



***MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION***

Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights

***Italy Reply to the request of the UN Working
Group on the issue of human rights and
transnational corporations and other business
enterprises pursuant to HRC Resolutions 17/4,
35/7 and 44/15***

November 2020



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Following to your query, Italian Authorities are in a position to provide the following information.

Progress in UNGPs implementation over the course of the last decade

The Italian NAP on business and human rights 2016-2021, put under review in 2018 and in the process to be re-launched for the next cycle, focuses on six priorities representing the business and human rights areas that it intends to address through ad hoc measures:

- “1. promoting human rights due diligence processes, aimed at identify, prevent and mitigate the potential risks, with particular focus on SMEs;
2. tackling *caporalato* (especially in the agricultural and construction sector) and other forms of exploitation, forced labour, child labour, slavery and irregular work, with particular focus on migrants and victims of trafficking;
3. promoting fundamental labour rights in the internationalization process of enterprises with particular regard to the global productive processes;
4. strengthening the role of Italy in a human rights-based international development cooperation;
5. tackling discrimination and inequality and promoting equal opportunities;
6. promoting environmental protection and sustainability”.

A progressive assessment has been carried out through the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism over the implementation of national commitments (please see below).

Gaps & challenges – Key obstacles

The Italian NAP contains a reference to the need of promoting stronger relationships with business as fundamental ways towards reinforced cooperation to protect high human rights standards. This commitment has been translated into the request addressed to business companies to respect the national legislation in force, in compliance with hard and soft international law, in matter of right of association and assembly, labour rights, consumers’ rights, environmental conservation. At the same time institutional actors are committed to inform about human rights promotion, facilitating multi-stakeholders initiatives with the participation of business companies, calling for a transparent communication about the impact of business on human rights, achieving

the protection of high human rights standards through the sharing and reception of national and international best practices.

Even if relevant results have been achieved in the last decade, the full involvement of all stakeholders should be further strengthened.

Moreover, in relation to the coherence of business and human rights policies and regulations, a fruitful dialogue with all competent Government departments and agencies is needed to develop ‘instruments to enhance fair competition for the safeguard and promotion of human rights’, to create systems for the evaluation of business and trade activities based on human rights credits, to adopt peer review mechanisms on NAPs on business and human rights, to promote training for public officials and judicial authorities.

Also the creation of a check and balances system to monitor the three pillars of the UNGPs, particularly the access to remedy one, is needed. Indeed Governance tasks have been formulated for example for monitoring the implementation of legislation concerning business activities at the national or international level, and for protecting labour rights in different sectors, the rights of the most affected categories of victims of human rights violation, the right to a safe environment. At the same time the dialogue and interaction with business companies should be pursued to reinforce due diligence in order to prevent and repress business activities violating human rights through institutional channels or by national and international initiatives with business companies and interested stakeholders (trade unions, non-governmental organizations, academia).

To this purpose, Italy has accepted the recommendations addressed during the UPR 3rd cycle, which make an explicit reference to the BHR issue: 148.121 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation; 148.122 Support businesses in addressing modern slavery in supply chains by implementing Italy ’ s 2016 labour exploitation legislation and encouraging agricultural business to sign up to the “quality agricultural network”.

Systemic/structural changes to realize sustainable development + actionable and measurable targets for key actors in terms of meeting UNGP’s expectations

The NAP commitments remind to the role and the contribution of Italy in the drafting process of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of its 17 SDGs. Today our Country is fully engaged to give its own voluntary contribution at the national, regional and international level, to prevent and to remedy to potential and concrete negative impact following human rights violations from States and business, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups (women, children, persons with disabilities, LGBTI people, migrants and asylum seekers, ethnic and religious minorities). On this point Italy is actually engaged in integrating the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals to the economic, social and environmental programming, through drafting the “National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030” (NSDS). Following the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, civil society engagement and consultations with public and private institutions have been at the core of the NSDS process, from the context analysis drawing the distance in the

SDGs achievement (“Positioning”) to the identification of main strengths and weaknesses to be addressed, leading to the definition of widely shared national objectives. The NSDS is organized in five core areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The former four areas mainly cover the domestic dimension; the latter covers principles and purposes of international cooperation, as integrating and qualifying part of Italian foreign policy, draft by Law No. 125/2014. Each area identifies a system of priorities (National Strategic Choices), delivering strategic goals. The goals are strongly integrated, as they embody and synthesize the most relevant issues emerged from the consultation process. The implementation of the NSDS is tightly interlinked with the existing national programming documents, namely the National Reform Programme and the Economic and Financial Document, as well as with the existing and binding objectives set by the European Semester (i.e. EU2020 targets) which have to be fulfilled and are accounted for.

