

## Improvement of Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Sector Project

### ICOISS Phase II



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### ITALY STUDY TOUR REPORT

8 November 2013

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<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overall assessment of the study visit</li></ul>



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# Improvement of Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Sector Project



CO Turkey

## ITALIAN STUDY TOUR

21-26 SEPTEMBER 2013

## REPORT

Report prepared by the international short term expert: Laura Boschetti

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## **Executive summary**

### **Background**

Within the scope of the Improvement of Civilian Oversight of the Internal Security Sector (ICOISS) Phase II project, a study tour to Italy was organized on 21-26 September 2013 with the participation a delegation of senior officials of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as under-prefects and two representative of Internal Security Forces. The aim of the study was to improve the knowledge about the coordination of internal security forces in Italy by the MoI.

### **Lessons learned**

The coordination of Internal Security Forces (ISFs) in Italy is framed by the law 121/1981. The Ministry of the Interior is the national Authority for Public Security; It is responsible for the high direction of public order and public security operations and it coordinates the five ISFs for public security issues. The Ministry of the Interior exercises his authority over the ISFs through the Public Security Department. The coordination deals with strategic and operational issues, at both central and provincial level.

### **Inter-agency staff**

In the Public Security Department there are joint offices and directorates, with an inter-agency staff. This is one of the key features of the Italian coordination system. The law 121/1981 gives the Public Security Department an inter-agency nature. The offices charged with coordinating public security activities have an inter-agency staff and their direction rotates between the five ISFs. Public Security Department is the common house of Italian ISFs, even if they maintain their autonomy.

### **Strategic coordination**

The coordination of ISFs involves the strategic planning of police activities. The Ministry of the Interior decides general objectives for policing forces, with general and specific objectives and results to achieve. The strategic planning is a form of control of ISFs activities. The implementation of the planned activities is evaluated through indicators about outputs and employed resources. The planning and the evaluation system strengthen the coordination between the five ISFs. Strategic coordination allows to rationalize the use of resources and to decide how to allocate them. It has direct consequences on jurisdiction and on the territorial organization of ISFs.

### **Operational coordination- Central level**

The operational coordination is realized, at central level, through offices and directorates that provide technical tools and specialized knowledge for local activities. This is made easier by the inter-agency composition of the staff. At central level, the operational coordination doesn't entail executive tasks. The aim is to support and to coordinate territorial police activities, in order to provide technical expertise. This allows also to notice and to solve jurisdiction and duplication problems. The central coordination ensures the convergences of police activities in case of common targets, in order to avoid any conflicts or wastes of resources. The Italian system develops the synergy between ISFs, by respecting the traditions, the history and the identifies of each force. The coordination doesn't mean the fusion of ISFs. The specialization, the power and the resources of ISFs are enhanced by the coordination.

### **Operational coordination- Provincial level**

At provincial level, the coordination is ensured by the Prefect, who is the highest authority for public security. All the ISFs are under the authority of the Prefect for public security activities in the Province. The inter-agency spirit is expressed by the consultative committee. When security issues need to be debated, the Prefect meets the representatives of all the five ISFs, the President of the Province, the Mayor of the county-town and the representatives of other organizations or public institutions if concerned. The advice of the committee is not binding for the Prefect, who makes final decisions. The committee allows the Prefect to be informed about local issues and to coordinate police actions.

### **Recommendations**

The Italian coordination system successfully balances autonomy and coordination. The five ISFs have different tasks and they are under the authority of a specific Ministry, according with their specialization. The Italian system respects their plurality, but it submits the ISFs to a sole authority for their common function of public security. The central coordination ensures both the central supervision and efficiency of police operations, by avoiding jurisdiction problems and maximizing the cooperation of ISFs.

### **Institutionalized coordination**

One of the main features of the Italian system is the institutionalized cooperation. Coordination is not only the result of day-to-day collaboration between ISFs during executive activities. It is a core

principle, established by law. The institutionalization of coordination allows to overcome the limits of the informal cooperation and to fix rules and methodologies for the coordination.

### **Inter-agency organization**

The inter-agency organization of strategic offices and directorates strengthens the coordination capacity of the MoI. A common training promotes the diffusion of the culture of coordination and the use of shared methodologies.

### **Strategic planning**

The coordination of ISFs deals not only with operational coordination but also with strategic planning. The planning is aimed to fix general and operational objectives and to identify resources and methodologies to achieve them. The evaluation system verifies the achievement of the objectives and the use of resources. As far as the strategic planning concerns the five ISFs, it allows to rationalize the use of resources and to maximize coordination, by avoiding duplication and waste of resources.

## I- General introduction about Italian political and administrative system

### The Unification of Italy

Italy is a young State, in comparison with other European countries. The unification of Italy was realized by the annexation of the rest of Italy to the territories of House of Savoy. Most territories were annexed in 1861, but Rome and other territories were annexed later, from 1870 to 1918. One of the main opponents to the unification of Italy was the Catholic Church, because of the annexation of its territories to the Italian State. The relations between the Catholic Church and the Italian State were fixed in 1913 with *Patto Gentiloni* and in 1918 with *Patti Lateranensi*. The Italian borders were solved with difficulty, because physical boundaries didn't correspond to linguistic and cultural frontiers. The principal problem of the unification was that the population had a territorial identity and Italians didn't recognize themselves in the central State. These problems still influence Italy, which is characterized by a strong division between the north and the south of the country.

### The political system

Italy is a **Parliamentary Republic**. The foundation of the Italian Republic, as a result of the referendum of June 2nd 1946, was followed by the creation of the Constituent Assembly, which drew up and approved the text of the *Costituzione della Repubblica*. It is the fundamental law, that founds the the Italian Republic. The Constitution came into force on 1st January 1948 and it consists of an introduction, setting out the general principles, a section on the rights and duties of citizens and a section on the organization of the State.

The **President of the Republic** is the highest charge of the State and he represents its unity. He is at the head of three powers of the State (legislative, executive and judicial power). He has the constitutional power:

- to appoint the Chief of the Government;
- to cancel the Parliament early;
- to hold elections and referendum;
- to authorize the presentation of bills the Parliament by the Government, to send laws to the Parliament for a new approval and to promulgate laws;
- to send messages to the Parliament, to convoke extraordinary sessions and to dissolve it;

- to appoint one third of the members of the *Corte Costituzionale* (Constitutional Court);
- to preside over the *Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura* (Superior Council of Magistracy).

The President of the Republic receives diplomats and he ratifies international treaties. He can also nominate 5 senators for life. He can dissolve Regional Council and dismiss the President of Region. He can grant pardon and commute punishments.

The **Parliament** exercises the legislative powers, through two chambers: the *Camera dei Deputati* and the *Senato della Repubblica*. The Parliament prepares, studies and passes laws (ordinary laws, governmental decrees, etc.). The Parliament has also a function of control of the Government, through interrogations, motions and parliamentary questions and it has the authority for investigations, through parliamentary commissions. The Parliament is responsible for war declarations and it ratifies international treaties. It votes the State budget. It has the power of vote of no confidence against the Government. It elects the President of the Republic and one third of the members of the *Corte Costituzionale*.

