

General Information

COUNTRY: Italy

UNION: CGIL, CISL, UIL

DATE COMPLETED: June 2017

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS/COUNTRY CONTEXT:

1. Is your Government working on the Trade Union Priority SDGs?

a. If not what are the Goals that are not being tackled by your Government and why have these not been prioritised?

The Italian government engagement in pursuing SDGs 1, 5, 8, 10, 16 (TU priorities) is not straightforward and has some contradiction, mainly in labour rights policies or, at least, is not planned in an holistic way. Much more effort could be done in order to achieve the goals.

2. To what extent is your Government integrating the SDGs into national plans and in what concrete plans?

In the 2017 official budgetary and planning report, the Italian government for the first time has inserted references to the SDGs. It will be important to check and to get confirmation in the 2018 -2020 budgetary and planning report resources to support concrete actions targeted to SDGs.

3. Which Ministries and departments are in charge of the integration of the SDGs in your country?

The Environment Ministry is the one in charge, coordinating other Ministries as Health, Minister of Education, University and Research, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Minister of Economic Development, Italian Institut of National Statistics.

ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION

1. Are there any forms of consultation/dialogue in place with the Government for the implementation of the SDGs in your country? **Yes**

a. If not, why is this so?

b. If so, what is the nature of these consultations/dialogue? **The Government has launched two consultations: the first one focused on each SDGs and the second one of a general nature. On January 4 2017, the Government has released the document “Il posizionamento italiano rispetto ai 17 Obiettivi di Sviluppo sostenibile delle Nazioni Unite”. Trade Unions organisations have officially complained for their exclusion from the consultations.**

2. Has your union participated in these consultations and/or carried out social dialogue with the Government on issues related to the implementation of the SDGs?

a. What are the key inputs that have been provided by your union on the SDGs in the current period?

b. Have these inputs been taken on board?

Trade unions have repeatedly urged the Ministry of the Environment (MATTM) to social dialogue, but no meetings have been made until today.

3. How is your government reporting on the SDGs' implementation at the national level?

a. Do you have access to this information?

b. Are the reporting mechanisms adequate?

Trade unions have access to information on the implementation of SDGs at national level. However, the information mechanisms have not been adapted to promote a real participation of trade unions.

4. Have national plans for the implementation of the SDGs been allocated enough resources for their implementation?

No additional resources for SDG implementation have yet been set in the Documento Economia e Finanza (DEF).





SDG1 End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	ISTAT EUROSTAT	In Italy, the National Statistics (ISTAT) have data that only concern the national poverty threshold, not the one at international level.
	Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age	ISTAT	1) The 2014 Istat data show us an absolute individual poverty rate of 6.8% in 2014. With an increase of 3,5 compared to 2005. The individual poverty index in southern Italy is equal to 9 %. 2) Values for age groups 1) under 17 years: 10% 2) 18-34: 8.1% 3) 35-64: 6.1% 4) over 65 years: 4.5% 3) By sex: index = men 7% and women 6,6%
	Percentage of people living in extreme poverty (1.9 USD a day in 2011 purchasing power parities-PPP)	World Bank	See 1.1
	Percentage of people living in poverty on 3,1 USD a day	World Bank	See 1.1 0.887 (rank 26)
	UN Human Development Index	UN HDI	According to the 2016 data, Zimbabwe was lagging behind the World HDI average of 0.717 and the SSA average of 0.523. The HDI rank was poor being 154 out of 188
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant	Eurostat Istat	Italian public spending grew slightly (a) for families and children from 249 euros (2004) to 269 (2013); B) for elders from 3,200 euros (2004) to 3,297 (2013); C) social exclusion from 38 (2004) to 43 (2013); D) unemployment 113 euros (2004) to 389 (2013); E) Disability 356 euros (2004) to 354 euros (2013); (F) it was not



	women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable		possible to find information on the disaggregated data concerning: pregnant women, infants, victims of accidents at work.
	Number of social protection instruments available (e.g. pension, unemployment benefits)		1) Naspi-indennità disoccupazione (unemployment benefit scheme) 2) Cassa in deroga (extraordinary measure for unemployment benefits) 3) Rei-reddito di inclusione (minimum income instrument) 4) Pensione sociale (minimum pension) 5) Pensione invalidità civile (Civil disability pension) 6) Indennità di accompagnamento (Accompanying allowance) 7) Maternità/Stato (maternity benefits)
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	UN Regional Commissions	See 1.3
	Public social protection expenditure as a percent of GDP in function of health care (%)	Bilancio dello Stato (State Budget)	Public expenditure in the state budget: 1) Health 112,408 million euro 2) Assistance € 46,424 million

