racial, national, ethnic and religious nature) is not a “gender-related” crime.

Finally, another aspect to be analysed concerns the relationship between registered proceedings and news events. Against the 133 cases entered as stated above, there were 68 facts of the record. This might suggest a complete response from the Public Prosecutor’s Offices, but that view would be misleading.

On the one hand, it is clear that news reports relate exclusively to the most striking facts, while discrimination is the more dangerous the farther it is from the spotlight and victims are more isolated and vulnerable.

From this point of view, it could therefore be considered to be a success that the proceedings entered in the Public Prosecutor’s Offices are almost twice as much as the facts that have been taken to the honours of the news, thus being able to reach, therefore, facts not of interest to the general public but very important for individual offended persons; but even in this case a correct reading of the data does not allow to be so optimistic.

A total of 133 registered cases throughout Veneto, Trentino Alto-Adige and Friuli Venezia-Giulia is a very low number in relation to the vastness of the territory and the population of reference.

The phenomenon of discrimination therefore remains under-complained and, consequently, underestimated, so only by working on prevention and support to victims (before and after the complaint) will be able to have an effective fight against “hate crimes”.

RECOMMENDATIONS ^[7]

The last decade has been studded with major changes: the battles for the rights of minorities, women and the LGBTIQ community show the slow but constant change in society at all levels and in multiple contexts, not least that of criminal justice.

The Italian Criminal Code today provides many tools to ensure greater protection for victims of discriminatory crimes, a symptom of a growing attention towards people offended by these incriminating cases, much more than in the past.

The introduction of certain types of crime, such as those examined in this report, are nothing but a clear and decisive application of the principles of solidarity and equality enshrined in the Italian Constitution itself.

As a result of the discussion of the different forms of discrimination and the ways in which these attitudes are expressed, it is certainly appropriate to focus on Articles 2 and 3 of the Italian Constitutional Charter, fundamental principles of the order and guidance for the Legislator.

Article 2, in providing that ‘the Republic recognises and guarantees the inviolable rights of man, both as an individual and in the social formations where his personality takes place, and requires the fulfilment of the mandatory duties of political, economic and social solidarity’, represents the starting point for the construction of a ‘justice system’ capable of protecting the individual as such, regardless of nationality, conferring value and dignity on the human person.

Article 3(1), on the other hand, states that ‘all citizens shall have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinctions of gender, race, language, religion, political opinions, personal and social conditions’ and seeks to eliminate those barriers which, in daily life, create disparities between the citizens of the State.

The protection of equality and dignity of the person, pillars of the Italian Republic, constitutes a new frontier of criminal law and at the same time puts it before radical transformations and important challenges.

Equality and human dignity are in fact immaterial legal assets and this nature has led, in the past, to a kind of dematerialisation of the same offense, helping to create a classification of crimes, punishments and victims.

Certainly equality and dignity can be attacked by physical assaults, threats or insults, conduct that generates a snapshot reaction in the *quavis de populo* that screams loudly at the sanction.

But what about the less blatant, but equally cruel, attacks to which minorities are subjected daily? An answer to this question is certainly found in the 'Red Code', a valuable and necessary regulatory instrument; however, this is not enough, given that discrimination is multifaceted and changes with society.

The Legislator is therefore called upon to face the arduous task of balancing a plurality of aspects and needs, to ensure the creation of a system capable of responding to daily challenges, free from those influences of a political nature that too often have "disoriented" regulatory production.

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