The **Government** exercises the executive power. Every Minister is responsible for his Ministry and they compose the Council of Ministers. The Head of the Government is the President of the Council of Ministers. He is responsible for the activity of the Government and for the political trend. The Government can exercise the legislative function when the Parliament delegates the Government with a parliamentary decree. The Government can also pass governmental decrees to face unexpected and urgent situations. These decrees need to be converted in law by the Parliament.

The **Magistracy**, independent from both the Parliament and the Government, exercises the judicial power. The organism of self government of the Magistracy is the *Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura* (Superior Council of Magistracy); the President of the Republic chairs this council. The function of this council is to guarantee the autonomy and the independence of the Magistracy. This council is responsible for the selection, the assignment, the transfer and the promotion of the Magistrates and for the disciplinary measures against them.

### **Territorial government**

The Constitution of 1948 recognizes territorial autonomy, with forms of administrative decentralization. There are 3 levels of territorial government: Regions (*Regione*), Provinces (*Provincia*) and Municipalities (*Comune*).



Tab. 1: Territorial government: regions, provinces and municipalities in Italy (Source: Istat)

Local Authority	N. in Italy
Regions	20
Provinces	110
Municipalities	8.093

There are 20 **Regions** in Italy; 5 regions have a special status and wider powers than the others, because of the peripheral position: Sardegna, Sicilia, Valle D'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli Venezia-Giulia. The President and the regional Council are elected by citizens. The Region has legislative powers over police, public health, schools, town planning and agriculture. Public order and public security are under the jurisdiction of State, regions can legislate on local or municipal police and administrative police and civil defence (common jurisdiction State, regions).

**Province** is the local government unit which is on a level between a municipalities and a regions. The President and the provincial council are elected by citizens. The Province is responsible for public health and sanitation, for the maintenance of major roads and public buildings such as schools, and for agriculture. A reform of the Italian administrative system may cancel provinces in the next future, an important debate is open in Italy.

The **Prefecture** (Ufficio Territoriale di Governo since 2004- territorial government office) is territorial unit of the Ministry of Interior at provincial level. The chief of Prefecture is the Prefect, who is the authority responsible for the coordination of community life, public order, immigration, economy and electoral process.

The **Municipality** is the smallest local government unit. The Mayor and the municipal Council are elected by citizens. It keeps records of births, marriages and deaths and has the power to levy taxes and vet proposals for public works and town planning. The Mayor is the local authority for public security if there isn't the Prefecture or an office of *Polizia di Stato* in his town. The legislative decree 92/2008 and the law 125/2008 gave mayor wider powers for urban security issues. The Mayor has the power to pass decree to prevent or to remove serious dangers, putting at risk public security and safety<sup>1</sup>. The sentence n.115/2011 the *Corte Costituzionale*<sup>2</sup> established that theses decrees have to be urgent and temporary. The prefect has to be informed about these decrees and he has the power to cancel them or to ask for modifications.

1 The Minister of the Interior Roberto Maroni (5 august 2008) established the fields of applications of these new powers: 1- urban decay; 2- damages to the public property; 3- squatting; 4- road traffic problems; 5- public propriety.

2 The *Corte Costituzionale* is a special court dealing with constitutional and ministerial matters special court dealing with constitutional and ministerial matters.

## II- Italian internal security forces

### Five internal security forces

In Italy there are 5 ISFs, under the control of the government: Polizia di Stato, Arma dei Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Polizia Penitenziaria, Corpo Forestale dello Stato.

Tab. 2: Italian ISFs: regular staff (Source: annex n.3)

Italian ISFs	Regular Staff
<i>Polizia di Stato</i>	101.190
<i>Carabinieri</i>	111.074
<i>Guardia di Finanza</i>	64.095
<i>Polizia Penitenziaria</i>	41.744
<i>Corpo Forestale dello Stato</i>	7529
TOTAL	325.632

***Polizia di Stato*** is under the control of the *Dipartimento della Pubblica Sicurezza* (public security department) of the Ministry of the Interior. It is a civilian force<sup>3</sup>, with duties of judicial police, administrative police, traffic police. It is the main authority for public security.

The tasks of *Polizia di Stato* are:

- safeguard of public order and security;
- criminal police (anti-crime and counter-terrorism);
- traffic police, railway police, postal police and special units;
- public rescuing operations and participation in civil protection operations.

***Arma dei Carabinieri*** is under the authority of Ministry of the Defence. It is a military corps with police duties. Since 2000, it has the status of a separate armed force, with a commandant who belongs to its ranks. Before it was a part of *Esercito Italiano* (Italian army)<sup>4</sup>. As an armed force, it is accountable to the Ministry of the Defence and as a ISF it is accountable to the Ministry of the Interior.

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3 *Polizia di Stato* was created in 1852 with the name of “*Corpo della Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza*” (Public Security Guards), after the creation of the Administration of Public Security in the MoI. Public security Guards were under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, with a military status. The corps was part of the armed force of the Country and it was organized in territorial forces (employed in provincial police departments and police station), specialized forces and mobile forces. In 1959 the women's police corps was founded, in order to improve the prevention of crimes that involved women and children. In 1981 the law 121 reformed the public security department and created *Polizia di Stato* with a civil status, including the women's corps.

4 Law 78/2000 “*Delega al governo in materia di riordino dell'Arma dei Carabinieri, del Corpo Forestale dello Stato, del Corpo della Guardia di Finanza e della Polizia di Stato*”.

The tasks of *Arma dei Carabinieri* are:

- safeguard of public order and security;
- criminal police (anti-crime and counter-terrorism);
- participation in the defence of the Country and in military operations abroad;
- public rescuing operations and participation in civil protection operations.

***Guardia di Finanza*** is part of the Italian armed forces, but it is under the authority of the Ministry of the Economy. It has specialistic expertises for the prevention and the repression of financial and fiscal or tax crimes. It also has duties for judicial police, public security, customs police.

The tasks of *Guardia di Finanza*:

- prevention and fight against economic and financial crimes;
- participation in public order and security maintenance.

***Polizia Penitenziaria*** is under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and it is charged of the prisons. It also has judicial police duties. It has now a civilian status, but until 1990 prison officers were under military jurisdiction<sup>5</sup>.

The tasks of *Polizia Penitenziaria*:

- safeguard of order and security in prisons;
- transfer and surveillance of detainees.

***Corpo Forestale dello Stato*** is under the authority of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forester policies. It also has judicial police and public security duties. It participate to public order operations, in particular in rural areas. It has specialized duties for the environmental patrimony protection. It is a civilian police.

The tasks of *Corpo Forestale dello Stato*:

- prevention and fight against environmental violations;
- civil protection and public rescuing in case of disasters and accidents.