A huge effort is also being made by the Italian statistics system, together with the European, in order to guarantee at the earliest the availability of data and indicators gearing the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). To this aim, the National Statistical System is progressively releasing sets of indicators widely based on the BES project, launched in 2011 to measure equitable and sustainable well-being (BES) besides economic conditions. It considers economic parameters alone as inadequate to evaluate the progress of societies and views them to be complemented by social and environmental information as well as by measures of inequality and sustainability.

For the Italian NAP system an ad hoc Working Group on business and human rights (GLIDU) has been created within the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, composed of representatives of concerned central administrations.

Since its inception on March 13 2017, it has been convened also on November 20 2017 and thereafter two times every year.

Moreover, with the aim of guaranteeing the multi-stakeholder approach as adopted since the preliminary drafting process, the GLIDU works jointly with a consultative body composed of all relevant non-institutional stakeholders such as business community, trade unions, NGOs, civil society organizations, human rights defenders, individual experts and representatives from academia. This body has been convened for the first time on November 20 2017. Every year the GLIDU has held one meeting with the multi-stakeholder consultative body.

The GLIDU has the task of supervising the progressive implementation of the NAP, coordinating monitoring activities and proposing modifications and/or revisions of the measures foreseen in the Plan on the base of either legislative or policy necessities to better respond to relevant national approach changes on business and human rights.

So far the GLIDU has identified some points of the NAP showing its robustness and weakness. The former is represented by the diversification of categories of potential victims of human rights violations, the multi-stakeholder approach including small and big business companies working at the national level and abroad as key-actors in development and cooperation processes. The latter insists on the NAP contents relating

to UNGPs third pillar to ensure an effective and efficient coherence of the structural and operational system provided for in the NAP. On a more general note the monitoring mechanism needs to be empowered through the adoption of proper indicators to measure the use of human and financial resources to achieve the goals of the NAP.

To this scope the NAP has provided also for the creation of an assessment procedure to further perform its mid-term review in order to identify factual criticalities in implementing NAP commitments and measures. The procedure has been operationalised in 2018 and is unique within UNGPs national frameworks; it will have been developed into the following steps according to the multi-stakeholders approach, that is also crucial to promote the NAP dissemination to the public and to experts both at the national and international level.

Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) are part of the follow-up and review mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Italy has been and is currently engaged in gearing the SDGs to the economic, social and environmental planning by drafting the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030 (NSDS). The NSDS, introduced in front of the Council of Ministers on 2 October 2017 and approved on 22 December 2017, has been submitted as Country-VNR to the UN system in 2017. The delivery and implementation of the NSDS interlink the existing national programming documents, namely the National Reform Programme and the Economy and Financial Document.

The NSDS is organized in five core areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Each area consists of a set of national strategic choices articulated in strategic national goals. The goals integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development and are the result of a synthesis and abstraction procedure of the most relevant issues emerged in the consultation process. The chosen structure represents a concise way to reflect the complexity of the 2030 Agenda – and balance the three environmental, economic and social pillars of sustainable development.

- People: fight poverty and social exclusion and promoting health and well-being to ensure the conditions for the development of human capital; conditions for the development of human capital;

- Planet: ensure sustainable management of natural resources, combating the loss of biodiversity and protecting environmental and cultural heritage;

- Prosperity: affirming sustainable production and consumption patterns, guaranteeing full employment and quality training;

- Peace: promote a non-violent and inclusive society, without forms of discrimination, and ensure legality and justice;

- Partnership: take action in the various areas (governance, inequality, migration and development, health, education, sustainable agriculture and food security, environment, climate change and energy, cultural and natural heritage, private sector) in an integrated manner.

