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05.08.2026: The next building block in the deportation machinery: Italy and Algeria sign technical agreement to facilitate deportations

On [22 July](#) the Italian police chief Vittorio Pisani and the Algerian Director General for National Security Ali Badaoui signed an agreement in the Algerian capital Algiers intended to facilitate the implementation of deportations. Specifically, the agreement regulates police investigations to establish the identity of persons against whom deportation measures have been imposed or who are staying in the country "illegally". This concerns in particular a [closer networking of the respective databases](#), so that in future the nationality of a person can also be conclusively established by comparing fingerprints in both databases. The aim of the agreement is to shorten the time required to identify a person and to carry out deportations as quickly and "smoothly" as possible.

In return for Algeria's willingness to cooperate more closely in the politically highly sensitive area of deportation cooperation, Pisani offered [support for training measures for the Algerian police](#). The linking of expanded cooperation in the area of so-called "migration deterrence" with a simultaneous expansion of financial, operational or material support for local security forces is characteristic of European migration cooperation with the states bordering the southern Mediterranean. Comparable dynamics have long been observed in [Tunisia](#) and [Libya](#) as well. There too, Italy and the EU have bought the partner states' willingness to cooperate, among other things, through a far-reaching strengthening of the security apparatus - even though these states are known for [serious human rights violations](#), up to [deliberately letting people die](#) among people seeking protection, as well as for extensive [repression against their own civilian population](#).

While the Italian Ministry of Public Security described the agreement as a ["historic result"](#) in cooperation between the two countries, in reality the agreement is nothing less than further proof of the progressive erosion of the rights of people seeking protection.

With the [entry into force of the CEAS reform](#), access to a regular asylum procedure was severely curtailed, so that the majority of people arriving in Europe now only have access to so-called asylum border procedures or accelerated procedures. Both types of procedure are characterized by significantly shortened processing times, considerable restrictions on applicants' existing procedural rights, and therefore even lower chances of obtaining protection status in Europe. The central aim of these procedures is not a comprehensive and independent examination of the individual claim to protection, but rather the fastest possible rejection of the application with the least trouble for the authorities.

The fact that, under these conditions, an adequate and individual examination of the claim to protection in many cases can hardly still be guaranteed, and that a correspondingly high number of wrong decisions must therefore be expected, does not appear to be a mere unintended side effect, but a deliberate political decision. Algeria has been considered [a safe country of origin by Italy since 2019](#). With the entry into force of the CEAS reform, Algeria, owing to its [comparatively low recognition rate](#), is now also classified accordingly at the European level. People seeking protection from Algeria are therefore automatically placed in the accelerated procedures and consequently face a significantly increased risk of ending up in a deportation procedure.

The closer networking of national databases poses a considerable risk to the people affected, particularly with regard to the misuse of sensitive personal data. Their origin alone, and the attempt

to apply for international protection in Europe, effectively deprives them of the ability to decide for themselves how their data is handled – a right that is upheld for European citizens through comprehensive data protection regulations and is always treated as an asset of particular need of protection. Once the external borders of the European Union are crossed, however, this special protection appears to evaporate, and the restriction of the fundamental rights of people seeking protection is, as so often, legitimized with reference to “order” and “security”. The expansion of data exchange between European and non-European security authorities is therefore not merely a technical measure for the more efficient implementation of deportations. It is part of a broader development in which access to a fair asylum procedure and the individual rights of people seeking protection are increasingly sacrificed for the racist goal of the most effective and extensive deportations possible.