## **The Public Security Department**

**Judicial activities** of all the internal security forces are under the control of judicial authorities.

**Public order and public security activities** are under the sole authority of the MoI which is the national Authority for Public Security. For this reason, the MoI directs and coordinates the activities of all the ISFs in this field, through the ***Dipartimento della Pubblica Sicurezza*** (public

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<sup>5</sup> Law 395/1990 reformed the corps of prison officers and created the “*Dipartimento dell’Amministrazione Penitenziaria*” (prison administration department). This law ratifies the demilitarization of this corps and it includes the *Polizia Penitenziaria* between Italian ISFs.

security department).

For public security duties, all the ISFs are under the authority of the Public Security Department. The presence of 5 forces requires a constant **coordination and planning activity**. The principle of coordination was established by the law n.121 of 1981 about the reform of the Administration of Public Security (annex 2).

The **article n.6** establish that the Public Security Department of the MoI has the responsibility of the coordination and the direction for the public order and the public security. With the aim of coordination of the five ISFs, the Department of Public Security analyses and elaborates data and information about order, public security, crime prevention and law enforcement for the ISFs. This department is responsible for the general planning of the public order and the public security activities, but also for the operational and logistic planning and for the allocation of technical, financial and human resources of all the five ISFs. For these coordination and planning activities the department employs staff from the public administration and from the five ISFs.

According to the article 6, the coordination activities of the Public security Department are:

- analysis and evaluation of information and data about order, public security and law enforcement from ISFs;
- scientific research and statistics;
- general planning and coordination for order and public security activities;
- general planning and coordination for logistic and administrative issues, common to ISFs;
- general planning and coordination for territorial organization of ISFs;
- general planning and coordination for financial planning of ISFs;
- development of European and international relationships.

To ensure the coordination of ISFs, in Public Security Department there are **joint offices and directorates**, with a staff composed by an equal number of members of *Polizia di Stato*, *Arma dei Carabinieri* and *Guardia di Finanza*.

The joint offices or directorates are:

- *Ufficio di Coordinamento e Pianificazione Forze di Polizia*- Inter-agency Office for Coordination and Planning of ISFs;
- *Direzione Centrale Polizia Criminale*- Central Direction Criminal Police;
- *Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga*- Central Direction Anti-drug Service;
- *Direzione Centrale Investigativa Antimafia*- Central Direction Anti-mafia Investigation;
- *Ufficio Centrale per la Sicurezza Personale*- Central Office Personal Security.

Also the *Scuola di Perfezionamento delle Forze di Polizia* (Inter-agency Law Enforcement School of ISFs) has joint organization.

Tab. 3: Organization of the Ministry of the Interior (source: [www.interno.it](http://www.interno.it))

Under-Secretaries		MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR						Prefectures	
			National Committee for Order and Public Security <sup>6</sup>		Board of Directores				
Cabinet	Office for Legal Affairs and Relations with the Parliament	Independent Body for Performance Evaluation (OIVP)	Press Office	Minister's Secretariat	Minister's Special Secretariat	Minister's Technical Secretariat	Minister's Advisers		
DEP. INTERNAL AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS	DEP. PUBLIC SECURITY		DEP. CIVIL LIBERTIES AND IMMIGRATION		DEP. FIRE BRIGADE, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND CIVIL DEFENCE		DEP. STAFF, CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCIAL AND INSTRUMENTAL POLICIES		

6 The National Committee for Order and Public Security is presided by the Minister of the Interior and it is composed by an Under-Secretary of the Ministry, the Chief of *Polizia di Stato* (who is also the General Director for Public Security), the General Commandant of *Carabinieri*, the General Commandant of *Guardia di Finanza*, the Director of the Prison administration department and the General Director Chief of the *Corpo Forestale dello Stato*. At provincial level, a territorial committee for the Order and Public Security is presided by the prefect (see p. 13, p. 30-31).

Tab. 4: Organization of the departments of the Italian Ministry of the Interior (source: [www.interno.it](http://www.interno.it))

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR				
DEP. INTERNAL AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS	DEP. PUBLIC SECURITY	DEP. CIVIL LIBERTIES AND IMMIGRATION	DEP. FIRE BRIGADE, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND CIVIL DEFENCE	DEP. STAFF, CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCIAL AND INSTRUMENTAL POLICIES
CD Territorial Governmental Offices and Local Autonomies.	Secretariat	CD Immigration and Asylum Policies	CD Emergency and Technical Assistance.	CD Human Resources
CD Electoral Services	General Administration Office	CD Civil Services, Immigrations and Asylum	CD Prevention and Technical Security	CD Financial and Instrumental Resources
CD Demographical Services	<b>Inter-agency Joint Office for Coordination and Planning of ISFs</b>	CD Civil Rights, Citizenship and Minorities	CD Civil Defence	School of the Administration of the Interior
	Central Inspection Office	CD Religious Affairs	CD Training	General Inspectorate of the Administration
	CD General Affairs Polizia di Stato	CD Administration Funds for Religious Buildings	CD Human Resources	
	<b>CD Criminal Police</b>	CD General Affairs and Financial and Instrumental Resources Management	CD Logistic and Instrumental Resources	
	CD Prevention Police*		CD Financial Resources	
	CD Traffic and Railway Police, Communications and Postal Police and Special Units of <i>Polizia di Stato</i>		CD General Affairs	
	CD Immigration and Border Police		Central Inspection Office	
	<b>CD Antridrug Services</b>		National Corps of Fire-fighters	
	CD Human Resources			
	CD Training Institutes			
	CD Health			
	CD Technical and Logistic Services			
	CD Accounts Services			
	<b>CD Antimafia Investigation</b>			
	<b>Central Office Personal Security</b>			
	CD Anticrime Polizia di Stato			
	High School of Police			
	<b>Inter-agency Law Enforcement School for ISFs</b>			

## Territorial organization of Internal Security Forces

At provincial level the **Prefetto** (Prefect) is the Public Security Authority and the **Questore** (the head of the Polizia di Stato at provincial level), who is in charge of the organization of the police personnel in the province and reports to the Prefect. The Prefect coordinates ISFs and he is responsible for public order and public security at provincial level. He presides over the **Comitato Provinciale per l'Ordine e la Sicurezza Pubblica** (provincial committee for order and public security). This committee is established by the article n.20 of the law n.121 of 1981. The members of this committee are the president of the Province, the *Questore* (chief of police), the chief of *Carabinieri*, the chief of *Guardia di Finanza*, the chief of *Corpo Forestale* and the mayor of the county town. The Prefect can invite representatives of other organizations according to the problems to solve and the situations to discuss. The mayor of the county town can ask the Prefect to convoke the committee to discuss security problems that concern his community.