The coordination of the implementation of the strategy, with the contribution of several Ministries, is exercised by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. According to the Directive of the President of the Council of Ministers of 16 March 2018, a National Commission for Sustainable Development has been

established. Additionally the Control Room “Benessere Italia” has been created in May 2019 to provide for technical-legislative support to the President of the Council in the coordination of government policies on quality of life and sustainable development (BES) and the aforementioned National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

The United Nations Statistics Division entrusted the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) with the task of coordinating the production of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring its objectives. So far, periodically ISTAT presents an update and an extension of the set of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring its objectives.

The 2020 SDGs Report – “ Statistical information for 2030 Agenda in Italy” offers a picture of Italy, on its way towards sustainable development but on the eve of the current pandemic’s outbreak. It is a matter of fact that the impact of the virus in our Country has been violent, intense, uneven on both demographics and the territory, traumatic for the economy and for the way of life of households and individuals, especially for the youngest and oldest people, and women at first. But the pandemic has also accelerated the need for a unified vision capable of developing and implementing an appropriate strategy for economic, social and environmental development, paying attention to the interdependencies of the various aspects and oriented towards sustainability.

<i>UNGPs</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Commitment to implementing the UNGPs	Italian NAP 2016-2021; 2018 review	Drafting of the NAP for the next cycle.
State commitment to implement the UNGPs	<p>Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU)</p> <p>On 20 February 2020, Italy adopted the first ever National Action Plan to tackle labour exploitation in agriculture (2020-2022), with a focus on migrant workers.</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the impulse and coordination role of the ad hoc Working Group on business and human rights (GLIDU).</p> <p>The National Action Plan to tackle labour exploitation in agriculture (2020-2022) is structured around four strategic pillars (prevention, protection, enforcement and remedies) that are operationalized through ten priority actions and include both immediate measures and long-term interventions.</p> <p>It takes into account all the dimensions of labour exploitation in agriculture by fostering the efficiency and organization of the supply chains of the agro-food industry, promoting decent work and economic and social sustainability of enterprises, strengthening the effectiveness and transparency of labour intermediation, improving labour law</p>

		<p>enforcement and compliance, protecting and assisting victims, including through measures for their socio-economic inclusion.</p> <p>In this context the National Labour Inspectorate, in its coordination, planning and monitoring function in the field of labour and social legislation, pays particular attention to the protection of human rights as for labour and equal opportunities policies. In particular, in order to ensure adequate levels of protection and labour safety, the inspection staff is constantly engaged in the fight against offences having greater social and economic impact, in order to guarantee the protection of the most vulnerable categories of workers such as minors, mothers at work, workers with disabilities, non-EU workers even without a residence permit, as well as to avoid gender discrimination in the workplace. The Inspectorate also ensures the enhancement of information, prevention and promotion of legality in close relationship with its mandate of protecting working conditions, through meetings (also by remote) aimed at deepening analysis of sensitive labour and social security issues.</p> <p>So far the Inspectorate coordinates the Working Group in charge for the prevention, monitoring and repression of <i>caporalato</i> within the above mentioned National Action Plan to tackle labour exploitation in agriculture (2020-2022) system. This competence has been performed by specific projects (SU.PR.EME. Italia and A.L.T. Caporalato!), financed with EU and national funds and aimed at the implementation of task forces dedicated to countering exploitation of migrants for labour purposes. These projects enhance the multi-agency approach that, in addition to the use of qualified IOM cultural mediators, provide for a coordinated action among control bodies, administrations and competent bodies, for the exchange of information and best practices, and for the implementation of several interventions (prevention, assistance and protection of victims, repression of offences, promotion of</p>
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		labour/human rights). Hence the level of protection of rights and working conditions is improved, also synergies involving all the main players in the labour market, as well as bodies protecting the weakest categories of workers.
State structures mandated to implement the UNGPs	<p>Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU)</p> <p>An Inter-Institutional Committee on labour exploitation has been established, chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Policies, and composed of the Ministry of Agriculture and of several national and local institutions, representatives of the social partners and civil society organizations.</p> <p>The National Action Plan to tackle labour exploitation in agriculture (2020-2022) engages several public and private actors through a multi-level and multi-partner governance arrangement that leverages human and financial resources from the national and local levels, as well as from the public and private sectors, for the in the implementation of these priority measures.</p>	All competent administrations as GLIDU members are committed to promote the dissemination and appropriate implementation of UNGPs in their respective working fields.
<i>Regulatory and policy efforts</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Legal and regulatory developments that enable or require business enterprises to respect human rights	The ‘legality rating’ has been introduced in 2012 for the promotion of principles of ethical behaviour in business. The Italian Competition Authority (ICA) among others has the mandate - on request - to issue a certification of	Strengthen the role of the legality rating - primary competence of the Italian Competition Authority – with the aim of taking it into consideration in the elaboration of the ‘rating d’impresa’ - primary competence of the National Anticorruption Authority – with the aim of promoting the respect for human rights in all economic activities.

