



Italy

Impact of the COVID-19 outbreak in the EFFAT Sectors and measures taken to deal with the consequences of the pandemic

EFFAT affiliates: FAI CISL, FLAI CGIL, UILA UIL, ALPAA, FISASCAT CISL, UILTuCS UIL, FILCAMS CGIL, UIMEC UIL, Confederdia

Governmental measures

On 14 March 2020, the three national union confederations, leading employer organizations and the government signed a protocol on measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus in workplaces.

On 17 March 2020, the Italian Government enacted a new decree – [The Cura Italia Decree](#) - outlining measures to support businesses, workers and families during the Covid-19 crisis.

The measures include provisions for social shock absorbers, prohibition of dismissal for two months, allowances.

On 22 March 2020, the government tightened its measures and announced to stop all business activities that are non-essential to the country's basic supply: Chiudi Italia Decree

Ahead of "phase two", which see lockdown in Italy gradually eased from 4 May and will primarily concern production activities, the trade unions Cgil, Cisl and Uil and the employer organisation Confindustria drew up a new protocol on 24 April, which integrates and replaces the protocol of 14 March (see article n°11720). Concluded under the auspices of Italy's employment minister and the minister for economic development, the agreement required tough negotiations through the night and talks between social partners came close to collapsing, according to UIL secretary general Carmelo Barbagallo. Under the protocol, which represents a compromise on several controversial aspects, suspension of activity will be a sanction for companies that do not comply with the protocol, occupational physicians will be given greater power, and local bilateral committees will be set up.

More information on the governmental measures can be found on the ETUC webpage [here](#).

Impacts in the EFFAT sectors and specific measures adopted to deal with them

The pandemic is causing booking cancellations until July, blocking de facto the floriculture, fishing, and the horeca sector. Border restrictions are limiting the workforce in the agriculture and tourism sector.

Italy is facing increased costs to have health and safety norms respected indoor and outdoor; Turnover of seasonal work is reduced resulting in employee layoffs.

Agriculture sector:

EFFAT affiliates have huge concerns about the health of agricultural workers, especially those in slums and informal settlements. There is currently a labour shortage of seasonal workers because of travel restrictions. There is a risk of not having enough workers for the seasonal harvesting campaigns. The best way to overcome this impasse is through making the sector more attractive.

The 'Cura Italia' Decree introduces important measures aimed at dealing with the Coronavirus emergency which also concern workers in the agri-food sector. Some of these measures include:



- extend a redundancy fund notwithstanding also to agricultural workers, whether seasonal or permanent, and fishing workers;
- grant seasonal work one-time allowance of 600 euros for those who worked last year;
- extend the deadline for the submission of the agricultural unemployment application from March 31st to June 1st which allows thousands of workers not to lose the allowance because of the impossibility of leaving home due to the prohibitions imposed.

Food, Drink and Tobacco sector:

Agreements have been signed in many companies (see below a comprehensive list) to protect workers' health. Food and Drink sector is a value chain that keep the production open as serving an essential need. The 14 March protocol outlining measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus in workplaces is applying.

HRCT sector:

As a highly touristic country, Italy is highly affected by the shutdown. Tourism workers are included in the category of the workforce that benefit from the state measures outlined in the Cura Italia Decree.

Domestic workers

Domestic workers have not been introduced in the Cura Decree which extended the redundancy fund as a derogation to all. The government currently only ensures that domestic workers will be covered instead by article 44 of the decree, which provides for the establishment of the "Fund of income of last resort": a large cauldron, with a spending limit of 300 million, which should cover all those left without cash or allowances.

Measures adopted in specific companies

For more information on the measures adopted in transnational companies please check the main page

- [Barilla Bakery](#)
- [Campari](#)
- [Centrale del Latte Rapallo](#)
- [Ferrero Alba](#)
- [Granarolo Soliera](#)
- [Birra Peroni](#)
- [Parmareggio](#)
- [Grandi Salumifici Italiani](#)
- [Zuegg](#)
- [Barry Callebaut](#)
- [Nestlé](#)
- [San Pellegrino](#)
- [Avi Coop](#)
- [Nestlé-S.Pellegrino](#)

Additional information

- [FLAI – CGIL ; Update italian situation 16 March](#)
- [FLAI – CGIL : Open letter for migrants protection](#) [EN](#) | [FR](#) | [IT](#)
- [FLAI – CGIL : Update italian situation 24 April](#)
- [FLAI – CGIL : Update number 3](#)