In each province, there is a **Questura** (the provincial police directorate), and the territorial offices of its specialized units: *Polizia Stradale* (traffic police), *Polizia Ferroviaria* (rail-road police), *Polizia Postale e delle Telecomunicazioni* (postal police). The tasks of *Questura* are:

- public order during events and demonstrations (direction, exclusive);
- prevention measures for the repression of antisocial behaviours (exclusive);
- deliver of permits to stay to foreigner citizens; deportation of foreigners without permit to stay (exclusive);
- deliver of passports (exclusive);
- deliver of gun licences (exclusive);
- control of commerce licenses, temporary revocation for public security reasons (exclusive);
- control of private security agencies (exclusive);
- authorization of special transports (exclusive);
- patrolling urban areas (with *Carabinieri*);
- answer to emergency call in urban areas (with *Carabinieri*);
- citizens' complaints (with *Carabinieri*);
- investigations (exclusive for serious crime)

The **division of territorial jurisdiction** between *Polizia di Stato* and *Carabinieri* was fixed by the *Accordo Carcaterra* (1954)<sup>7</sup>. This pact established that *Carabinieri* are in charge of rural areas and

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Arma/Ieri/Storia/Vista+da/Fascicolo+21/02\\_fascicolo+21.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Arma/Ieri/Storia/Vista+da/Fascicolo+21/02_fascicolo+21.htm).

For more

*Polizia di Stato* of urban areas. In 1960 the general commandant of *Arma dei Carabinieri* De Lorenzo<sup>8</sup> refused this agreement. He strengthened the presence of *Carabinieri* by creating new stations in new urbanized areas. He also augmented the amount of cars and economical resources at *Carabinieri*'s disposal.

***Carabinieri*** has interregional, regional and provincial headquarters. In the province, *Carabinieri* have territorial detachments and local stations. They cover all the territory of the province.

The task of provincial headquarter of *Carabinieri* are:

- patrolling rural and urban areas;
- answer to emergency call in urban and rural areas;
- citizens' complaints;
- investigation.

Tab. 5: *Carabinieri/ Polizia di Stato- Differences and territorial jurisdiction*

<b>Carabinieri</b> (staff: 111.074) <sup>9</sup>	<b>Polizia di Stato</b> (staff: 101.190) <sup>10</sup>
Present in both urban and rural area	Provincial jurisdiction for some exclusive competences (f.e. Administrative police, investigations, etc.)
Participation in National Defence and in military operations abroad	Specialized units with provincial competences
	<i>Questore</i> is the executive authority for public security
	During order maintenance operations, the <i>Questore</i> organizes and coordinates all the ISFs.

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information about the territorial organization of ISFs see also Savino M., *L'assetto delle forze di polizia in Italia: i problemi esistenti e le prospettive di riforma*, available at [www.irpa.eu](http://www.irpa.eu). IRPA is a research institute about public administration and the article is the summary of study about the Italian ISFs system of the committee of the general affairs of the *Camera dei Deputati* of the Italian Parliament.

8 The General De Lorenzo was appointed Commandant of *Carabinieri* in October 1062. He was part of the SIFAR, the intelligence service of Italian armed forces before. Thanks to his power his connections, he obtained more resources for *Carabinieri* and his strengthen the role of this force. In 1965 he was appointed Chief of General Staff of *Esercito Italiano*. In May 1967, the existence of Piano Solo was revealed. De Lorenzo was the creator of this plan. The plan aimed to give *Carabinieri* the military control of the Country. Members of the Parliamentary Commission charged of the investigations didn't agree about this plan: it was a plan for the defence of the Country, according to the majority of the commission, it was a military coup according to the minority of the commission. On 15 April 1967 De Lorenzo was removed.

9 Source: annex n.3.

10 Source: annex n.3.



### **III- Meetings and lessons learned**

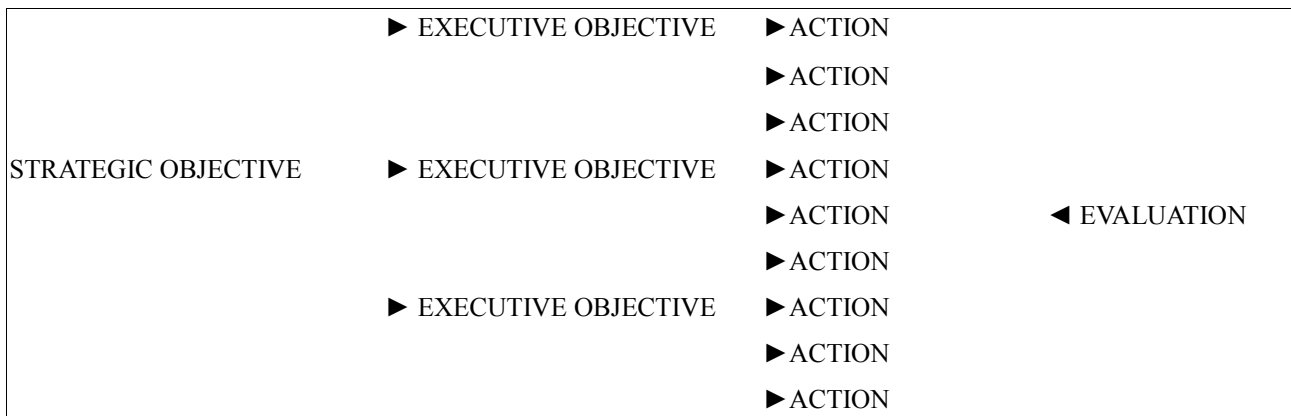
#### **Aim of the study tour**

The Study tour was organized on 21-26 September 2013 in Rome. The **delegation** was composed by members of the Ministry of the Interior, Kaymakams from the Turkish provinces and two representatives of Turkish Internal Security Forces.

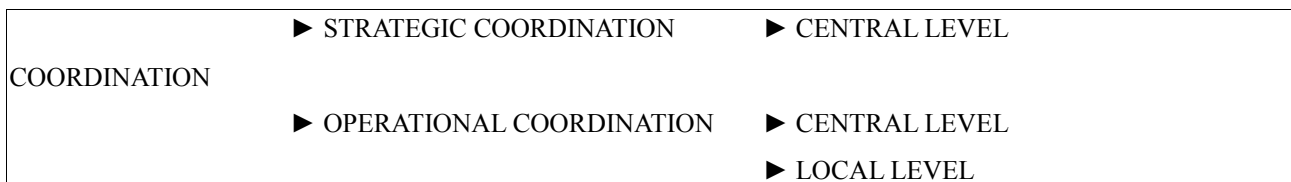
The **aim of the study** tour was to analyze and to discuss the mechanisms of coordination and control of Italian ISFs by the MoI. The general objective of the project is to implement the civilian oversight of ISFs in Turkey, by strengthening the central capacity of the MoI to control and to coordinate ISFs. The central coordination is the result of the strategic vision, the setting of objectives and performance standards, the allocation of economical and human resources and a system of evaluation.

The **coordination mechanisms** of the Italian systems were studied during the study tour. The main feature of these mechanisms is their inter-agency nature. The MoI is the sole authority for public security issues. The five ISFs, independently of the Ministry they belonging to, are answerable to the MoI for public security activities. In the Public Security Department there are inter-agency offices and directorates. They are responsible for the coordination of the activities of the ISFs and for the logistic and the organizational issue, that involve the territorial command. The staff of these offices and these directorates is from all the five ISFs.

