



# Tropical tuna social risk profile

Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous  
child labor risks

Italy Processing

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SEAFOOD SOCIAL RISK TOOL V2

## Disclaimer

The Seafood Social Risk Tool has been prepared for information purposes only, and is not intended to constitute business, legal, market, financial or investment advice. The Seafood Social Risk Tool is designed to serve as an informational resource and does not override legislation or internal policies or procedures. It is recommended that all users of the Seafood Social Risk Tool seek independent legal advice. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation shall not be responsible to any party related to its use or interpretation of the information contained in the Seafood Social Risk Tool.

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# About the Seafood Social Risk Tool

The Seafood Social Risk Tool profiles seafood production systems around the world and identifies areas within those systems that are at higher risk of containing forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor to help businesses begin to focus their efforts to improve human rights and labor conditions.

The tool includes more than 80 indicators of risk based on publicly available evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor abuses in seafood supply chains as well as an analysis of information about risk factors correlated with these abuses. This information is packaged into risk profiles specified by species and country of origin designed to help businesses better identify the potential for human rights abuses in their supply chains so they can take the first steps toward improving conditions for seafood workers.

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The Seafood Social Risk Tool was created in partnership with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Liberty Shared, and a team of human rights experts.

Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch program raises awareness of important ocean conservation issues and empowers seafood consumers and businesses to make choices for healthy oceans.

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is a US-registered nonprofit that operates globally to rebuild depleted fish stocks and reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming. The organization works by engaging fishery stakeholders and seafood businesses throughout the supply chain to promote the sustainable production of seafood.

Liberty Shared aims to prevent human trafficking through legal advocacy, technological interventions, and strategic collaborations with NGOs, corporations, and financial institutions globally.

To learn more about Seafood Watch, to view our seafood recommendations, or to view the Seafood Social Risk Tool, [visit SeafoodWatch.org](https://www.seafoodwatch.org).

## Overview

Italy is an importer processor of tropical tuna in the EU. Behind Spain, Italy is the second largest producer of canned tuna and has the second largest number of tuna processing facilities in Europe.<sup>i,ii</sup> The fish processing industry, and more specifically, tuna processing, plays an important part in Italy's economy. Around 6,000 people are employed by Italy's fish processing industry, which focuses on canned seafood production (accounting for more than 50% of fish processing activities in Italy) and is dominated by canned tuna production.<sup>iii,iv</sup> In 2015, Italy produced 67,300 tons of canned tuna worth around €1.1 billion.<sup>v</sup> Italy's fish processing industry relies largely on imports (i.e., frozen tuna and tuna loins) for processing into canned and preserved tuna. Other canned and preserved products commonly produced in Italy include anchovies, scombers and sardines.<sup>vi</sup>

## Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general

Regional migration trends have increased the risk of human trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor occurring in supply chain operations in Italy. Due to its geographic location, Italy has played a significant role in the European migration crisis and is a major destination or transit country for large numbers of undocumented migrants travelling via the Mediterranean Sea. In recent years, there has been a surge in the number of incoming migrants and refugees into Italy, although this declined in 2018.

Italy scores above average on the Migrant Acceptance Index but the Government has not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Migrant workers and families entering the country are, therefore, more vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination. Migrants and refugees entering Italy are at increased risk of exploitation, having often experienced abuse or exploitation before arriving into the country.<sup>vii</sup> Some of those entering the country may have already been exposed to human trafficking and may be indebted to their traffickers. Furthermore, Italy's limited capacity to house and assist all migrants arriving in the country and a slow asylum claims process leaves arriving migrants at risk of homelessness and labor exploitation.<sup>viii</sup> Unaccompanied minors are especially vulnerable and are considered 'easy targets' for labor exploitation.<sup>ix</sup> Notably, there are an estimated 1.5 million unregistered workers in Italy, who are considered especially vulnerable to labor trafficking.<sup>x</sup>

The US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report downgraded Italy from a Tier 1 ranking in 2018 to a Tier 2 ranking in 2019, and the country has remained at Tier 2 since then, indicating that Italy does not fully meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)'s minimum standards for eliminating trafficking but is making significant efforts to comply.<sup>xi</sup> Prosecution efforts may be hindered by corruption, which presents

a moderate risk within the Italian police and judicial system, and Italy's judicial system is described as 'notoriously slow'.<sup>xii</sup> The involvement of organized crime groups in human trafficking represents additional challenges for enforcement and prosecution, with Nigerian trafficking networks reportedly receiving protection from Italian crime syndicates.<sup>xiii</sup> The National Labour Inspectorate was established in 2017, but insufficient capacity hinders the effectiveness of the inspection process.<sup>xiv</sup> Additionally, the presence of criminal elements is said to deter labor inspectors from visiting areas where the risk of exploitation is greatest as a result of perceived risks to personal security.<sup>xv</sup> Reflecting more positively, the Italian Government announced a new national anti-trafficking plan in October 2018 and has since increased resources for anti-trafficking efforts.<sup>xvi,xvii,xviii</sup>

## **Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country's seafood supply chain**

There is a lack of information about Italy's tuna processing workforce and related employment factors that makes it difficult to accurately assess the risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor occurring in the sector. The paucity of information may be associated with an absence of human rights abuse allegations made against tuna processors but could also be attributed to lower scrutiny of the sector. In contrast, agriculture in Italy, which employs large numbers of seasonal migrant workers, has come under scrutiny for the state of working conditions in the sector, which amount to severe labor exploitation including forced labor in the production of tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables.<sup>xix</sup> These data gaps for tuna processing represent an increased risk for businesses due to the unknown nature of the sector. Businesses should therefore employ rigorous due diligence procedures to assess risks on the ground and reduce the likelihood of unethical labor practices occurring.

