

Cittadinanza

Romanians in Italy

Sesso e cittadinanza al 31 Dicembre 2002, Italia

Tutti i Paesi". ISTAT (ed.). "Cittadini Stranieri. Popolazione residente per sesso e cittadinanza al 31 - Romanians in Italy (Romanian: românii din Italia; Italian: romeni in Italia or rumeni in Italia) became a significant population after 1999, due to a large wave of emigration known in Romania as Fenomenul migra?iei c?tre UE (the phenomenon of migration toward the European Union). A large part of Romanian emigrants went to Spain or Italy, whose national languages are Romance languages like Romanian. They were followed by another wave beginning in 2002, when Romanian citizens obtained the right to move to any Schengen Zone country without a visa. In 2007 Romania joined the European Union, further increasing the economic and political ties between the countries.

As of 2024, there were 1,073,196 Romanian citizens living in Italy, the largest Romanian immigrant population in any country as well as the largest immigrant group within Italy.

Between 2008 and 2020, 98,499 Romanians acquired Italian citizenship.

2025 Italian referendum

Consulta bocchia il referendum. Ok per cittadinanza e Jobs act". www.avvenire.it. Avvenire. 20 January 2025. "Cittadinanza, Magi (+Europa): "Al via la raccolta

The 2025 Italian referendum, officially the 2025 Abrogative Referendums in Italy (Italian: Referendum abrogativi in Italia del 2025code: ita promoted to code: it), were held on 8 and 9 June, concurrently with the second round of the local elections. The objective of the referendums was the repeal of four labor laws, two of which were originally introduced as part of the Jobs Act in 2016, and an amendment to the law on the acquisition of Italian citizenship by foreign residents.

The referendum question on the request for Italian citizenship was initially promoted by the secretary of More Europe Riccardo Magi as well as by the parties Possibile, Italian Socialist Party, Italian Radicals and Communist Refoundation Party and numerous civil society associations, with a collection of signatures, also carried out digitally, which collected more than 637,000 signatures.

The referendum questions on work, instead, were promoted by the Italian General Confederation of Labour with a public collection of signatures, which gathered over four million signatures.

All five questions were declared admissible by the Constitutional Court during the council chamber of 20 January 2025, in which instead the proposal for a referendum to repeal the Calderoli law on differentiated autonomy was rejected, declared inadmissible. For the result to be valid, at least 50% + 1 eligible voters quorum had to be reached with at least 50% of participants approving. But, none of the referendums reached the required turnout, and the results were consequently rendered void.

Citizens' income (Italy)

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The Citizens' income (Italian: Reddito di cittadinanza) was a social welfare assistance program which was in effect in Italy between April 2019 and January 2024. Although its name recalled one of a universal basic

income, it was actually a form of conditional and non-individual guaranteed minimum income.

The citizens' income had been proposed by the Five Star Movement (M5S) and approved under the Conte I Cabinet. According to research from Italy's National Institute of Statistics, there were "one million fewer poor people thanks to the citizen's income" and the subsidy had been useful in reducing excess poverty, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy and the subsequent COVID-19 recession. Poverty in Italy remained high, as 56% of the poor did not receive the allowance because they had not resided in Italy for at least 10 years, did not turn to the Centre of Fiscal Assistance and Patronages, or already had savings.

The citizens' income received attention during the campaign for the 2022 Italian general election, as the parties composing the centre-right coalition wanted to abolish the measure entirely, while the centre-left coalition wanted to reform and improve it and the M5S defended it from criticism.

On 1 January 2024, the Citizens' Income was abolished and replaced by two new subsidies targeting people below a certain level of poverty: the Inclusion cheques (Italian: assegno di inclusione), reserved for those who have to care for underage, elder, or disabled family-members, and the Aid to vocational training (Italian: supporto alla formazione e al lavoro), reserved for unemployed people who are both ineligible for Inclusion cheques and actively looking for a job.

Martin Scorsese

August 3, 2020. Retrieved April 18, 2020. "Una lunga ricerca per avere la cittadinanza: ma adesso Martin Scorsese è italiano". La Repubblica. September 26,

Martin Charles Scorsese (skor-SESS-ee, Italian: [skorˈseːze, -se]; born November 17, 1942) is an American filmmaker. One of the major figures of the New Hollywood era, he has received many accolades, including an Academy Award, four BAFTA Awards, three Emmy Awards, a Grammy Award, and three Golden Globe Awards. He has been honored with the AFI Life Achievement Award in 1997, the Film Society of Lincoln Center tribute in 1998, the Kennedy Center Honor in 2007, the Cecil B. DeMille Award in 2010, and the BAFTA Fellowship in 2012. Four of his films have been inducted into the National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as "culturally, historically or aesthetically significant".