The coordination of the five ISFs is realized by their **real collaboration in the offices in charge at central level**. This aspect was discussed by the members of the delegation. Is the central coordination necessary if there is a very good level of executive collaboration between ISFs at territorial level? Day-to-day coordination depends in part from the good predisposition of people in charge of the command of each ISF at territorial level. The coordination and the collaboration between ISFs have to be institutionalized, because they cannot depend from individual choices and individual predisposition. The coordination and the collaboration have also to be centralized, because they involve the planning of objectives, the allocation of resources and the evaluation system. The MoI decides general trends for ISFs, with general and specific objectives to attend, with the aim to rationalize the use of resources and to decide how to allocate them.



The presence of 5 ISFs with public security tasks needs both strategic and operational coordination. The strategic coordination involves the central level; the operational coordination involves both central and local level.



The offices and the directorates visited during the study tour act at both these levels.

In particular the *Organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance* (Independent organism for performance evaluation) and the *Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia* (Inter-agency Office for Coordination and Planning of ISFs) are in charge of the strategic coordination and evaluation at central level. The *Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga* (Central Directorate Antidrug Services) is in charge of operational coordination of antidrug activities at central level. The *Prefettura di Roma* (Prefecture of Rome), as well as every Prefecture in the Italian provinces, is responsible for the operational coordination of all the five ISFs for public security activities at provincial level.

The *Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia* (Inter-agency Law Enforcement School for ISFs) expresses the principle of coordination, which is at the core of the Italian internal security forces system. The school aims to develop a spirit of collaboration and coordination, through a common training for high officials of the five ISFs.

The *Garante della Privacy* (Independent authority for the personal data protection) is not directly part of these mechanisms of both control and coordination at central and local level, but its role is important for the civilian oversight of ISFs. One relevant feature of the Italian internal security system is that the five ISFs share and supply with their activities a common database, which is

called “*Sistema di Indagine*” (investigation system) or SDI. In this database data from the activities of the five ISFs are collected. Members of all the five ISFs can use this database, even if they gain access to different levels of information on the base of their rank and their functions. This database contains personal and sensitive data. For these reasons, it is submitted to the law about personal data protection and to the independent Authority responsible for the personal data protection.

*Tab. 6: List of organizations visited during the study tour in Italy*

<b>Organization visited</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Function</b>
<i>Organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance</i>	Independent authority (it is directly answerable to the MoI)	23.09.2013	Strategic Coordination and Supervision- Central Level
<i>Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia</i>	MoI- Public Security Department	23.09.2013	Strategic Coordination- Central Level
<i>Direzione Centrale per I Servizi Antidroga</i>	MoI- Public Security Department	24.09.2013	Operational Coordination- Central Level
<i>Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia</i>	MoI- Public Security Department	24.09.2013	Training
<i>Prefettura di Roma</i>	It represents the government at territorial level	25.09.2013	Operational Coordination- Local Level
<i>Garante per la Privacy</i>	Independent authority	25.09.2013	Supervision and Control- Central Leve

## Organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance (OIVP)- Independent body for performance evaluation

The *Organismo Indipendente di Valutazione della Performance* (OIVP) was created by the legislative decree 150/2009, article 14 (Annex 4). This article introduces the **obligation for every public administrations** to be evaluated by an independent body.

According to the article 14, the OIVP:

- monitors the whole system of evaluation, of transparency and of internal control and it elaborates an annual report;
- it opportunely informs the government, the *Corte dei Conti*<sup>11</sup>, and the Public Administration Inspection about problems;
- prepares the annual report about performance and it promotes its visibility, by publishing it on institutional websites;
- controls evaluation process and the use of bonus;
- suggests the annual evaluation of managers and their awarding;
- is responsible for the application of guidelines, methodologies and tools drawn up by the *Commissione per la valutazione, la trasparenza e l'integrità delle pubbliche amministrazioni*- CIVIT (commission for the evaluation, the transparency and the integrity of the public administrations)<sup>12</sup>;
- controls that all the duties about transparency and integrity are carried out;
- verifies results and good practices for promoting equal opportunities.

OIVP is composed by **3 prefects**. One of them is the President of the OIVP. The three prefects are in charge for three years, renewable once. The prefects are nominated by the Ministry of the Interior; after the advice of Civit. They don't have to be nominated at the same time.. The council of prefects is helped by a technical structure, composed by 20 people. The OIVP can be supported by external experts, if needed. The article 14 of the legislative decree 150/2009 establishes that members of OIVP must have high professional experience in the field of performance evaluation and of public

11 The Italian *Corte dei Conti* is an Institution with the role of safeguarding public finance and guaranteeing the respect of jurisdictional order. The *Corte* pursues these aims through two functions: the audit function and the jurisdictional function. According to Article 100 of the Italian Constitution the *Corte* is responsible for “a priori” audit of the legality of Government acts, and also for “a posteriori” audit of the State Budget’s management. It participates, in the cases and in the manners foreseen by the law, in the supervision of the financial administration of those bodies to which the State contributes funds on a routine basis. It reports directly to the Chambers of Parliament on its findings. The *Corte* is neither an organ of the Parliament nor of the Government.

12 CIVIT is the Independent Commission for Evaluation, Transparency and Integrity of Public Administrations National Anti-Corruption Authority. It acts in three areas: transparency and integrity to prevent corruption; improvement and enhancement of performance management; quality of services. It reports directly to the President of the Republic.

administration management. They must not have been representatives of political parties or trade unions during the previous 3 years.

OIVP is not an internal structure of the Ministry of the Interior, but an **independent authority**. Every administration has an independent authority, that depends for its functions from CIVIT, which is answerable to the President of the Republic. CIVIT directs the work of the independent authorities and the selection of their staff. In the most important administrations, like the MoI, the independent authority is composed by a council of three prefects. In the other ones, it is composed by a prefect, who works as director of the technical structure.

The OIVP is responsible for the **performance evaluation** of the three parts of the MoI: the public administration, *Polizia di Stato*, which is under the authority of this Ministry, and the inter-agency offices or directorates. The OIVP is responsible for the evaluation of the general functions of the MoI, through periodical audits. The OIVP is also responsible for strategic planning.

OIVP
PHASE 1- PLANNING
PHASE 2- CONTROL
2.1- STRATEGIC CONTROL
2.2- MANAGERIAL CONTROL
PHASE 3- EVALUATION AND REPORTS

The **planning phase** concerns the decision of general and political trends of the MoI. These trends allow to define strategic targets and financial resources for their achievement.

Documents adopted in this phase are:

- Three-years plan for performance (this document concerns both the managerial and the operational planning and it is produced with the contribution of all the departments of the MoI);
- Financial Budget (resources for the achievement of objectives)
- Annual Operational Planning
  - time-sheet for the achievement of objectives
  - phases for the achievement of objectives
  - indicators for the evaluation.

During this phase, OIVP verifies the respect of the planning methodology.