Tuna processing in Italy may also be linked indirectly to elevated risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor through the import of tuna for processing. The Global Slavery Index (GSI) identifies fish among the top five products (by US\$) imported by Italy that are at risk of being produced under conditions of modern slavery.<sup>xx</sup> The actual risks will vary depending on the country of origin. Significant at-risk imports highlighted by the GSI include fish from China, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand.<sup>xxi</sup> Among the countries identified as supplying frozen yellowfin tuna to Italy in 2018 were Thailand, South Korea, China, Ghana, and Indonesia.<sup>xxii,xxiii</sup> Ghana was also a notable source of frozen skipjack tuna to Italy in 2015.<sup>xxiv</sup> Spain is a major supplier of both yellowfin and skipjack tuna to Italy and notably imports significant volumes from overseas.<sup>xxv</sup>

Criminal activity involving tuna, specifically bluefin tuna (which does not comprise part of the tropical tuna risk assessment) has been identified in Italy. The Italian Mafia has been linked to the trade of illegally caught Atlantic bluefin tuna.<sup>xxvi</sup> In 2018, the international Operation Tarantelo, coordinated by Europol, found that

bluefin tuna caught in Italian waters were being exported to Spain without proper documentation or inspections. Alongside the illegal nature of the transfer of tuna, it was found that the fish also represented a health risk for consumers having sometimes been transported and stored in unsanitary conditions. In Italy, 45 suspects were identified and 541kg of tuna was seized.<sup>xxvii</sup>

The involvement of organized crime groups in Italy's food sector may also impact tuna processors in the country. Evidence suggests that criminal groups extort money from food business operators including tropical tuna processors. In 2011, Filippo Callipo, the owner of a yellowfin tuna processing facility in southern Italy, spoke out against the organized crime group, the 'Ndrangheta,' describing how the group had previously fired shots at his tuna plant and noting how he had resisted their pressure to buy ingredients from sources dictated by the group.<sup>xxviii</sup>

## Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

### Country-level indicators

- There is evidence of labor trafficking in several industries including, agriculture, construction, domestic service, hospitality and restaurants.

### Seafood industry-level Indicators

- No evidence was found linking Italy's seafood industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of forced labor and hazardous child labor.

### Processing indicators

- No evidence was found linking Italy's tuna processing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of forced labor and hazardous child labor.

## Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

### Factors that increase the likelihood

#### Country-level indicators

- Italy has not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- Italy has not ratified ILO Convention 188 or Protocol 29.
- Italy receives large numbers of undocumented migrants with a heightened vulnerability to labor exploitation.
- Enforcement of forced labor, human trafficking and child labor laws is hindered by capacity issues and corruption within the relevant authorities. The presence of organized crime groups adversely affects the ability and determination of the authorities to identify trafficking victims and prosecute traffickers.

#### Seafood industry-level indicators

- There is evidence to suggest that organized crime groups are involved in illegal trade of other tuna species within Europe.

#### Processing indicators

- Imports of tuna from other countries elevate the risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the supply chain. Italy imports frozen yellowfin and skipjack tuna from several countries identified as high risk by the Global Slavery Index.
- No information on the tropical tuna processing workforce and related employment factors was found.
- There is evidence, albeit outdated, showing that organized crime groups have tried to exert influence over tropical tuna processing.

### Factors that decrease the likelihood

#### Country-level indicators

- Italy shows progress against each of the Human Development Index indicators for income, health, and education.
- Italy's score for the Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index is higher than that of the regional score for the European Union, and similar or greater than the scores for its neighboring countries.
- Access to workers' unions in Italy is rated well by the 2021 ITUC Global Rights Index, with only sporadic violations of rights reported.

#### Seafood industry-level indicators

- There do not appear to be any legal impediments for fishers or seafood processing workers to access workers' unions.

### Processing indicators

- Secondary processing of tropical tuna is undertaken in Italy, where it is mostly processed into canned products.
- Although information is limited, risks related to the composition of Italy's tuna processing workforce seem likely to be lower than for some other processing countries given the situation reported in the country's wider seafood processing industry:
  - Italy's wider seafood processing industry employs a near 50-50 split of men and women.
  - Evidence suggests that migrant workers are predominantly found in Italy's catching sector, with fewer migrant workers found in seafood processing.

## Processing and Trade

Italy's seafood processing sector focuses on the production of canned and preserved tuna.<sup>xxix</sup> Italy has the second largest number of tuna processing plants of any country in Europe at 10, behind Spain with more than 60 plants, although Italy's tuna processing plants mostly deal with bluefin tuna.<sup>xxx</sup> The largest processor in Italy is Bolton Food Group, which owns European brands Saupiquet, Isabel, and Rio Mare.<sup>xxxi</sup>

Italy's tuna canning sector relies on imports of frozen whole tuna and frozen pre-cooked tuna loins, reflecting a wider reliance on seafood imports across the EU fish processing industry.<sup>xxxii,xxxiii</sup> Most frozen whole tuna and tuna loin imports into Europe originate from non-EU suppliers.<sup>xxxiv</sup> The main supplying countries of frozen whole tuna into the EU are Guatemala, France, Korea, Vietnam, Spain, Philippines and Brazil, and the main supplying countries of frozen tuna loins are Ecuador, China, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Mauritius and Guatemala.<sup>xxxv</sup>

Italy is the second largest importer of frozen tuna in Europe behind Spain. In 2016, Italy imported €119 million (16%) of frozen tuna.<sup>xxxvi</sup> Imports of frozen tuna into Europe are dominated by skipjack and yellowfin tunas.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Spain is the main importer of frozen whole yellowfin tuna in Europe, followed by Italy, with imports valued at €203 million and €69 million, respectively in 2016.<sup>xxxviii</sup> Italy's imports of frozen yellowfin tuna for processing mainly originate from the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.<sup>xxxix</sup> Key supplying countries of frozen yellowfin tuna (HS code: 030342) to Italy in 2018 included Spain, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, and France.<sup>xl</sup> Italy is also a major importer of frozen skipjack tuna. In 2018, Italy imported 11.7 million kg of frozen pre-cooked skipjack tuna loins, accounting for 14.8% of Europe's overall imports.<sup>xli</sup> Almost all of