SDG5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	BES (Benessere Equo Sostenibile) ISTAT Indagine sul tempo How is life 2013	<p>1. The figures provided by the BES 2015 report show that the share of the 15-64 year-old population performing paid and / or family work is 37.4%</p> <p>2. The asymmetry index of family work is very high, in 2008-2009 it was 71.9%.</p> <p>3. Every woman in Italy devotes 36 hours a week to housework. Every man in Italy dedicates 2 hours a week to home work.</p>
	Percentage of woman in informal/formal work ¹		
	Percentage of woman covered by social protection ²		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Proportion of women in managerial positions	BES	<p>1) The BES 2015 data on the presence of women in economic and public policy life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Parliament: from 20.3% (2008) to 30.7% (2014) - Local level: from 12.9 (2008) to 18% (2015) - councils administrations in listed companies: from 4.5% (2004) to 22.7% (2014) <p>2) In 2012/2013, women enrolled in the total number of members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upper secondary education 48.8% - university 56.9% <p>3) We are still far behind in the public sector in Italy. There have been some interesting experiences at the local level (at present about sixty). They have started gender budgeting projects, some of them have joined a Memorandum of Understanding for the exchange of best practices. Gender analysis is mostly done on the balance sheet data for information purpose and in the budget preparation phase when deciding on the lease of resources. In the private sector is scarcely present.</p>
	Share of female participation in Education		
	Gender budgeting		



¹ Officially monitored by 8.3.1 but covers non-agricultural employment only

² Awaiting Official Indicator

SDG8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	ISTAT	From 2000 to 2013, 1.5% of workers came out of informal economy. This social phenomenon, however, remains important and constant for Italy with important numbers: 11.4% (2000) to 9.9% (2013)
	Share of low paid work (share of workers earning less than two thirds of median earnings)	National data Istat - BES	The incidence of low-paid employees is 10.5%.
	Share of permanent vs temporary employment	OECD	The employment rate in Italy for the age group 20-64 is 60.5% (males 70.6%, females 50.6%),
	Share of precarious work	National data Istat - Bes	The proportion of those in employment for at least five years is 19.5% in 2015. The region with the lowest percentage is Veneto (12%), the highest in Calabria (35.4%).
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ISTAT	See above
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	ISTAT	Average available income amounted to € 21,307.
	ILO Gender Wage Gap	ISTAT	The unemployment rate is 12.1% (2016). Female unemployment is 13.3% (2016). In the South of the country 21% (2016). Age class: 15-24 years = 41.9%; 19-29 years = 29.8%
	Underemployment rate (unemployed looking for work and involuntary part time workers)	ILO	See above
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ISTAT	NEET (youth not in education, employment or training) is experiencing growth and the economic crisis has accelerated this phenomenon. In 2004 NEET was 16% of the youth population (15-24) in 2015 was 21.4%.
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Indagine Istat 2000 Fondazione Di Vittorio Save the Children	The 2013 the Vittorio - Save the Children survey estimates that children (7-15) with some work experience are about 340,000,





human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Percentage of adults in situations of forced labour and number of human trafficking cases	ILO	almost 7% of the population within that age frame. Households thus support small businesses with self-exploitation												
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	EUROSTAT	The number of fatal accidents at work (deaths) was 730 males in 2008 and 450 in 2013, women 35 (2008) and 32 (2013). Non-fatal (wounded) accidents: men 348,000 (2008) and 210,000 (2013); For women 65,000 (2008) and 51,000 (2013).												
	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	National Kucera e Sari (2015)	Trade Union Rights indicator for l'Italia and EU average: <table border="1" data-bbox="1391 603 2051 762"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>TUR Overall</th> <th>TUR in law</th> <th>TUR in practice</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italy (2012)</td> <td>0,19</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average EU</td> <td>1,3</td> <td>1,2</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		TUR Overall	TUR in law	TUR in practice	Italy (2012)	0,19	0,0	0,3	Average EU	1,3	1,2	0,9
		TUR Overall	TUR in law	TUR in practice											
	Italy (2012)	0,19	0,0	0,3											
	Average EU	1,3	1,2	0,9											
	Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce	ILO & ILO	The National Labor Inspectorate has 6,357 employees, for all the functions. The total number of job holders in Italy is 22 million and 600 thousand, of which 17 million are employees.												
Ratification of ILO Conventions FOA and CB	ILO & ILO	See below													
Collective Bargaining Coverage	CB Coverage Fonte Sindacale	National Collective Bargaining (first level) covers 100% of employees. Enterprise level and territorial level collective bargaining (second level) covers a much lower percentage													
Trade Union Density	Fonte Sindacale	Employed workers in Italy are 17 million, CGIL-CISL-UIL have 6,227,678 registered workers. Year 2016.													
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Survey question	Italy does not have a nationally developed and operational strategy for youth employment. The CGIL claims from 2012 a "Work Plan", with particular focus on youth and women's employment. "Italy has not made the commitment necessary to meet the priorities set out in the 2009 Global Pact".												