Scorsese received a Master of Arts degree from New York University's Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development in 1968. His directorial debut, *Who's That Knocking at My Door* (1967), was accepted into the Chicago Film Festival. In the 1970s and 1980s, Scorsese's films, much influenced by his Italian-American background and upbringing in New York City, centered on macho-posturing men and explore crime, machismo, nihilism and Catholic concepts of guilt and redemption. His trademark styles of extensive use of slow motion and freeze frames, voice-over narration, graphic depictions of extreme violence and liberal use of profanity were first shown in *Mean Streets* (1973).

Scorsese won the Palme d'Or at Cannes with *Taxi Driver* (1976), which starred Robert De Niro as a disturbed Vietnam Veteran. De Niro became associated with Scorsese through eight more films including *New York, New York* (1977), *Raging Bull* (1980), *The King of Comedy* (1982), *Goodfellas* (1990), *Casino* (1995) and *The Irishman* (2019). In the following decades, he garnered box office success with a series of collaborations with Leonardo DiCaprio, including *Gangs of New York* (2002), *The Aviator* (2004), *The Departed* (2006), *Shutter Island* (2010), and *The Wolf of Wall Street* (2013). He worked with both De Niro and DiCaprio on *Killers of the Flower Moon* (2023). He also directed *After Hours* (1985), *The Color of Money* (1986), *The Last Temptation of Christ* (1988), *The Age of Innocence* (1993), *Kundun* (1997), *Hugo* (2011), and *Silence* (2016).

On television, he has directed episodes for the HBO series *Boardwalk Empire* (2010–2014) and *Vinyl* (2016), as well as the HBO documentary *Public Speaking* (2010) and the Netflix docu-series *Pretend It's a City* (2021). He has also directed several rock documentaries including *The Last Waltz* (1978), *No Direction Home* (2005), and *Shine a Light* (2008). He has explored film history in the documentaries *A Personal*

Journey with Martin Scorsese Through American Movies (1995) and My Voyage to Italy (1999). An advocate for film preservation and restoration, he has founded three nonprofit organizations: The Film Foundation in 1990, the World Cinema Foundation in 2007 and the African Film Heritage Project in 2017.

Khaby Lame

Grazi, Marianna (17 August 2022). "Khaby Lame è ufficialmente italiano: cittadinanza per il tiktoker più seguito al mondo" [Khaby Lame is officially Italian:

Khabane Serigne "Khaby" Lame (French: [kabi lame], Italian: [ˈkaʔbi ˈlaʔme]; born 9 March 2000) is a Senegalese and Italian influencer. He is known for his TikTok videos, in which he silently mocks overly complicated "life hack" and other situational videos. As of 2025, he is the most-followed user on TikTok. In 2022, he was listed in Fortune's 40 Under 40 and Forbes' 30 Under 30. He also served as a juror on the 2023 edition of the television show Italia's Got Talent.

Vatican City and Holy See passports

from the original on 2012-05-25. Retrieved 2012-05-25. "Legge sulla cittadinanza, la residenza e l'accesso, art. 1" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original

A Vatican passport (Italian: passaporto vaticano) is a passport issued by the Holy See or by Vatican City State. The Holy See issues diplomatic and service passports, while the Vatican City State can issue ordinary passports for its citizens.

The Holy See and the Vatican City State are two subjects of international law and are presided over by the Pope through the Secretariat of State of the Holy See and the Governorate of Vatican City State respectively. Each of these two entities issues its own passports.

Of the approximately 800 residents of Vatican City, more than 450 have Vatican citizenship. These include the approximately 135 Swiss Guards. About the same number of citizens of the state live in various countries, chiefly in the diplomatic service of the Holy See.

The Vatican City State law on citizenship, residence and access, which was promulgated on 22 February 2011, classifies citizens into three categories:

Cardinals resident in Vatican City or in Rome;

Diplomats of the Holy See;

Persons residing in Vatican City because of their office or service.

Only for the third category is an actual grant of citizenship required.

Diplomatic passports of the Holy See, not passports of the Vatican State, are held by those in the Holy See's diplomatic service.

Service passports of the Holy See can be issued to people in the service of the Holy See even if not citizens of Vatican City.

Vatican City passports are issued to citizens of the state who are not in the service of the Holy See.

Passports issued by Vatican City are in Italian, French and English; those issued by the Holy See are in Latin, French and English.