Italy's imports of frozen skipjack tuna originate from outside Europe.<sup>xlii</sup> Key supplying countries of frozen skipjack tuna (HS code: 030343) to Italy in 2018 included Spain, Germany, and India.<sup>xliii</sup>

Canned tuna is one of Italy's main export items.<sup>xliv</sup> Trade statistics show that prepared or preserved tuna accounts for 70% of Italy's overall export of prepared or preserved fish.<sup>xlv</sup> In 2018, Italy exported 24,515 tons of prepared or preserved tuna worth nearly US\$204,818, which accounted for 2.6% of the total value of world canned tuna exports (HS Code 160414).<sup>xlvi</sup> Most canned tuna processed in Italy is sold within the EU.<sup>xlvii</sup>

# Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Italy

## Important Country-Specific Considerations

- Italy’s fish processing industry relies largely on imports (i.e., frozen tuna and tuna loins) for processing into canned and preserved tuna.
- Enforcement of labor laws is hindered by low capacity, corruption, and organized crime groups that hinder the identification of trafficking victims and traffickers.
- Notably, there are an estimated 1.5 million unregistered workers in Italy, who are considered especially vulnerable to labor trafficking.

## Suggested Due Diligence Priorities & Questions

### Recruitment

There is limited information on recruitment practices in the Italian tuna processing industry.

1. What procedures are in place for hiring fish processing workers?
2. Does the employer or recruitment agent retain worker documentation (e.g. passports)?  
What procedures are in place to manage the retention of worker documentation? Who controls workers’ ID papers?

### Worker Demographics and Migrant Labor

Around 6,000 people are employed by Italy’s fish processing industry, which accounts for more than 50% of fish processing activities. Italy has also played a significant role in the European migration crisis and is a major destination or transit country for undocumented migrants traveling via the Mediterranean Sea.

1. Does the tuna processing sector employ mostly migrant laborers? What countries or parts of the country do migrant workers come from? Is information on worker rights, grievance mechanisms, and health and safety displayed in languages that all workers can understand?
2. Do workers have documented legal work permits? If so, who manages these permits?
3. What is the proportion of temporary and contract workers to permanent workers?

4. What is the proportion of women in the workforce? Are women in managerial roles?

### **Compensation**

There is limited information on compensation methods in the Italian tuna processing industry.

1. Do you know if workers in your supply chain are paid at least the minimum wage?
2. Do you know how the workers are being paid? What payment structure is used to compensate fish processing workers (e.g. piece rate, fixed monthly salary)?
3. What is the frequency with which workers are paid?
4. How is the payment transferred to fish workers (e.g. bank transfer, cash, in-kind)?
5. Do fish workers receive advance payments or loans?

### **Processing Activities**

Tuna processing in Italy may be linked indirectly to risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor through the import of tuna from varying origin countries.

1. Do corporate policies support suppliers' abilities to reduce forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in their operations? What strategies or objectives been developed to incentivize buying practices that reduce the prevalence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor?
2. To what extent are corporate policies on forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor enforced in the supply chain? Do suppliers have explicit procedures in place to prevent the occurrence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor? If so, what are they?
3. Do you know where processing companies are sourcing their tuna inputs? Is there traceability back to the vessel, and do you know what working conditions are like on the vessel?
4. Does the processing company own or control its suppliers? How do processing companies monitor working conditions in suppliers' operations?