SDG10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	ILO ISTAT	Work share on the composition of GDP in Italy: 1) Year 2000: 37% 2) Year 2009: 40.4% 3) Year 2015: 39.8%
	Share of top 1% and top 10% income earners in overall GDP	Top 10%: World Bank	The degree of inequality has grown. The ratio between income owned by 20% of the highest incomes and 20% with lower incomes is 5.8 (year 2015) in Italy versus the European average of 5 ,2
	Share of bottom 40% income earners in overall GDP	Bottom 20%: World Bank	See above
	Minimum wage as % of the median wages to read		Wages are set through collective bargaining
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	National data Fondazione Leone Moressa	Foreigners in Italy produce 8.8% of national wealth, for a total of over 123 billion euros.
	Involvement of social partners in migration policy	Survey question	CSOs in Italy are the primary reference point for labor rights and citizenship. Trade Unions not properly involved by the Government.
	Freedom of association for migrant workers	Survey question	In Italy there is a good level of freedom of association. There are already many associations of immigrants and immigrants.
	Migrant wages compared to minimum wage	ILO (Mean monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants (Local currency) (Requires comparison to statutory minimum wage)	In 2011 the average income declared by foreigners is 12,180 € per annum. The differential with the average income of Italians is - 6.780 € per year.



SDG13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production	Survey question	The EU Protocol 20-20-20 sets the compliance with the emissions reduction obligations (established for individual EU countries). The emissions reduction foreseen for Italy is 13% compared to 2005. In 2015 Italy managed to reduce emissions by 17.7%, therefore below the assigned EU value. Without a new strategy / plan, we will not be able to focus on the agreed goals in Paris. Italy still has only one decree (SNAC) approved by MATTM (Ministry of environment) in 2014 as a strategy / plan.
	National and/or sectoral dialogues have been launched engaging social partners on the means to achieve a Just Transition for workers and communities in greenhouse gas-intensive sectors.	Survey question	At national level both of the following topics are present: 1) Paris climate agreement 2) Agenda 2030 UN. In both cases, civil society is organized into "alliances". Much more problematic is the relationship with the Government, which still does not define and deliver its strategies and plans. The social partners and the CSOs can only observe a lack of attention to the "just transition for workers" topic.

SDG16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Regional Human Rights Commissions	The proportion of detainees without trial, that is, in pre-trial detention, was 63% in Italy in 2010, in 2015 this percentage decreased to 34.1%. The prison population is 56,436 in 2017.
	Availability of legal aid, existence of labour courts	Survey question / National data	Legal assistance is provided for all detainees. Labor courts are 140.
	Cost and time to settle legal case	Survey question / National data	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	ITUC Rights Index ILO Tripartite body evaluations ILO Supervisory system OHCHR Universal Periodic Reviews	Homicides have been steadily declining since the 1990s, when the rate reached the level of 3.4 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, in 2015 it is 0.8 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2015, 469 people were killed.

TRACKING PROGRESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To what extent has the implementation of the SDGs improved since the previous period and what have been the main policy developments in this respect during the last year?

Compared to the previous year, in 2017, the Government has included the first SDGs indicators in the DEF (Documento Economia e Finanza).

The most important policy choice was to change the state budget law by introducing indexes that measure fair and sustainable welfare (BES) above the only GDP measurement

2. What would be your recommendation and proposals for national policy and strategy?

We consider the issues of full employment, the fight against inequalities, the decarbonisation of the economy as key points for tackling a just transition to a new model of development and opening up the era of sustainable development in our country as well.

3. What is your trade union doing in terms of activities/initiatives that could be framed within the SDGs? E.g. campaigns on labour issues, direct involvement in SDG implementation, framing your activities as SDG-related, etc.

Participating actively in ECOSOC Commission on Social Development and UNCSW; representing CGIL CISL UIL, Italian trade unions in ILO governing body, ITC-ILO and Divers committee; supporting and approval of specific labour law against forced labour and gangmaster system (caporalato); submitting to the Italian parliament a new charter for universal labour law (CGIL);

