

**MAZZESCHI**

# **ITALIAN IMMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP**

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NEWS, UPDATES AND CURIOSITIES ON ITALIAN  
IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP





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WHAT IS EES  
(ENTRY/EXIT  
SYSTEM)?



The Entry and Exit System (EES) is a new electronic system of the European Union established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. The EES will register the entry and exit times and locations of travelers entering the territory of European countries participating in the system. Additionally, it will automatically calculate the duration of each traveler's authorized stay.

This new system is expected to become operational by November 2024. The implementation of the EES aims to enhance border management and security across the European Union by providing more accurate tracking of third-country nationals' movements and duration of stay.

## WHAT KIND OF INFORMATION DOES THE EES REGISTER?



The EES system will register a range of personal information for each traveler, including:

- ▶ Full name
- ▶ Type of travel document
- ▶ Biometric data (fingerprints and facial images).
- ▶ Date and location of the traveler's entry into and exit from the European countries participating in the system.



## WHICH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WILL BE USING EES ?

So far there are 29 European Countries that will be using the EES.

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.



The implementation of the EES will replace the current requirement for border authorities to manually stamp travelers' passports or travel documents. This shift towards an electronic registration system aims to streamline border crossing procedures and enhance the overall efficiency of border management across the EU.





## FAQS ABOUT THE EES (ENTRY/EXIT SYSTEM)



Note: The EES isn't active yet.

# 1

### DOES THE EES APPLY TO ALL TRAVELLERS?

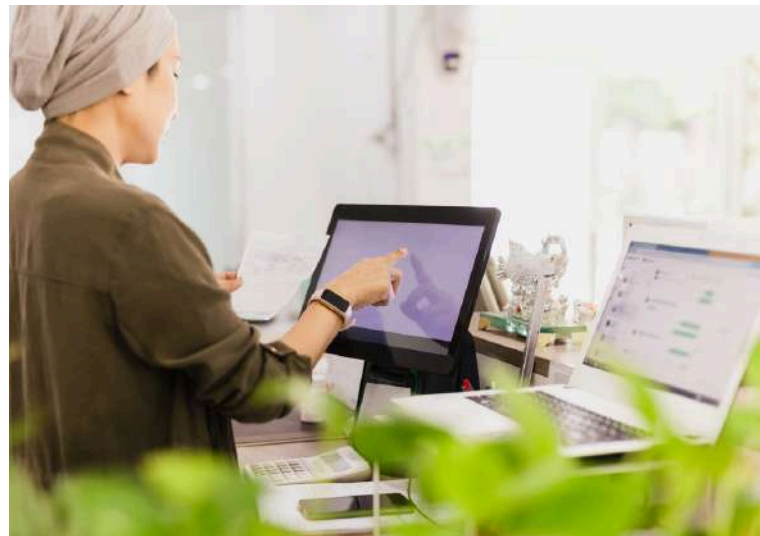
No, it doesn't. It's important to clarify that the EES doesn't apply to all travelers entering European countries. The EES registers the entry and exit data for non-EU nationals who are traveling to a European country that is part of the EES, and more specifically, the EES will apply to non-EU nationals who either:

- ▶ Are visa-exempt, meaning they do not require a visa for short-term visits to the EU.
- ▶ Hold a valid Schengen visa.

# 2

### I AM TRAVELLING TO ITALY AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS. DO I HAVE TO DO ANYTHING BEFORE I TRAVEL?

No, there is no action required from your side before your trip to Europe. Travellers will be asked to use the dedicated 'self-service system' equipment (if available) to register when crossing the border.



# 3

### THERE WILL BE FURTHER PASSPORT CONTROLS OTHER THAN THE EES?

Yes. EES is an electronic system that helps immigration authorities to collect data through it. Once passing the 'self-service system' equipment (if available), travellers can then go to a border control lane where the passport control officer will proceed with the regular checks. The passport control officer may then ask further questions before deciding to grant or refuse access to the respective territory.

CAN I RE-ENTER  
SCHENGEN IF I AM  
LISTED IN SIS  
(SCHENGEN  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM)?



When crossing an external border Non-EU-country national are subject to thorough checks. In particular a set of entry conditions need to be verified.