## Italy: Country-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Poverty levels in a country	<p>Human Development Index</p> <p>HDI Value (2019): 0.892</p> <p>HDI rank (2019): 29/189 countries and territories</p> <p>Italy's HDI value for 2019 places it in the 'very high human development' category and positions it 29<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries and territories. Italy's HDI value for 2019 is below the average of 0.898 for countries in the very high human development group and below the average of 0.900 for countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Italy shows progress against each of the HDI indicators for income, health, and education from 1990 to 2019. However, when Italy's HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls to 0.783, a loss of 12.2% due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. The average loss due to inequality for very high HDI countries is 10.9% and for OECD is 12.1%.</p>	<p><a href="#">UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</a></p> <p>UNDP Global Human Development Indicators <a href="#">Country Profile: Italy</a></p>
	<p>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population): 20.1% (2018), showing decline over the past three years from 20.6 (2015).</p> <p>The poverty headcount ratio is higher than neighboring countries France 13.6% (2018), Switzerland 16% (2018), Austria 13.3% (2018), and Slovenia 12% (2018).</p>	<p><a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a></p>
	<p>Global Hunger Index</p> <p>Not rated</p>	
Country's position in the regional	<p>Comparing HDI ranking to other countries in the region</p> <p><b>Italy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDI Value (2019): 0.892</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
economic power system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDI rank (2019): 29</li> </ul> <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p><b>France</b> HDI Value (2019): 0.901 HDI rank (2019): 26</p> <p><b>Switzerland</b> HDI Value (2019): 0.955 HDI rank (2019): 2</p> <p><b>Austria</b> HDI Value (2019): 0.922 HDI rank (2019): 18</p> <p><b>Slovenia</b> HDI Value (2019): 0.917 HDI rank (2019): 22</p>	
	<p>Comparing its recent economic growth to the general economic growth rates in the region</p> <p>Italy's annual GDP growth rate decreased from 0.41% in 2019 to -8.94% in 2020, below that of its neighbor countries.</p> <p><b>Italy</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -8.94 (2020)</p> <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p><b>France</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -7.86 (2020)</p> <p><b>Switzerland</b> GDP Growth (annual %): -2.39 (2020)</p> <p><b>Austria</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>World Bank Open Data</u></a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>GDP Growth (annual %): -6.74 (2020)</p> <p><b>Slovenia</b></p> <p>GDP Growth (annual %): -4.23 (2020)</p>	
	<p>Migration data</p> <p>The net migration rate (immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 population) for Italy is 2.5 (2020).</p>	<p><a href="#">IOM Migration Data Portal.</a></p>
	<p>Regional migration trends and patterns</p> <p>Italy is a source, destination, and transit country for migrants. Foreign citizens in Italy represent 196 countries. <a href="#">Migration Policy Institute, 24 August 2017</a></p> <p>Since the late 1990's, Italy has experienced a significant increase in migration inflows, with the number of immigrants rising five times. This increase is largely attributed to a rise in the entry of illegal migrants and asylum seekers with Italy recognized in 2017 as the third largest EU recipient of asylum claims. In contrast, the allowed quota for regular migrant workers has reduced in response to a contraction in the Italian labor market and high unemployment rates. In 2017, working age foreign citizens represented 10.5% of total employment. The migrant workforce is notably concentrated in low-wage and low-skilled jobs in domestic services, hospitality, agriculture, construction, and manufacturing, with foreign citizens often employed in positions for which they are overqualified. <a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019</a></p> <p>Following the Arab Spring in 2011, an increasing number of people fled North Africa and the Middle East for Europe. Civil war in Syria saw another jump in the number of migrants and asylum seekers travelling to Europe in 2015. Due to its location, Italy has played a significant role in the European migration crisis and receives large numbers of</p>	<p><a href="#">Migration Policy Institute,</a></p> <p><a href="#">24 August 2017, From Emigration to Asylum Destination, Italy Navigates Shifting Migration Tides</a></p> <p><a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019, Common Home: Migration and development in Italy</a></p> <p><a href="#">Migration Data Portal, November 2017, Irregular migrant workers in the EU and the US</a></p> <p><a href="#">Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat), February 2019, Press release: Demographic Indicators</a></p> <p><a href="#">Eurostat, 2019, Five main citizenships of</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>illegal migrants via the Mediterranean Sea. <a href="#">Migration Policy Institute, 24 August 2017</a></p> <p>The estimated number of irregular migrants in Italy in 2014 was 25,300. <a href="#">Migration Data Portal, November 2017</a></p> <p>As of January 2018, more than half (52%) of the total foreign population in Italy were European. The main European nationalities represented are Romania, Albania, Ukraine, and Moldova. People from Africa and Asia account for an additional 20% and 19.5% of the foreign population, respectively. <a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019</a></p> <p>Both immigration and emigration increased in Italy in 2018. In January 2019, the total population in Italy was estimated to be 60,391,000, comprising 55,157,000 Italian citizens and 5,234,000 non-nationals. <a href="#">Istat, February 2019</a></p> <p>The five main citizenships on non-EU first-time asylum applicants to Italy in 2018 were Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Ukraine, and Senegal. <a href="#">Eurostat, 2019</a></p> <p>Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 4<sup>th</sup> November 2019, 9,892 people arrived into Italy by sea. This represents a notable drop from 2018, when the number of sea arrivals into Italy was 23,370, and an even more significant drop from previous years 2016 and 2017 when 181,436 and 119,369 people arrived by sea respectively. As of 31 October 2019, the most common origins of people arriving by sea arrivals into Italy in 2019 were Tunisia (26.5%), Pakistan (11.8%), and Cote d'Ivoire (10.6%). <a href="#">UNHCR, November 2019</a></p> <p>This decline in the number of migrants arriving by sea has been attributed, at least in part, to Italy's co-operation with the Libyan coastguard. <a href="#">BBC, 11 September 2018</a></p>	<p><a href="#">(non-EU) asylum applicants, 2018</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNHCR, November 2019, Refugees Operational Portal</a></p> <p><a href="#">BBC, 11 September 2018, Migration to Europe in charts</a></p>
	Known human trafficking routes	Freedom Collaborative, No