The **control phase** has the aim to verify that the general and strategic objectives are achieved. The OIVP is responsible for the strategic control: it controls that the strategic objectives are achieved in

accordance with what is planned. The managerial control concerns the achievement of the objectives of the managers of the departments of the MoI. This kind of control is in charge of the internal offices of each department; the OIVP supervises the right application of the methodology for managerial control. The MoI is answerable to the Parliament and to the committee for internal affairs, in particular for the public order (with an annual report). There are also form of external control, in particular by the *Corte dei Conti* and the *Ufficio Centrale del Bilancio* (Central Office for Balance), that is part of the Ministry of the Economy.

Another task of the OIVP is to validate the **annual relation about performance of MoI**. It is a report about the achievement of desired objectives, that is directly signed by the Minister of the Interior. It reports all the results achieved (or not achieved), in relation with the initial objectives. It is not only an internal document, but a public document, that citizens may consult in the website of MoI. The report indicates the objectives, the activities and the economic resources used by the public administration. The free access to these documents by citizens was decided by the recent transparency policy for the public administration. The core principle of this policy is that citizens must be able to access to the information about the activity the public administration, the MoI included. For this reason, the OIVP is answerable to CIVIT about the respect of transparency laws, performance standards and control system.

Each public administration has the obligation to prepare a **three-years plan for transparency**. It is part of an anti-corruption plan, that indicates the activity with risks of corruption; the management of these risks and the methods of rotation for the staff that works in risky sectors for corruption. The anti-corruption plan of the MoI is prepared with the support of the OIVP, but it doesn't concern all the five police forces. This plan concerns all the components of *Polizia di Stato*, public administration and Fire Brigades.

**Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia- Inter-agency Office for Coordination and Planning of ISFs**

The *Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia* is a inter-agency office of the Public Security Department of the MoI. It is responsible for the coordination of all the five Italian ISFs: *Polizia di Stato*, *Arma dei Carabinieri*, *Guardia di Finanza*, *Polizia Penitenziaria* and *Corpo Forestale dello Stato*. The first two have general public security tasks and the three others have more specialized tasks, but they share public securities duties and they need for coordination, at both central and local level.

Even if this office is part of the Ministry of the Interior, it is responsible for the central strategic coordination of all the five ISFs, through a joint staff, composed by members from each of these forces. It deals with the territorial organization, financial planning and police jurisdiction and competences. Its aim is decided by the article 6 of the law 121/1981 (annex 2).

Two other two amendments define the tasks of this office: the Decree of the Minister of the Interior of 25 March 1998 (Guidelines for the coordination and unitary guidance of ISFs) and the Inter-ministerial (Minister of the Interior and Minister of Treasury, Budget and Economic Planning) Decree of 8 July 1999 (Reorganization of Structure and Tasks of the Coordination Office).

The Office is organized in **two main services**. The first one is responsible for the coordination and the planning of ISFs and the second one is charged of the international relations and the coordination with foreign ISFs. The two services are directed by directors from different ISFs. The director of the office is from the public administration and he is a prefect. The staff is chosen for their personal attitudes and skills.

*Tab. 7: Organization of Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia*

<b>Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia</b>		
	Director (Prefect)	
Secretariat- General Affairs		Joint School for ISFs
I Service- Coordination and Planning of ISFs		II Service- International Relation

The **first service** establishes the general planning for public security activities and it defines the location of ISFs stations. It coordinates the operational planning drawn up by each ISF and the proposals submitted by Prefects in relation to the location of ISFs stations on the territory. It fixes

the indicators to adjust the deployment of the ISFs on the territory. This service deals with problems related to jurisdiction and competences. It is responsible for the general planning and coordination of the administrative and logistical services used by all ISFs. It also coordinates the financial planning of each force.

The **second service** is organized in three divisions, charged of the bilateral affairs, of the Europeans Union affairs and of the multilateral affairs. The main task of this service is to ensure the coordination between ISFs at international level. It is also involved in analysis and research activities, in the organization of meetings and conferences and in the reception of foreign delegations.



**Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga (DCSA) - Central Directorate Antri-drug Services**

The aims of the *Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga* (DCSA) are fixed by the article 10 of the **decree of the President of the Republic n.309/1990** (Annex 5). This decree created a national coordination, following the indication of the article 35 of the convention of New York of 1961.

The DCSA is an **inter-agency directorate** of the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior. It is composed by staff from all the five Italian ISFs: *Polizia di Stato, Arma dei Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Polizia Penitenziaria* and *Corpo Forestale dello Stato*.

This directorate works in connection with others joint directorates or offices, like the Directorate for the anti-mafia investigations (DIA). The DCSA is responsible for the national and international coordination of anti-drug activities. It also develops international relationships and it realizes studies and researches.

This directorate is organized in **three services**, that are under the direction of the Central Director. Each of these three services is headed by a member of a different police force and it is divided in two divisions. The staff is composed by 300 police officers and by public administration personnel.

*Tab. 8: Organization of DCSA*

DIREZIONE CENTRALE SERVIZI ANTIDROGA					
Secretariat Human Resources Accounts Office		CENTRAL DIRECTOR			General Coordination and Planning Office
I service General and International Affairs		II Service Studies, Researches and Informations		III Service Anti-drug Operations	
I Division	II Division	I Division	II Division	I Division	II Division
Research, Studies and Judicial Affairs	Technical Tools	Strategical Analysis	Informatics section	I section: Northern Italy	Operational Analysis
Bilateral Relations	Translation	Precursor Section	Data Entry	II Section: Central italy	Experts and Liaison Officers
Training	Security Secretariat	Online section drug	Archives	III: Southern Italy and Island	Relations with the Custom Authority
Multilateral Relations	Consignee Office				

The **third service** deals with of anti-drug operations. In particular, it directs repressive strategies of ISFs and judicial authorities and it ensures a constant exchange of information with the ISFs at territorial level. The DCSA receives information about drug traffic and anti-drug activities from all

the ISFs. It receives information also by the network of expert of national and international ISFs. All this information allows the DCSA to notice the convergences of ISFs activities when there is a common target and to strengthen coordination and efficiency, by avoiding overlaps and by rationalizing the use of resources.

An authorization from DCSA is needed for undercover operations. When ISFs need to introduce an undercover agent for territorial operations, they must ask to the DCSA for authorization. After a preliminary evaluation, the DCSA decides to authorize or not to authorize the operation. If during the evaluation, the DCSA discovers a common interest of different ISFs, because they are working on the same target, a meeting is organized for the operational coordination. The DCSA doesn't have undercover agents, but it trains agents for all the Italian ISFs. It also organizes training for foreigner ISFs.

There are 20 experts in foreign countries with tasks of study, consultancy and investigations. The presence of an expert or a liaison officer in a foreign Country depends on investigations purposes and on the presence of Italian citizens involved in drug traffics in that Country.

The **first service** deals with national and international coordination. It organizes training activities, in particular in the foreign countries which are strategic for the DCSA, to strengthen the anti-drug activities but also to share best practices and to improve collaboration. It participates in international forums and it maintains relationships with international anti-drug organisms. The DCSA has also operational tasks: the section “Technical tools” provides technical help for local activities, by providing technology for investigation for instance.