Franco Nero

but Franco Nero Found His Camelot Back in Italy". People. "San Severo, cittadinanza a Franco Nero". Corriere del Mezzogiorno. 5 December 2011. Retrieved

Francesco Clemente Giuseppe Sparanero (born 23 November 1941), known professionally as Franco Nero, is an Italian actor. His breakthrough role was as the title character in the Spaghetti Western film *Django* (1966), which made him a pop culture icon and launched an international career that includes over 200 leading and supporting roles in a wide variety of films and television productions.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Nero was actively involved in many popular Italian "genre trends", including polizieschi, gialli, and Spaghetti Westerns. His best-known films include *The Bible: In the Beginning...* (1966), *Camelot* (1967), *The Day of the Owl* (1968), *The Mercenary* (1968), *Battle of Neretva* (1969), *Tristana* (1970), *Compañeros* (1970), *Confessions of a Police Captain* (1971), *The Fifth Cord* (1971), *High Crime* (1973), *Street Law* (1974), *Keoma* (1976), *Hitch-Hike* (1977), *Force 10 from Navarone* (1978), *Enter the Ninja* (1981), *Die Hard 2* (1990), *Letters to Juliet* (2010), *Cars 2* (2011), *John Wick: Chapter 2* (2017), and *The Pope's Exorcist* (2023).

Nero has had a long relationship with Vanessa Redgrave, which began during the filming of *Camelot*. With Redgrave, Nero starred in two films directed by Tinto Brass: *Dropout* (1970) and *La Vacanza* (1971). They were married in 2006, and are the parents of the actor Carlo Gabriel Nero (b.1969).

Italian nationality law

duties a person has in that nation. In Italian, the term "citizenship" (cittadinanza) refers to membership in a political community while "nationality" (nazionalità)

The primary law governing nationality of Italy is Law 91/1992, which came into force on 16 August 1992. Italy is a member state of the European Union (EU), and all Italian nationals are EU citizens. They are entitled to free movement rights in EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, and may vote in elections to the European Parliament.

Jimmy Wales

original on July 1, 2017. Retrieved December 26, 2017. "Esino Lario, cittadinanza onoraria al "papà" di Wikipedia" [Esino Lario, honorary citizenship to

Jimmy Donal Wales (born August 7, 1966), also known as Jimbo Wales, is an American Internet entrepreneur and former financial trader. He is a co-founder of the non-profit free encyclopedia, Wikipedia, and the for-profit wiki hosting service Fandom (formerly Wikia). He has worked on other online projects, including Bomis, Nupedia, WikiTribune, and WT Social.

Wales was born in Huntsville, Alabama, where he attended the Randolph School. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in finance from Auburn University and the University of Alabama, respectively. In graduate school, Wales taught at two universities; he departed before completing a PhD to take a job in finance and later worked as the research director of Chicago Options Associates.

In 1996, Wales and two partners founded Bomis, a web portal known for featuring erotic photographs. Bomis provided the initial funding for the free peer-reviewed encyclopedia Nupedia (2000–2003). On January 15, 2001, with Larry Sanger and others, Wales launched Wikipedia, a free open-content encyclopedia that enjoyed rapid growth and popularity. As its public profile grew, Wales became its promoter and spokesman. Though he is historically credited as a co-founder, he has disputed this, declaring himself the sole founder.

Wales serves on the Wikimedia Foundation Board of Trustees, the charity that he helped establish to operate Wikipedia, holding its board-appointed "community founder" seat. Wales gives an annual "State of the Wiki" address at the Wikimania conference. For his role in creating Wikipedia, Time named him one of the 100

most influential people in the world in 2006.

Billie Joe Armstrong

Joe Armstrong, leader dei Green Day, scopre le sue origini e riceve la cittadinanza onoraria di Viggiano". *Ondanews.it (in Italian). June 24, 2018. Archived*

Billie Joe Armstrong (born February 17, 1972) is an American musician and actor. He is best known for being the lead vocalist, guitarist, and primary songwriter of the rock band Green Day, which he co-founded with Mike Dirnt in 1987. He is also a guitarist and vocalist for the punk rock band Pinhead Gunpowder, and provides lead vocals for Green Day's side projects Foxboro Hot Tubs, the Network, the Longshot and the Coverups. Armstrong has been considered by critics as one of the greatest punk rock guitarists of all time.

Armstrong developed an interest in music at a young age, and recorded his first song at the age of five. He met Dirnt while attending elementary school, and the two instantly bonded over their mutual interest in music, forming the band Sweet Children when the two were 14 years old. The band later changed its name to Green Day. Armstrong has also pursued musical projects including numerous collaborations with other musicians.

Armstrong has acted in several films and TV series, including Like Sunday, Like Rain, Ordinary World, King of the Hill, Haunted, and Drunk History. In addition to co-writing the book and lyrics for American Idiot, a jukebox musical featuring several of Green Day's songs, Armstrong portrayed the role of St. Jimmy in the show for several weeks during its run on Broadway.

Armstrong's business ventures include founding Adeline Records to help support other bands in 1997, coinciding with the release of Nimrod. Adeline signed acts such as the Frustrators, AFI, and Dillinger Four. The record company shut down two decades later in August 2017. Armstrong also co-founded Punk Bunny Coffee (formerly Oakland Coffee Works) in 2015.

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