A non-EU national seeking to enter Schengen for stays not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period, must:



- \* possess a valid travel document issued within the previous 10 years, with a validity of at least 3 months after the intended date of departure
- \* possess a valid visa, if required;
- \* justify the purpose of the intended stay and have sufficient financial means both for the duration of the intended stay and for the return (to their country of origin or to a third country into which they are certain to be admitted), or can acquire such means lawfully;

- \* not have an alert issued for him/her in the Schengen information system (SIS) for the purpose of refusing entry;
- \* not be considered a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of member states, in particular where no alert has been issued in Member States' national data bases for the purposes of refusing entry on the same grounds.

WHAT IS SIS –  
SCHENGEN INFORMATION  
SYSTEM (NOW SIS II)



The SIS is a large-scale IT database that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation between Schengen countries.

SIS allows the relevant national authorities, such as the police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on persons or objects. An SIS alert contains information about a particular person or object and also instructions for authorities on what to do when the person or object has

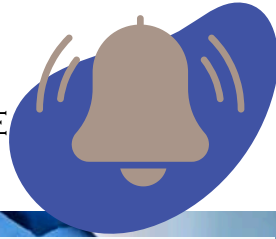


The SIS contains information on suspected criminals, individuals who may not have the right to enter or stay in the EU, missing persons, stolen, misappropriated or lost property.



The SIS is used by national authorities responsible for border controls, police and customs checks, public prosecutions in criminal proceedings and judicial inquiries prior to charge, visas and residence permits.

WHAT KIND OF ALERTS CAN BE ENTERED INTO THE SIS?



SIS contains alert on persons – who are either wanted for arrest, missing, sought to assist with a judicial procedure, for discreet or specific checks, or third country nationals subject to refusal of entry or stay in the Schengen area, and, secondly, objects – such as vehicles, travel documents, credit cards, for seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings, or for discreet or specific checks.



The SIS alert always consists of three parts: (i) A set of data for identifying the person or object; (II) A statement why the person or object is sought and (iii) instruction on the action to be taken when the person or object is found.



## IS IT POSSIBLE TO REQUEST ACCESS TO PERSONAL DATA IN THE SIS?



Individuals have a right of access and a right to correction of inaccurate data and deletion of unlawfully stored data. These rights can be exercised in any Schengen country regardless of the State that issued the alert because all national databases are identical to the central system database.

Anyone who wants to know which personal data are processed in the SIS or if someone wants to correct or delete the data, because they were wrongfully entered in the system, can make a relevant request in any Schengen country, by contacting the relevant authority. Those who currently reside outside the Schengen Area can also contact the consulate of a Schengen country in the country in which they currently live.




A Guide for exercising the right of access has been adopted, which provides detailed information on the rights under the SIS legal framework and which lists all the competent authorities to be contacted in the Member States as well as how to proceed. The guide also contains two sample letters, one for the right of access and one for the right of correction or deletion.

When the right of access, correction of inaccurate data and deletion of unlawfully stored data is exercised, the relevant authorities should reply within a strict deadline. The individual shall be informed as soon as possible and no later than 60 days from the date on which he applies, or sooner if provided by the national law.

Also, the individual shall be informed about the follow-up given to the exercise of his rights of correction and deletion as soon as possible and no later than 3 months from the date on which he applies, or sooner if national law so provides.








In Italy, the right of access may be exercised, by applying to the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior. No special requirements are to be met in order to lodge the application (which may be sent either by post or by fax or certified email) nor is there any fee or tax to be paid. In order to expedite the process, the request should be drawn up, if possible, in Italian, English, French or German and signed by the applicant.



It should contain a description of the grounds on which it is lodged, and be accompanied by a photocopy of a valid ID. In general, an answer (not necessarily a final one) has to be provided within 30 days.



UPDATED PHONE SERVICE HOURS FOR INQUIRIES ABOUT ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP




Starting Monday, July 1, 2024, the service will be available on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9:30 AM to 5:30 PM.

For email inquiries instead, an email shall be sent to the following email: [poloorientacittadinanza@pecdici.interno.it](mailto:poloorientacittadinanza@pecdici.interno.it)

To receive assistance, applicants must have:

- their Italian citizenship application number (K10 or K10C);
- a valid identification document

If an application has been denied by the Prefecture, the identification token (ID token) and an identification document are also required.