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The Freedom Collaborative Victim Journeys Map identifies Italy as a destination and transit country for human trafficking.</p> <p>The US Department of State’s 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report identifies Italy as a destination country for trafficking victims from Nigeria and other African countries, China, and Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>date, <a href="#">Victim Journeys Map</a></p> <p>US Department of State, 2021 <a href="#">Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</a></p>
<p>Governance practices and systems in a country (measured through indexes)</p>	<p>WGI (2020) Percentile rank -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voice and Accountability: 82.13</li> <li>• Political Stability and Absence of Violence: 59.91</li> <li>• Government Effectiveness: 67.31</li> <li>• Regulatory Quality: 68.27</li> <li>• Rule of Law: 60.58</li> <li>• Control of Corruption: 69.23</li> </ul> <p>Italy ranks consistently in the top half for all indicators except ‘Voice and Accountability’, for which it ranks in the top quarter. The country rankings are close to those for the regional averages for Europe and Central Asia.</p> <p>Note: Percentile rank among all countries ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank, where the higher the percentiles, the better the governance.</p>	<p><a href="#">World Governance Indicators (WGI)</a></p>
	<p>Corruption Perception Index (2021) –</p> <p>Score: 56/100</p> <p>Rank: 42/180 countries and territories</p> <p>More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 on this year’s CPI, with an average score of just 43. Italy’s score of 56 places it above the global average and positions it 42<sup>nd</sup> out of 180 countries and territories. However, Italy scores less than its neighboring countries (France scores 71, Switzerland scores 84, Austria scores 74, and Slovenia</p>	<p><a href="#">Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>scores 57) and is scored below the regional average for Western Europe and the EU, which is 66.</p> <p>Note: Based on 0 = Highly Corrupt, 100 = Very Clean.</p>	
	<p>Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index (2021)</p> <p>Rank: 84/129 countries</p> <p>Overall score: 4.57/10</p> <p>Italy is ranked among the lower risk group of countries for money laundering and terrorist financing but has a higher risk score compared to neighboring countries Austria (4.42/10), and Slovenia (3.30/10). However, Italy scored lower than neighboring country Switzerland (4.89/10). France was not assessed in the 2021 AML index.</p> <p>Note: Ranking is out of 203 countries; top possible score is 0 (low risk), lowest score is 10 (high risk).</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Basel Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Index</u></a></p>
	<p>Global Rights Index (2021) –</p> <p>Rating: 1 (Sporadic violation of rights)</p> <p>The ITUC Global Rights Index places Italy above the regional average rating of 2.51 for Europe. Neighboring country Austria is also rated 1, while France and Switzerland receive a lower rating of 2 (Repeated violation of rights), and Slovenia is not rated.</p> <p>Note: Countries are ranked from 1 to 5+, where five plus corresponds to “no guarantee of rights due to the breakdown of the law” and 1 corresponds to “sporadic violations of rights”.</p>	<p>International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) <a href="#"><u>Global Rights Index (GRI)</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>ITUC Global Rights Index 2021 Report</u></a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
Education and general literacy levels in a country	<p>Adult literacy rates, among the population aged 15 years and older (2018): 99.16%</p> <p>Adult female literacy rate (2018): 98.97%</p> <p>Adult male literacy rate (2018): 99.35%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France - No data</li> <li>• Switzerland - No data</li> <li>• Austria - No data</li> <li>• Slovenia (2014) 99.69%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>
	<p>Primary school completion rates (2019): 97.64%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2019): 97.39%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2019): 97.87%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France (2000) 92.93%</li> <li>• Switzerland (2019) 96.36%</li> <li>• Austria (2019) 99.41%</li> <li>• Slovenia (2019) 98.55%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>
	<p>Lower secondary education completion rates (2019): 97.54%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2019): 97.06%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2019): 97.99%</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France (2019) 99.46%</li> <li>• Switzerland (2019) 95.62%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Austria (2019) 97.65%</li> <li>• Slovenia (2019) 96.18%</li> </ul>	
	<p>School enrolment, tertiary (2019): 66.05% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, female (2019): 76.20% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, male (2019): 56.65% gross</p> <p>Comparison to neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France (2019) 68.36%</li> <li>• Switzerland (2019) 63.31%</li> <li>• Austria (2019) 86.48%</li> <li>• Slovenia (2019) 77.88%</li> </ul>	<a href="#">World Bank Open Data</a>
<p>Attitudes towards migrant workers in a country's population</p>	<p>Migrant Acceptance Index - Italy: 6.49/9</p> <p>Italy's score of 6.49 out of 9 indicates that people in Italy are more accepting of migrants than on average for all countries assessed, with a world score of 5.29 out of 9.</p> <p>Italy's score is close to that of neighboring countries France and Austria, but notably below that of Switzerland and above Slovenia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France: 6.46/9</li> <li>• Switzerland: 7.21/9</li> <li>• Austria: 6.06/9</li> <li>• Slovenia: 4.42/9</li> </ul> <p>Italy's score for the Migrant Acceptance Index is greater than that of the regional score for the European Union, which is 5.29 out of 9.</p> <p>Note: Based on 138 countries surveyed in 2016; U.S. surveyed in 2017; top possible score is 9.0.</p>	<a href="#">Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index</a>
<p>Legislation and regulation to</p>	<p>Coverage of legal provisions under the labor laws</p>	<a href="#">UN Human Rights Office of the High</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
protect migrant workers	<p>Italy has not signed or ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. <a href="#">UN Treaty Body Database</a></p> <p>However, legal provisions for migrant workers are generally good. The right of foreign citizens to equality is recognized by the Constitutional Court. The EEC Treaty abolishes discrimination at work for EU citizens and Act 40 of 6 March 1998 confirms other foreign workers as equal with Italian citizens. <a href="#">ILO, National Labour Law Profile: Italy</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Commissioner, 2019, UN Treaty Body Database</a></p> <p><a href="#">ILO, No date, National Labour Law Profile: Italy [Accessed on 23 November 2019]</a></p>
	<p>Access to social protection, health, and education</p> <p>Migrant workers are afforded the same provisions as Italian workers with regards their conditions of employment, benefits e.g., pensions, and trade union rights. All workers employed in Italy including migrant workers are compulsorily insured with the social security system, which is financed by contributions paid by employers and workers and state resources. To receive social security benefits, workers must be insured. Benefits to support the family, e.g. family allowance, are also provided under Italian law to third-country workers for family members living in Italy, and if in the case that a bilateral agreement is in place with the worker’s country of origin, to family members living in their home country. <a href="#">European Migration Network, February 2014</a></p> <p>Access to basic health care is intended to be equal for all. However, racial discrimination is said to impede access for people of African descent, particularly migrants. