

1996) refers to the reservations entered by Italy to article 4, noting that the government had instituted a procedure for their formal withdrawal. The report refers to the absence of general legislation to counter racial or ethnic discrimination, but recalled that non-discrimination was covered by the Italian Constitution and in criminal legislation. Reference is made to the 1993 Decree-Law No. 122 which contains special provisions related to propaganda to promote racial discrimination or hatred and that Italian law had expanded the term "racial discrimination" to cover incitement to violence and provocation of violence not only on racial but also ethnic grounds. The report also notes that new criminal offences have been introduced, including the dissemination of ideas rooted in racial superiority, external or ostentatious displaying of symbols of racist organizations and gaining access to sports events with such symbols. The report notes that additional penalties have been introduced for offences committed with racist motivation and that the courts now have the power to impose community service on offenders.

The report of the Special Rapporteur on racism (E/CN.4/1997/71, paras. 128-129) refers to information received indicating that ill-treatment by law enforcement officers continued to concern non-Europeans of ethnic origin. The report notes two cases: one involved the beating of a Ghanaian citizen at Leonardo Da Vinci International Airport while in transit between Denmark and Ghana; the second concerned a woman, an Italian citizen of Nigerian origin, who alleged that police officers had physically assaulted her and that there had been a xenophobic aspect to their behaviour. The woman reported that when she told police she was an Italian citizen, the officers replied that a "black woman cannot be an Italian citizen".

Sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, Special Rapporteur on the: (E/CN.4/1997/95, para. 56)

The report notes that Italy is one of the main destinations for trafficking in Romanian girls.

Torture, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1997/7, Section III; E/CN.4/1997/7/Add.1, paras. 275-284)

The Special Rapporteur (SR) refers to information indicating that people suspected of having committed offences under ordinary law or during identity checks were sometimes ill-treated by police officers when they were arrested. The report notes that in most cases ill-treatment occurred in the street, during the arrest and the first 24 hours of detention-before the person arrested had seen a lawyer or been brought before a judge. The report also notes cases in which police officers brutalized individuals who tried to intervene to stop police from ill-treating others. Reference is made to the fact that physical violence appeared to be used as a means of punishment or humiliation and, further, that certain forms of prejudice, particularly racial prejudice, seemed to be a factor, and included insults, particularly racial insults when the persons concerned were immigrants or Gypsies. The report notes that the most common forms of ill-treatment were repeated slapping, kicking, punching and beating with a truncheon. The SR transmitted 10 individual cases to the government arising from allegations of police brutality. The government replied to all of the cases and variously responded that: the person concerned had been charged with bringing false accusations of ill-treatment against police officers; the police involved had been charged, tried and acquitted; a judicial inquiry was proceeding; investigations were proceeding; and,

the police officers involved had been sentenced to a fine and ordered to pay damages to the victim. Referring to a case previously transmitted by the SR related to conduct and conditions in the Secondigliano prison, the government indicated that 64 officials had been charged and that the trial was proceeding.

Violence against women, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1997/47, Section IV)

In the section of the report dealing with trafficking in women and forced prostitution, the report refers to information indicating that more than 5,000 Nigerian women prostitutes between the ages of 16 and 30 were reportedly sold as wives to farm workers in the south of Italy. The report also notes that women from Latin America and Eastern Europe are forced to work the streets of Italy to pay back the debt accrued from their migration and that, in some cases, traffickers withhold all money. Referring to national laws on trafficking in women, the report states that hundreds of women from the Dominican Republic, arrested during raids on nightclubs, are currently being detained in Italy.

Other Reports

UN Decade for Human Rights Education, Report of the S-G to the CHR: (E/CN.4/1997/46, para. 23 (d))

The report of the Secretary-General notes that a comprehensive survey on human rights education and information at the national level, was published in September 1996 by the Department for Information of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and that it is being disseminated throughout the country, and in particular in all educational establishments.

World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, Report of the S-G to the CHR: (E/CN.4/1997/36, para. 85)

The report of the Secretary-General notes that, when the High Commissioner for Human Rights was in Italy, the UN Information Centre Rome organized interviews for her with two Italian dailies, *Messaggero* and *Il Manifesto*, and two news agencies, ANSA and Vatican Radio. The report also notes that the Centre's Director participated in a meeting on human rights education in Europe attended by 300 people representing the media, academic institutes, NGOs and the general public.

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LIECHTENSTEIN

Date of admission to UN: 18 September 1990.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Liechtenstein has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 22 December 1995.

Liechtenstein's initial report was due 21 January 1997.

Reservations and Declarations: Article 1.

Torture

Signed: 27 June 1985; ratified: 2 November 1990.

Liechtenstein's second periodic report was due 1 December 1995.

Reservations and Declarations: Declaration under articles 21 and 22.