The **second service** is responsible for studies and research. It processes all data about drug flow, criminal organizations and police activities and it prepares an annual report. It works in connection with international institutes of statistics. It carries out anti-drug intelligence activities to support ISFs' operations. The online drug section is a new section, created to monitor the online drug market, that is becoming more and more serious. The capacity to keep up to date with modifications of drug market depends on the inter-agency organization of the directorate, that allows the convergence of all information and data at central level.

**Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia - Inter-agency Law Enforcement School for Advanced Studies**

The *Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia* (SFP) was created within the Public Security Department by the article 22 of the law 121/1981 (annex 3). The School started off as a provider of advanced professional training in 1985. This is the only inter-agency law-enforcement college in Italy and in Europe. It offers high training for police officers of all the five Italian ISFs.

Even if the School is affiliated to the MoI, the directorship of the school is rotated among three ISFs (*Polizia di Stato, Arma dei Carabinieri* and *Guardia di Finanza*). The director of the school is appointed by the Head of the Government, on a proposal of the Minister of the Interior. The director serves a non renewable three years term of office (Annex 6)

*Tabella 9: Organization of Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia*

<b>SCUOLA DI PERFEZIONAMENTO PER LE FORZE DI POLIZIA</b>				
CEPOL		<b>DIRECTOR</b> <i>(Dirigente Generale from Polizia di Stato or Major General from Carabinieri or Guardia di Finanza)</i>		Website
First service General Affairs, Personnel and Logistics		Second Service Studies, Researches and Courses		Third Service Inter-agency Mounted Police Academy

The school is organized in three services and it organizes and conducts:

- advanced training courses;
- refresher courses on inter-agency coordination and international cooperation;
- crime analysis courses;
- courses on the use of the inter-agency law enforcement crime databases (SDI);
- training courses for mounted police officers;
- other inter-agency training initiatives.

The Minister of the Interior, in concert with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, may allow middle management grade police officers from foreign law-enforcement agencies admittance to advanced training and refresher courses as auditors.

The school has 10 lecture rooms, 4 multimedia rooms, 9 emplacements for simultaneous interpreting and a gym. 750 officers attend the school every year. Since 1985, 1.927 senior officers

from Italian ISFs and 3 foreigner auditors have attended the Advanced training Courses. Since 2009, 23 officers from municipal polices have attended the Courses as auditors.

*Tab. 10: Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia, attendees since 1985*

COURSE	ATTENDEES
Advanced training courses	677 officers from Italian ISFs 42 foreigner auditors
Refresher courses on inter-agency coordination and international cooperation	1927 officers from Italian ISFs 3 foreigner auditors 23 auditors from municipal police
Crime analysis courses (basic and advanced levels)	730 officers from Italian ISFs
Courses on the use of the inter-agency law enforcement crime databases (SDI)	1103 courses on the use of the inter-agency law enforcement crime databases (SDI);
Training courses for mounted police officers	51 officers from Italian ISFs

The **advanced training course** can be attended only once in life by senior officers from the five Italian ISFs of the rank of lieutenant-colonel (or police equivalent) and above. The course lasts nine months. There are 28 attendees every year. Attendees who pass the exams have a preferential title for career advancement. The course provides technical and scientific knowledge and it improves management and decision-making skills, through common methodologies and techniques for the organization, the development and the coordination of police activities.

The course is divided into a five-months module and two two-months modules. The curriculum of the Advanced Training Course is organized onto five general subject areas:

- coordination and law-enforcement;
- organized crime;
- international cooperation;
- sociology and communication;
- public management.

The teachers are academic professors and experts. The methodology of the courses is interdisciplinary and interactive.

During the first module, attendees study seven core subjects of the five subjects areas. Lectures on these topics are complemented by seminars. During the second module, the study of these subjects is combined with in-depth analysis of seminar-based topic of technical interest. Teaching during the first and the second modules is complemented by lectures delivered by key figures in politics, economics and academia, and by visits to institutions and to sites of cultural interest. The third

module is devoted to seminars on international politics and economics.

Attendees take a final exam in front of an inter-agency examining board. The examination covers at least three of the subjects studied. The advanced training courses ends with the awarding of diplomas and badges.

On 27 June 2013 a convention with the University “La Sapienza” of Rome was signed. According to this convention, the Advanced Training Course attendees are awarded a second-level master in “Security, inter-agency coordination and international cooperation”, after a second exam in front of a different examining board.

The **refresher courses on inter-agency, coordination and international cooperation** are open to senior officers from the five Italian ISFs up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (or equivalent police title). Senior officers from municipal and provincial police are allowed to attend lectures. The courses extend over four weeks. The main subjects are general theory of coordination between ISFs; international and European security law, criminal organizations: laws, investigations and law-enforcement response. At the end of the course, participants have to pass an oral exam in front of an inter-agency examining board.

**Crime analysis courses** extend over a period of 4 weeks and they are organized in two levels, basic and advanced. The subjects of the basic level are operational crime analysis, criminal economy and economic intelligence. The subjects of the advanced level module are contextual analysis of crime and strategic and scenario-related crime analysis. Access to the advanced module is limited to basic-module attendees who have particularly distinguished themselves. The attendees have to pass an examination in front of an inter-agency examining board.

On 27 June 2003, the European Commission's General Directorate for Regional and Urban Policy accepted a request for the establishment of a horse mounted police specialist training center based in Sardinia, as part of the National Operational Program on Security for the Development of Southern Italy. The project aimed to improve legality, stimulate economic growth and create employment and social opportunities in the region. The Inter-agency Mounted Police Academy was created on 21 September 2009, as a part of SFP. The **training courses for mounted police officers run by the Academy** are organized into two six-weeks modules. The courses prepare qualified mounted police officers from the five Italian ISFs and municipal and provincial polices. The courses aim to upgrade skills mainly in the areas of community policing, territorial policing and public order. The core subjects are general theory of coordination between ISFs, law-enforcement response to environmental crime and equestrian techniques. Lectures are complemented by seminars. The attendees have to take an oral and practical exam at the end of the course in order to gain the Interagency Mounted Police Academy qualification.

**CEPOL** is the European police college, established by the 22 December 2000 Eu Council decision as a network of institutes providing training for law-enforcement officers of European member and candidate states. The police colleges and academies closely cooperate to this end. The European police College has been transformed into an Eu body by a Council Decision of 20 September 2005, abrogating the 2000 decision. The Governing Board of European Police College's is comprised of the directors of the most important national training colleges. The Governing Board is presided over by the member state having taken the rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union.

The Italian CEPOL National Unit is under the direct control of the SFP director. It organizes courses for senior police officers from the EU member states within the framework of the European Police College. The CEPOL network shares the same philosophy of the Italian inter-agency school: the coordination between different ISFs, at both national and international level, is the result not only of the day-to-day cooperation and the strategic planning, but also of the common training and the use of shared theoretical, methodological and operational tools.

## **5- Prefecture of Rome**

The role of the Prefect is crucial for the operational coordination of ISFs at local level. The Prefect is the territorial representative of the government and he is the **local public security authority**. He is responsible for the order and the public security in the province that is under his authority. For this purpose, he has at his disposal the five ISFs, even if they maintain their autonomy.