	<p>compliance with relevant domestic legislation and to reward the good governance initiatives voluntarily adopted by enterprises on safety and transparency matters, with the aim of getting an easier access to public funding and bank credit.</p> <p>In order to shed light on the invisibility of thousands of people living and/or working in the Italian territory, and the consequent poor working and living conditions of migrant workers, become even more precarious during the pandemic, on May 2020 the Italian Government adopted a regularisation framework of the status of irregular migrant workers in three specific labour sectors.</p> <p>Art. 103 of the Decree Law No. 34/2020, as converted into Law No. 77 of 17 July 2020 allows employers to sign a job contract with a migrant irregularly resident in Italy. The provision does not exclude the possibility to regularize the condition of those workers (even Italian workers) who are already “engaged” in the same activity. This regularisation scheme is limited to job contracts signed with Italian, EU and non-EU citizens employers in the sectors of in the agriculture, fishing, care and domestic work sectors. The regularisation procedure only concerns irregular migrants who were already on Italian territory before the introduction of this</p>	<p>The regularisation scheme started on June, 1st and ended on August 15 2020. About 220 thousand applications have been submitted, whose eligibility is under examination.</p>
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	measure, and therefore does not constitute an incentive for irregular arrivals.	
Legal and regulatory developments that enable or require reporting and transparency on how business enterprises address human rights risks (own activities and value chain)	<p>Italy has transposed the EU Directive 95/2014 into national legislation with the Legislative Decree No. 254 of 2016 on disclosure of non-financial information.</p> <p>Additionally Law No. 199 of 29 October 2016 (“Provisions on countering undeclared labour, labour exploitation in agriculture and wages rebalance in agricultural sector”) has provided for measures aimed at improving the criminal prosecution of the phenomenon (through the crimes of illicit intermediation and work exploitation) with particular regard to illicit capital accumulation by exploiters and the provision of confiscation of the goods and properties acquired through the exploitation activity. The Law provides for victims’ compensation and the activation of a plan for the treatment of seasonal workers (in particular foreign ones) with the direct involvement and control of Regions on their conditions. The Law is also aimed at controlling the illicit intermediation by favouring the meeting supply and demand of jobs.</p>	<p>Promote an effective implementation of Legislative Decree No. 254/2016 that transposes the EU Directive 2014/95 on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by large enterprises and groups, also through a comparative analysis realised on a sample of enterprises and aimed at analyse the effective inclusion of the human rights dimension within the non-financial reports published by business and controlled by CONSOB, also in relation to diversity and gender.</p> <p>The “Operational Body for the definition of a new strategy to fight against <i>caporalato</i> and labour exploitation in agriculture”, established by Legislative Decree No. 119 of 23 October 2018, chaired by the Minister of Labour and supported by the Secretariat established at the Directorate General of Immigration and Integration Policies will be enforced. This body has planned its activities in charge for six Working Groups: one, put under the coordination of the Italian Institution for Social Security (INPS), is specifically devoted to the Quality in Agricultural Work Network. This Working Group is composed of many members of the Network’s Control Room as well as representatives of national and local institutions, social partners, third sector associations. Each of the Working Groups has provided its contribution to the drafting of the Three-Year Plan to combat labour exploitation in agriculture and <i>caporalato</i> (2020-22), approved by the aforementioned body on 20 February 2020 (please refer to above mentioned information).</p>
Legal and regulatory developments that enable or require financial institutions,	Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 on the administrative liabilities of	Conduct a comprehensive study of the Law No. 231/2001 in order to evaluate potential extension of the scope and