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination notably recommended in 2017 that Italy provide access to basic services to all migrants, regardless of their immigration status. <a href="#">UN Human Rights Council, November 2019</a></p>	<p><a href="#">European Migration Network, February 2014, Migrant access to social security and healthcare in Italy: policies and practices</a></p> <p><a href="#">UN Human Rights Council, November 2019, Compilation of UN Information, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Constitution of the Italian Republic, 1948</a></p> <p><a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019, Common Home: Migration and development in Italy</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The National Health Service (Servizio Sanitario Nazionale - SSN) is funded by taxes. Uninsured third-country nationals and those in Italy for humanitarian reasons must pay a special contribution. Irregular migrants are eligible to receive free healthcare and access to preventative medicine programs through the Temporarily Resident Foreigners card (Stranieri Temporaneamente Presenti – STP). All employed and unemployed people, including refugees, asylum seekers and residents for humanitarian purposes must register with the SSN. <a href="#">European Migration Network, February 2014</a></p> <p>Article 34 of Italy’s Constitution grants access to education for “everyone”. <a href="#">The Constitution of the Italian Republic, 1948</a></p> <p>However, in practice, integration of young migrants within Italy’s education system is limited. Migrants face barriers to accessing education and specialized training including challenges having qualifications and skills gained abroad recognized in Italy, and young migrants struggle to access schools that prepare them for a university education. <a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019</a></p> <p>Meanwhile, the participation of migrants in political election processes is restricted, thus limiting the representation of migrants’ interests. Only Italian citizens hold the right to vote at a national level and only EU citizens may vote in local elections. <a href="#">Caritas Italiana, 2019</a></p>	
	<p>Bilateral MOUs or other agreements specifically designed to protect migrant workers</p> <p>Italy has signed several bilateral agreements on social security, which commit the party States to implement a social security system within their respective territories that protects migrants from the other country on a non-</p>	<p><a href="#">European Migration Network, February 2014, Migrant access to social security and healthcare in Italy: policies and practices</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>discriminatory basis. Italy has signed and ratified bilateral agreements on social security with the following States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argentina (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1984)</li> <li>• Australia (since October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000)</li> <li>• Brazil (since August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1977)</li> <li>• Canada (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1979)</li> <li>• Cape Verde (since November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1983)</li> <li>• Israel (since February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014)</li> <li>• Jersey (since May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1958)</li> <li>• Principality of Monaco (since October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1985)</li> <li>• Republics of the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia-FYROM, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1961)</li> <li>• Republic of San Marino (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1961)</li> <li>• United States (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1961; additional agreement of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1986)</li> <li>• Tunisia (since June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1987)</li> <li>• Uruguay (since June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1985)</li> <li>• Vatican – Holy See (since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004)</li> <li>• Venezuela (since November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1991).</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">European Migration Network, February 2014</a></p> <p>As of 2020, Italy has also signed an agreement with Nigeria in October for extraction, mutual legal assistance, and trasference of convicted individuals. Currently, it has not been utilized. <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report, 2021</a></p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS Trafficking in Persons Report, 2021: Italy</a></p>
<p>Ratification of relevant international conventions and domestication of conventions into a national legal framework (Forced labor, human</p>	<p>Convention No. 29 – In Force</p>	<p><a href="#">Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
trafficking, and hazardous child labor)		
	Convention No. 105 – In Force	<u>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</u>
	Convention No. 138 – In Force	<u>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</u>
	Convention No. 182 – In Force	<u>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</u>
	Protocol 29 – Not Ratified	<u>Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P29)</u>
	Palermo Protocol - Ratified	<u>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the ‘Palermo Protocol’)</u>
	Convention No. 188 – Not Ratified	<u>ILO Convention 188 on Work in Fishing;</u>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	PSMA - Party to the PSMA (as an EU Member State)	<a href="#">The FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)</a>
	<p>Domestication into national legislation</p> <p>Sex trafficking and labor trafficking is criminalized under Article 601 of the Penal Code of 2003: “Measures Against Trafficking in Persons”, which prescribes penalties of eight to 20 years’ imprisonment. In addition, Article 600 criminalizes placing or holding a person in slavery or servitude and prescribes the same penalties. <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report 2021</a></p> <p>The minimum age for work is 16 years and there are restrictions in place on employment in hazardous occupations for minors. <a href="#">USDOS, 2021</a></p>	<a href="#">US Department of State (USDOS), 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Italy</a> <a href="#">USDOS, 2021, 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Italy</a>
Regulation of recruitment	<p>Country’s government-sanctioned oversight mechanisms (regulations, accreditation schemes, inspection, etc.) of recruitment agents</p> <p>Italy has ratified the ILO convention ‘C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)’, which provides for the regulation of recruitment through private employment agencies for all categories of workers except seafarers. <a href="#">ILO NORMLEX</a></p> <p>In Italy, private employment agencies must register with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. The General Director for Employment (Direttore generale per l'impiego) within the Ministry of Labour is responsible for keeping the register. Upon applying to the register, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies issues a temporary authorization that is valid for two years, which can then be converted into a permanent authorization. Supervision of agencies is assigned to the Provincial or Regional Directorates of Work</p>	<a href="#">ILO NORMLEX, ‘C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)</a>  <a href="#">European Parliament, 2013, The Role and Activities of Employment Agencies, IZA Research Report No. 57</a>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>(Direzioni provinciali e regionali del lavoro). Agencies may be subject to penalties if employment is found to be irregular, for example, if written contracts are not provided, and penalties for child labor can be up to six times that for irregular employment of adults. <a href="#">European Parliament, 2013</a></p> <p>Private employment agencies are prohibited from demanding or receiving payment from workers and may be fined up to EUR 6,000 if found to be doing so. In the case that an agency is found applying recruitment fees, the agency will be removed from the official register. <a href="#">European Parliament, 2013</a></p> <p>Agency employment is regulated by the collective bargaining agreement, Contratto collettivo nazionale di lavoro (CCNL). <a href="#">European Parliament, 2013</a></p>	