The Prefect coordinates ISFs through the *Comitato Provinciale per l'Ordine e la Sicurezza Pubblica* (Provincial Committee for the order and the public security). This committee is presided by the Prefect and it is composed by the representative of the five ISFs, by the President of the province and by the Mayor of the county town. It is a consultative committee. The Prefect makes final decisions for public security problems. The *Questore*, the chief of the provincial police department, is in charge of implement these decisions. Advices of the Committee are not binding for the Prefect, but usually there is agreement between the Prefect and the Committee.

The role, the compositions and the tasks of this committee are fixed by the **article 20 of the law 121/1981** (Annex 3). Other representatives of public administrations may be invited by the Prefect to the meetings of the Committee, if they are concerned about the issues debated. The **article 1 of the legislative decree 279/1999** gives to the mayor a possibility to ask for the a meeting of the committee for problems of public security that concern his territory. In this way, ti gives more power to the Mayor and it strengthens his role as a member of the committee.

The mayor has a political role and his objectives may reflect this role. This may cause tensions in the committee, because of the potential conflicts between the different objectives and the different views represented. The participation of the mayor may be perceived as an intrusion in police matters, but in fact it is important because of his knowledge about the local territory and its needs. The aim of the committee is the public security and it is shared by all the members, who act in the general interest. Meetings of the committee may be limited to the representatives of ISFs when confidential issues are debated.

The legislative decree 92/2008 and the law 125/2008 gave mayor wider powers for urban security issues. The Mayor has the power to pass decree to prevent or to remove serious dangers, putting at risk public security and safety<sup>13</sup>. The sentence 0115/2011 the *Corte Costituzionale*<sup>14</sup> established that theses decrees have to be urgent and temporary. The prefect has to be informed about these decrees and he has the power to cancel them or to ask for modifications.

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13 The Minister of the Interior Roberto Maroni (5 august 2008) established the fields of applications of these new powers: 1- urban decay; 2- damages to the public property; 3- squatting; 4- road traffic problems; 5- public propriety.

14 The *Corte Costituzionale* is a special court dealing with constitutional and ministerial matters special court dealing with constitutional and ministerial matters.

The Prefect has also social functions, he meets social organizations and public institutions and he has a role of mediator in case of social conflicts or problematic situations. He also has the authority to dissolve municipal government in case of bad administration and mafia or criminal infiltrations.

The Prefecture is organized in 5 main departments, called “*area*”:

1. Public Order and Public Security;
2. Local authorities and Elections;
3. Application of Administrative sanction system, Legal Affairs;
4. Civil rights, Citizenship, Immigrations and Right of Asylum;
5. Civil Defense and Coordination of Public Rescue<sup>15</sup>.

All the staff of the Prefecture is from the public administration.

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15 The Prefect contributes to protect life, property, settlements and environment from damages and dangers of natural disasters. He has the responsibility for the coordination and the supervision of rescue operations and emergency management. In case of serious situations, a Coordination Centre and an Operation Room are activated at the Prefecture. The Prefecture participates also to the civil defence of the Country. It elaborates the provincial plan for civil defence, it is in charge to defuse explosive devices, it is responsible for the emergency medical transport services and it elaborates the emergency plan for industries.



## Garante della Privacy- Personal data protection Authority

The coordination and the collaboration between the five ISFs is strengthened by **the use of a common data bank**, called Sistema di Indagine (SDI), that contains data and information about activities of the five Italian ISFs, from routines stop and checks to investigation activities data. All members of the five ISFs access to this database, but the type of data they can consult depend on their rank and their functions. The processing of these data is submitted to the Italian law about personal data protection.

The national authority for personal data protection is *Garante per la Privacy*. It is an independent body, set up by the Act n. 675/1996, replaced by the legislative decree 196/2003 “Personal Data Protection Code” (annex 7). It is composed by 4 members, elected by Parliament for a seven year non renewable term. The 4 members elect their president and their vice-president.

The **tasks** of the *Garante per la Privacy* are:

- verifying compliance with the provisions enacted to safeguard private life;
- handling reports and complains lodged by citizens;
- prohibiting or blocking processing operations where they may cause serious harm to individuals;
- controlling processing operations performed by the police and intelligence services;
- carrying out intersections and directly accessing databases.;
- preferring information to judicial authorities on the most serious breaches of data protection law;
- raising awareness of privacy legislation;
- encouraging the adoption of codes of practice;
- issuing general authorizations to process certain categories of data;
- contributing to community and international activities and to the work carried out by joint supervisory authorities;
- drawing Parliament's and Government's attention to the measures required in connection with data protection;
- giving opinions on regulations and administrative instruments issued by public administrative agencies;
- submitting an annual report to Parliament and Government.

Among these tasks, there is also the control of police and intelligence activities under specific conditions and with specific formalities. The personal data protection code has important

consequences for video surveillance. ISFs don't need preliminary authorization of the *Garante per la Privacy* to process personal data, because of the law-enforcement status, but the personal data protection code of 2003 submit the personal data processing by ISFs to some obligations. Articles from 46 to 52 of this code concern judicial authorities; articles from 53 to 57 concern ISFs. The personal data processing by ISFs and judicial authority must respect these principles:

- personal data have to be exact and up-to-date;
- they have to be used only for purposes indicated by the law;
- only data that are necessary for these purposes have to be processed;
- personal data processing has to respect security norms.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DCSA: Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga (Central Directorate Antri-drug Services)  
ISFs. Internal Security Forces  
MoI: Minister of the Interior  
OIVP: Organismo Indipendente Valutazione della Performance  
SPF: Scuola di pwerfezionamento per le Forze di polizia (Inter-agency law-enforcement school)

## WEBSITES OF ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

Organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance  
Website: [http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/site/it/sezioni/ministero/uffici/scheda\\_15805.html](http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/site/it/sezioni/ministero/uffici/scheda_15805.html)

Ufficio per il Coordinamento e la Pianificazione delle Forze di Polizia  
Website: <http://coordinamento.mininterno.it/vering/defaulting.htm>

Direzione Centrale Servizi Antidroga (DCSA) - Central Directorate Antri-drug Services  
Website: [www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/ministero/dipartimenti/dipubblica\\_sicurezza/direzione\\_centrale\\_per\\_i\\_servizi\\_antidroga](http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/ministero/dipartimenti/dipubblica_sicurezza/direzione_centrale_per_i_servizi_antidroga)

Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia (SFP)  
Website: [http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/ministero/dipartimenti/dipubblica\\_sicurezza/scuola\\_perfezionamento\\_forze\\_di\\_polizia/](http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/ministero/dipartimenti/dipubblica_sicurezza/scuola_perfezionamento_forze_di_polizia/)

Prefecture of Rome  
Website: <http://www.prefettura.it/roma/multidip/index.htm>

Garante della Privacy  
Website: <http://www.prefettura.it/roma/multidip/index.htm>

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