<p>including institutional investors, to embed respect for human rights throughout their core business activities</p>	<p>companies and the adoption of corporate social responsibility within their own modus operandi, has been adopted with the aim of promoting human rights and preventing potential abuses. The Decree introduces essential provisions regulating the relationship between companies and the stakeholders, sanctioning enterprises that through their managers, company's officers, subordinates (or third parties acting on behalf of the company), commit specific offences, including environmental crimes, unauthorized handling of information and crimes against the person (as listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), and violate the safety rules in the workplace.</p>	<p>application of the administrative liability of legal entities.</p>
<p>Incentives for responsible business</p>		<p>Help disseminating respect of the UNGPs to enterprises investing abroad through an information toolkit for the diplomatic and consular network.</p>
<p>Guidance on human rights expectations for business enterprises, including financial institutions</p>	<p>With regard to children, the Ministries for Economic Development and Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation supported the launch in June 2015 of the UNICEF Business Lab Project. The project has been aimed at helping companies identify risks and integrate children rights in their own due diligence and management practices. In line with this approach several actions have been foreseen such as the dissemination of the UNICEF workbook on direct and indirect impact of business activities on children under 18 (Children are everyone's business) as well as other</p>	<p>Reaffirm the priority of the elimination of every form of child labour in Italy and with reference to the economic activities of Italian enterprises abroad as provided by the ILO Conventions on this matter; to this purpose, encourage the dissemination among companies of the Italian UNICEF Committee Initiative 'Business Lab' aimed at raising the awareness on business impacts on children's rights and on the need for the inclusion of adequate remedy and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Produce effective guidance for companies (with special focus on SMEs) including at sector level and disseminate Guidance tools developed by the OECD, EU and other international organisations.</p> <p>Promote the culture of Human Rights protection in business action through</p>

	<p>relevant publications (Children’s Rights in National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights, 2015; Children’s Rights in Sustainability Reporting, 2013; Children’s Rights in Impact Assessment, 2013).</p> <p>With regards to LGBTI people, in 2020 UNAR (Anti-discrimination office of the Department of Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers) has translated into Italian the UN BHR Standard of Conduct for Business for tackling discrimination against LGBTI people. The Standard have been widely disseminated amongst enterprises, LGBTI associations and all concerned actors.</p>	<p>analysis, cooperation with universities, training activities.</p> <p>Increase the fights against discrimination in the working places, using a smart mix of training, education, regulations and laws. Particular focus on the transgender issues.</p>
<p>Integration of the UNGPs in other policy tools oriented to responsible business</p>	<p>The ‘National Action Plan Against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings’ provides for preventive measures in countries of origin where exploitation and trafficking of migrants in irregular work mostly occurred.</p> <p>An ad hoc Decree adopted in 2014 has established the “Rete del Lavoro Agricolo di Qualità”: a network aimed at countering irregular work in agriculture by connecting companies compliant with specific requirements under labour, social security and fiscal law (such as the application of local and national agricultural sector work agreements). Companies compliant with the requirements under labour, social security and fiscal law may apply for joining</p>	<p>Promote a reinforced implementation of the National Action Plan Against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings’.</p> <p>The above mentioned Three-Year Plan to combat labour exploitation in agriculture and <i>caporalato</i> (2020-22) contains a specific action dedicated to the Quality in Agricultural Work Network that provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the review of the regulatory framework of the Quality in Agricultural Work Network (companies admitted, access requirements, territorial organization, operational tools and resources); (ii) the increase of the number of companies accessing to the Network and the development of a system of incentives for them; (iii) the geographical expansion and the enlargement of functions and activities of the territorial sections of the Network;