<p>Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, hazardous child labor, migrant worker protections, recruitment and working conditions</p>	<p>Reliable evidence indicates that Italy is not always effective at enforcing anti-trafficking, forced labor, and child labor laws. The US Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons report notably downgraded Italy from a Tier 1 country in 2018 to a Tier 2 country in 2019 and it has remained a Tier 2 in the 2021 report, stating “The Government of Italy does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.” (p. 310)</p> <p>According to the 2019 TIP report, the Italian government decreased anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts in 2018. The number of persons investigated for trafficking decreased from 482 in 2017 to 314 in 2018, and the number of persons arrested for suspected trafficking dropped from 133 to 99 over the same period. However, the reduction in the number of illegal migrants arriving in</p>	<p>US Department of State (USDOS), 2019, <a href="#">Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">US Department of State 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Italy</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Italy in 2018 may have contributed to this decrease in investigations and arrests.</p> <p>The prosecution process is hindered by formal procedures and a lack of capacity within the relevant authorities. Trafficking prosecutions are dealt with by specialized anti-mafia units. When trafficking cases are referred to the anti-mafia unit, the investigation is relaunched, therefore slowing the process. In some cases, investigators and prosecutors charged traffickers with other crimes to avoid this delay. Meanwhile, limited resources led the anti-mafia units to prioritize investigations of criminal networks over individual trafficking cases.</p> <p>The 2021 TIP Report states that while the Government of Italy still does not meet the minimum requirements for the elimination of human trafficking, it showed increased efforts compared to the previous reporting year. The government has mostly revoked the 2018 decrees that increased the risk of human trafficking for people seeking asylum in the country. They did not meet the standards for investigations and prosecutions, reporting less than the previous years, as well as several other measures that did not get implemented during the reporting period.</p>	
	<p>With regards to child labor, the USDOS reports that the Italian Government is generally effective at enforcing child labor laws in the formal economy. However, enforcement is less effective in the country’s informal sector especially in family-run agricultural businesses.</p> <p>In 2019, 243 child laborers were identified by labor inspectors and law enforcement officers, most of whom were working in the services sector. <a href="#">USDOS, 2021</a></p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS. 2021, 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Italy</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Global Slavery Index</p> <p>Information reported by the US authorities is supported by information from the Global Slavery Index, which reports that the recent influx of migrants into Italy has overwhelmed the country’s immigration system, hindering the identification of trafficking, forced labor and hazardous child labor while increasing the vulnerability of migrants to exploitation.</p> <p>The Government lacks a clear set of procedures for identifying potential trafficking victims and there are insufficient facilities and personnel on the front line to do so.</p> <p>Labor inspections are described as ineffective and inadequately resourced. This is made worse by legislation that criminalizes irregular migrant workers, deterring them from reporting exploitation to the authorities, while labor inspectors are encouraged to prioritize detection of irregular workers over the monitoring of working conditions. However, there is legislation in place that provides a temporary social protection residence permit to illegal immigrants in situations of violence of serious exploitation by criminal organizations that enables them to stay in the country and allows them to work in order to cooperate with the criminal justice process. <a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Studies: Italy</a></p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Studies: Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Italian Government’s response to Modern Slavery as ‘BBB’.</li> <li>• Est. no. of people living in modern slavery: 145,000</li> <li>• Prevalence Index Rank: 122/167</li> <li>• Vulnerability to Modern Slavery: 28.29/100</li> <li>• Government Response Rating: BBB</li> <li>• Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Italy</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Studies: Italy</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Italy</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Italy</a></p> <p>The GSI methodology states a Government Response Rating of BBB indicates that “The government has implemented key components of a holistic response to some forms of modern slavery, with victim support services, a strong criminal justice response, evidence of coordination and collaboration, and protections in place for vulnerable populations. Governments may be beginning to address slavery in supply chains of government procurement, or of businesses operating within their territory. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or cause victims to be deported.”. <a href="#">Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</a></p> <p>Note: The GSI ranks government responses from AAA (very comprehensive response) to D (very inadequate), and a higher rating on the GSI is assumed to mean lower risk by the SSRT.</p>	
	<p>Documentation from national labor inspection and other law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the Italian Government has increased its efforts to address trafficking in the latter part of 2018 and in 2019.</p> <p>The Government notably announced a new national anti-trafficking plan in October 2018. <a href="#">European Commission, 2018</a></p> <p>In addition, Italy’s 2019 national report to the Human Rights Council states that the current government increased resources for the anti-trafficking program. <a href="#">Human Rights Council, November 2019, National Report</a></p> <p>But, persisting corruption within the judiciary system, as highlighted in a 2019 report to the Human Rights Council,</p>	<p><a href="#">European Commission, 2018, Italy EMN Country Factsheet</a></p> <p><a href="#">Human Rights Council, November 2019, National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* Italy</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>may hinder the successful prosecution of those implicated in trafficking, forced labor, and hazardous child labor. <a href="#">UN Human Rights Council, November 2019, Compilation of UN Information</a></p>	<p><a href="#">UN Human Rights Council, 2019, Compilation of UN Information, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</a></p>
	<p>Recent comments adopted by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) are indicative of the issues with enforcement of anti-trafficking and forced labor legislation.</p> <p>In a direct request from the CEACR, adopted in 2018 with regards Forced Labour Convention No. 29, the Committee notes low prosecution and conviction rates for trafficking and requests “the Government to strengthen its efforts to ensure that all perpetrators involved in trafficking in persons are subject to investigations and prosecutions and that sufficiently effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in practice.”</p> <p>Additionally, the Committee “encourages the Government to pursue its efforts to prevent foreign migrants from falling victim to exploitative situations amounting to forced labour regardless of their legal status, and to ensure that they can assert their rights, including by means of accessing the competent authorities.”</p>	<p><a href="#">ILO Committee of Expert on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations</a></p> <p><a href="#">Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2018, published 108th ILC session (2019)</a></p>
<p>Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country</p>	<p>Trafficking and forced labor victims in Italy are exploited in agriculture, construction, textile factories, domestic service, hospitality and restaurants, and prostitution. Most trafficking victims originate from Nigeria and other African countries. Child labor has been found in the informal</p>	<p>US Department of State (USDOS), 2021 <a href="#">Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>sector, including in family-run agricultural businesses. <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report 2021</a> , <a href="#">USDOS, 2019</a></p> <p>Public reporting of trafficking and labor exploitation has notably focused on the agricultural industry and on exploitation of migrant workers through the gangmaster system, termed ‘Caporalato’. Specific commodities linked to labor exploitation in Italy include tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables. <a href="#">The Guardian, 24 October 2017</a>, <a href="#">The Guardian, 22 December 2017</a></p> <p>In 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, visited Italy to investigate the exploitation of migrant workers in agriculture. The resulting report identifies severe exploitation and slavery in the industry, with agricultural workers found to be employed in an environment that is highly conducive to enabling exploitation. <a href="#">Human Rights Council, December 2019</a></p>	<p><a href="#">USDOS, 2019, Italy 2018 Human Rights Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Guardian, 24 October 2017, ‘The terrible truth about your tin of Italian tomatoes’</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Guardian, 22 December 2017, ‘An employer? No, we have a master’: the Sikhs secretly exploited in Italy’</a></p> <p><a href="#">Human Rights Council, December 2019, Visit to Italy: Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences</a></p>