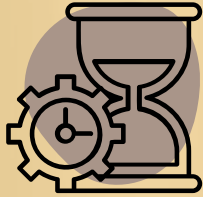


For those with an ongoing application, it is essential to include the application number (K10/..... or K10/C/.....) and the name of province (where the applicants resides) in the subject line of the email or PEC mail (e.g., "K10/..... Bergamo"). For those without an ongoing application, the subject line should be "request for information" followed by the province of residence (e.g., "Rome"). A team of specialized consultants will assess the communications and reply.





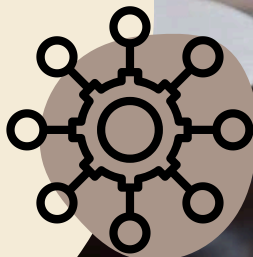
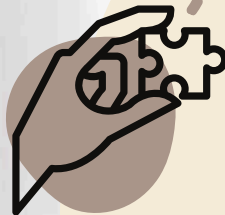
## ITALY: PROCESSING TIME FOR ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP 1948 CASES



In Italy, processing time of the lawsuits may vary not only according to the differences between each case filed, but mainly depending on the Court before which the lawsuit is filed.

As you can see, despite a very common idea, Courts in Northern Italian cities are not always faster than those in the South.

With the assistance of our net of associate lawyers, we constantly submit lawsuits in regional Courts in Italy, therefore we are constantly updated on their processing time.



From June 2022, judicial applications for citizenship recognition in cases of consular delays or cases per maternal lineage before 1948 are not submitted at the Court of Rome anymore, but by competent local Courts, according to the place of birth of the last Italian ancestor born in Italy and then expatriated.

Local judges proceed to schedule on their own hearing dates based on various factors, that may cause the differences in processing time, such as judge' internal workload and that one of the Court.

Moreover, replacing the appointed judge, requesting additional documentation and clarifications or judge being used to settle more than one hearing, has surely an impact on overall processing time.

COURTS



AVERAGE  
TIME FOR THE  
SETTING OF  
THE HEARING  
(AFTER  
FILING OF  
THE LAWSUIT)



AVERAGE  
TIME FOR  
THE  
CITIZENSHIP  
GRANT  
JUDGEMENT



BOLOGNA

FROM 12 TO 18  
MONTHS

FROM 12 TO 24  
MONTHS

BRESCIA

USUALLY AFTER 16  
MONTHS

FROM 12 TO  
24 MONTHS

CAMPOBASSO

USUALLY AFTER 6  
MONTHS

FROM 16 TO 18  
MONTHS

CATANIA

USUALLY AFTER 16  
MONTHS

FROM 18 TO 24  
MONTHS

FLORENCE

FROM 8 TO 18  
MONTHS

AFTER 18 MONTHS

GENOA

FROM 7 TO 24  
MONTHS

FROM 18 TO 24  
MONTHS

L'AQUILA

FROM 9 TO 16 MONTHS

FROM 6 TO 14  
MONTHS

FROM 9 TO 20  
MONTHS

MESSINA

FROM 4 TO 9  
MONTHS

FROM 9 TO 16  
MONTHS

MILANO

USUALLY AFTER 10  
MONTHS

FROM 12 TO 24  
MONTHS



NAPLES

FROM 9 TO 20  
MONTHS

AFTER 20 MONTHS

PALERMO

FROM 30 TO 6  
MONTHS

FROM 12 TO 24  
MONTHS

REGGIO CALABRIA

FROM 6 TO 10  
MONTHS

FROM 7 TO 12  
MONTHS

ROME

FROM 9 TO 18  
MONTHS

AFTER 18 MONTHS

TURIN

FROM 6 TO 24  
MONTHS

AFTER 24 MONTHS

TRIESTE

FROM 4 TO 8  
MONTHS

FROM 4 TO 12  
MONTHS

VENICE

FROM 7 TO 24  
MONTHS

FROM 8 TO 24  
MONTHS



## CONTACT INFORMATION

Mazzeschi SRL  
[www.mazzeschi.it](http://www.mazzeschi.it)  
[info@mazzeschi.it](mailto:info@mazzeschi.it)

## WRITERS & EDITORS

Marco Mazzeschi  
Giuditta Petreni  
Yuu Shibata  
Chiara Faggioli  
Giuditta De Ricco  
Daniele Sergio Ranno  
Ginevra Gaggelli

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