	<p>the network, and this is rewarded with special incentives. Companies listed in the network receive special benefits, such as being included in a “white list”. This list is taken in consideration by the government enforcement agencies, which prioritize their controls over companies not belonging to the network (the rule does not apply if workers or trade unions representatives ask for intervention or in case of complaints to judicial authority or other administrative authorities). Such reward mechanisms from Public Administration incentivize promising and best practices in the field of countering irregular work in the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>(iv) an online accessible system accessible for the consultation of companies within the Network; (v) the dissemination of practices of joint liability in the agri-food chains; (vi) the participation of farms in ethical certification systems based on compliance criteria; and (vii) greater awareness of the Network’s role in the promotion of agricultural products and decent work in the sector.</p>
<p><i>Human rights at the “state-business nexus” – leading by example</i></p>	<p><i>Existing practices and challenges</i></p>	<p><i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i></p>
<p>State efforts to protect human rights among business enterprises that are owned or controlled by the State, and when providing funding or other support to business</p>	<p>Social criteria have been defined in all the stages of the procurement stations is made according the “Minimum Environmental Criteria” (CAMs), which have been adopted with Decree of the Ministry of Environment within the frame of the “Public Consumption Sustainability Action Plan (PAN GPP)”, approved by Decree of the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with the Ministers of the Economy, Finance and Economic Development in line with art. 1§1126 of Law No. 296/2006 and where CAMs involve products from categories which may be at risk of human rights violation.</p>	

	The partial revision of the aforementioned Plan was aimed at strengthen the task of pursuing social protection and ethic goals with particular focus to human rights protection and the right to decent work in the supply chain.	
State efforts to protect human rights when contracting with businesses to provide services		
State efforts to protect human rights through public procurement	Italy has adopted the Legislative Decree No. 50 of 19 April 2016 implementing the EU Directives introducing a framework of a “socially responsible public procurement policy” and reputational requirements in public procurement awarding. With regard to companies directly or indirectly owned by the State, and following a joint effort with the Minister of Economy and Finance, in 2015 A.N.AC. issued guidelines on: i) public disclosure of corporate decision-making processes on the rotation of managers and executives; ii) establishment of new conflict of interest rules; iii) definition of risk areas and protection of whistle-blowers; iv) respect of the rights of workers involved.	Promote, with a proactive role of the CIDU, the respect of human rights for competing enterprises in all public model tenders and agreements with business enterprises for the purchase of goods and provision of services, with particular focus on i) enterprises operating abroad; ii) enterprises availing themselves of foreign suppliers; iii) foreign enterprises e with regard to the following subjects: anticorruption, non-financial disclosure, supply chain – including ex ante – environment, labour, non-discrimination.
State efforts to protect human rights through development finance	Export Credit Agencies and Investment Insurance Agencies (ECAs) provide government-backed loans, insurance and guarantees to support business enterprises industrial projects abroad, especially with regard to complex and risky environment. The strategic role of these public agencies (SACE and SIMEST) make them more exposed to the risk of being associated or linked with	

	human rights infringement: they both apply the OECD Recommendation on Common Approaches and Environmental Due Diligence and conduct risk analysis on environmental and social impact in their operations.	
<i>Policy coherence at the national, regional and international levels</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Horizontal and vertical policy coherence	International Development Cooperation represents for Italy an instrument for creating stable relationships between countries and also a means of human rights and solidarity promotion; in this respect, the “General Rules Governing International Development Cooperation” define a ‘governance architecture’ for the development cooperation system, whose coherence and policy coordination will be ensured by the Inter-ministerial Committee on Development Cooperation (CICS), a task force made up of relevant ministries. The National Council for Development Cooperation has also been established, including the main public and private, profit and non-profit actors in the field of international development cooperation.	Development - with the assistance of CIDU - of training activities on business and human rights for competent government and public officials through the predisposition of e-learning scheme and ad hoc seminars which will be tailored on the specific competences of each department/ministry. Introduction of specific courses on due diligence and children rights to be included in the training programmes for officials of public administration.
Business-related policy with other State and businesses		Support and promote in a multi-stakeholder framework the Guidelines on Business and Human Rights Defenders.
Across multi-lateral institutions		Support initiatives in all relevant fora aiming at developing instruments to enhance fair competition for the safeguard and promotion of human rights, also by promoting a wider recourse to due diligence processes and foster exchanges of experiences with partner countries at EU and global level, and with international organizations such

		as the EU, OECD, ILO, IOM and UNICEF.
<i>Access to remedy</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Effectiveness of judicial mechanisms to address business-related human rights abuse allegations	Decree No. 231/2001 has introduced the direct liability of legal entities for specific offences (corruption, money laundering, bribery, fraud, etc.) providing for a special form of liability, which is administrative in nature but to be ascertained by a penal judge and according to criminal law procedures. In order to avoid incurring in liability, the entity shall first demonstrate that it has adopted a sound model of organization, management and control; and secondly, that it has established a mechanism/body entrusted with monitoring and supervising the compliance to the model. Decree No. 231 is both preventive and punitive: the list of crimes falling under the application of the law has been extended over the time and it presently includes specific human rights abuses, among others, the practice of mutilation of female genitalia; child prostitution and pornography; trafficking in human beings and slavery. In 2015, new environmental crimes have been included (environmental disaster, environmental pollution, failure to decontaminate, etc.).	Activate, with the assistance of the CIDU, and also through the collaboration with the Ordine Forense and other competent entities, training courses for judges and lawyers on the legal implications of business and human rights.
Effectiveness of and access to non-judicial state-based processes	As far as non-judicial remedies are concerned, an important role is played by the specific instances offered by the Italian National Contact Point. As requested by the OECD Guidelines, the OECD	Promotion of the OECD document “COVID-19 and Responsible Business Conduct” (https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/COVID-19-and-Responsible-Business-Conduct.pdf), also thanks to the participation in the Joint Statement in support of the full development of NCP

	<p>NCP manages the “specific instances”⁸ through a non-judicial mechanism where the NCP offers good offices when a stakeholder considers that a multinational enterprise has adopted behaviour not compliant with the principles and recommendations set out in the Guidelines.</p> <p>Moreover an Italian non-judicial grievance mechanism is Banking and Financial Ombudsman (ABF) created in 2009 and active since 2010 through its Panels in Bari, Bologna, Milano, Napoli, Palermo, Roma e Torino. The Banking and Financial Ombudsman has competence over disputes between customers and banks and other financial intermediaries, concerning banking and financial transactions and services. In the course of its mandate, the use of ABF is significantly increased as an efficient instrument that contributes to reducing case backlogs on courts and fosters transparency of banking and financial relations.</p>	<p>skills, the Business at OECD (BIAC), OECD Watch and TUAC and the launch of an appeal for the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in May 2020.</p> <p>Improve the visibility and the knowledge of interested parties about the existence of the NCP’s “specific instances” procedures.</p> <p>The launch, also through the diplomatic and consular network and with the involvement of Italian Chambers of Commerce abroad, of an awareness raising campaign on non-judicial grievance mechanisms.</p> <p>In line with the best practices of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) specialized mechanisms such as ABF, disseminate the culture of ADR through education of citizens and professional categories</p>
<i>Multi-stakeholders platforms</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Multi-stakeholders initiative to support responsible business and accountability	Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU)	GLIDU members are committed to periodically involve private actors to debate over the UNGPs topic at large. A commitment by the Italian Government could be promoted to support international projects that, through a multi-stakeholder approach, promote the adoption of international standards on business and children's rights in host countries; furthermore the

		adoption, on behalf of companies, of complaint mechanisms could be facilitated to be accessible to children and adolescents capable of providing flexible and timely solutions in response to direct or indirect rights violations suffered as a result of corporate behaviour.
<i>Other relevant information</i>	<i>Existing practices and challenges</i>	<i>Actionable goals and targets for next decade</i>
Please include information about other efforts and developments involving the State that you consider relevant	<p>In accordance to the UNGPs national priorities, the Ministry of Labour is financing several interventions against labour exploitation in agriculture (€ 95 million), in particular towards the protection of migrant workers (regular or irregular) in support of the National Action Plan to tackle labour exploitation in agriculture (2020-2022) and covering the entire national territory, from north to south.</p> <p>Financial effort has grown in recent months also because of the emergency COVID).</p> <p>Notably, 17 projects in the field of tailored protection measures, housing, professional orientation, awareness campaigns, information front-office services, etc. have been funded under the EU AMIF Fund.</p> <p>Other on-going programmes have been launched such as SUPREME and ALT CAPORALATO projects in Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio and Puglia regions. Thanks to these projects, 2.600 workers have been controlled by task forces composed by labour inspectors and police, which have led to the identification of 163 potential victims of labour</p>	

	exploitation (more the 30 irregular migrant workers are now in protection and assistance local projects).	
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