Table 1: Italy - Country-level indicators

## Italy: Seafood industry-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	None found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and <a href="#">ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor</a>	None found.	
Fishing, aquaculture and processing regulations and policies	<p>The ILO NATLEX database lists three regulations and one act relating specifically to fishers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative Decree No. 4 of January 9, 2012 on measures for the reorganization of the fisheries and aquaculture standard, pursuant to Article 28 of Law No. 96 of June 4, 2010.</li> <li>• Decree No. 249 of 1 June 1987 regulating professional underwater fishing and the safety of underwater fishermen.</li> <li>• Decree of the President of the Republic No. 1639 of 2 October 1968 establishing regulations for the application of Act No. 963 of 14 July 1965 establishing the system of maritime fishing.</li> <li>• Act No. 963 of 14 July 1965 establishing the system of maritime fishing.</li> </ul> <p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) for fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Fisheries Policy (catch outside EEZ, distant water fishing, and subsidies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High risk</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">ILO NATLEX Database</a></p> <p><a href="#">Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018 - Fishing</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wealth and Institutional Capacity (GDP per capita, value landed per fisher, and unreported landings)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Medium risk.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p>Enforcement and implementation of industry-specific regulations and policies</p>	<p>A 2018 report by non-profit environmental law organization ClientEarth provides information on the control and enforcement of fisheries in Italy.</p> <p>Fisheries enforcement is legislated for under the EU fisheries control and is implemented in Italy through Law No 96 of 4 June 2010 (Article 28), Legislative Decree No 4 of 9 January 2012 and Law No 154 of 28 July 2016 (Article 39).</p> <p>Legislative Decree 4/2012, as modified by Article 39 of Law 154/2016, provides for the fisheries enforcement system in Italy including immediate enforcement measures, criminal penalties, and accompanying sanctions.</p> <p>Surveillance and control of the fishing sector is carried out by Port Authorities and the Coast Guard.</p> <p>Data on inspections, infringements and sanctions is not made publicly available but was obtained for the study using a request for access to information. In 2014, the most recent year for which data was reported, 538 serious infringements against the CFP were detected. Over the period 1st January– 25 September 2018, inspections covering the whole fishery to market value chain resulted in 3,312 administrative sanctions and 296 criminal sanctions.</p> <p>The report identifies a series of issues in the translation of EU legislation for enforcement of fisheries regulations into Italian law. Among the issues identified, the report states that Italian law fails to effectively provide enforcement authorities with the appropriate measures to address IUU</p>	<p><a href="#">ClientEarth, December 2018, The control and enforcement of fisheries in Italy</a></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	and infringements of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Similarly, the legislation does not provide sufficiently large criminal penalties for all infringements of the CFP.	
Access to workplaces for third-party monitors (trade union representatives, on-board observers, etc.)	Unknown.	
Worker access to a functional grievance mechanism	Unknown.	
Access to join a trade union	There do not appear to be any legal impediments for fishers or seafood processing workers to form and join unions and no evidence of violations related to the seafood industry was found. Overall, access to workers' unions in Italy is rated well by the Global Rights Index, with only sporadic violations of rights reported (see country-level indicators).	International Trade Union Conference (ITUC), 2021, <a href="#">2021 ITUC Global Rights Index</a>  International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) <a href="#">Survey of Violation of Trade Union Rights</a>
Participation in voluntary schemes and implementation of comprehensive corporate policies and strategies to	Unknown.	

Indicator	Description	Sources
combat forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor		

Table 2: Italy - Seafood industry-level indicators

## Italy: Processing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	None found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	None found.	
Processing Characteristics	<p>Processing stage</p> <p>Secondary processing of tuna is undertaken in Italy, with tuna primarily processed into canned products.</p>	<p>Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, <a href="#">Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STECF-17-16)</a></p>
	<p>Consolidation and vertical integration</p> <p>Information specific to the tuna processing industry was not identified. But Italy’s wider seafood processing industry is dominated by a traditional heavily fragmented sector that is made up of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, that are often operated on a family basis, with the modern industrial sector comprising only a few large companies. Around three-quarters of employees work in micro-enterprises with less than ten employees.</p>	<p>Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, <a href="#">Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STECF-17-16)</a></p>
	Domestic versus export	

	Unknown.	
Workforce Characteristics	Skilled versus low-skilled  Unknown.	
	<p>The proportion of women in the workforce</p> <p>Information specific to tuna processing was not identified. But data from 2015 indicates that Italy’s wider fish processing industry employs a near 50-50 split of men and women.</p> <p>Employment figures for the industry are reported as such:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total employment in fish processing industry in 2015 - 5,926</li> <li>• Percentage of male workers - 52%</li> <li>• Percentage of female workers - 48%.</li> </ul>	<p>Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, <a href="#">Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STECF-17-16)</a></p>
	<p>The proportion of migrant versus local workers</p> <p>The proportion of migrant versus local labor in the tuna processing industry is unknown. In Italy’s wider seafood industry, non-local labor is concentrated in the catching sub-sector, accounting for 80.0% of the total non-local labor in fisheries sector.</p>	<p><a href="#">European Commission, June 2016, Study on the employment of non-local labour in the fisheries sector</a></p>
	<p>The proportion of minority or indigenous workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>The proportion of temporary and contract versus permanent workers</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	
	<p>Workers’ origins</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	

	Migrant worker language (vs. dominant language in the industry)  Unknown.	
	GDP per capita of processing country and main worker source country  Unknown.	
	Legal presence (regularity) of migrant workers  Unknown.	
	The ability of migrant workers to change jobs  Unknown.	
Recruitment and Contracts	Use of contractors and recruitment agents  Unknown.	
	Compensation method  Unknown.	

Table 3: Italy - Processing indicators

# References

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- <sup>ii</sup> Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STEF-17-16). Available at <https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/1957212/STECF+17-16+-+EU+Fish+processing+sector.pdf> [Accessed on 09 November 2019].
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- <sup>iv</sup> US Department of Agriculture, 2015, GAIN Report - 2015 Italian Food Processing Ingredients Sector. Available at [https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Food%20Processing%20Ingredients\\_Rome\\_Italy\\_12-30-2015.pdf](https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Food%20Processing%20Ingredients_Rome_Italy_12-30-2015.pdf) [Accessed on 09 November 2019].
- <sup>v</sup> Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STEF-17-16). Available at <https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/1957212/STECF+17-16+-+EU+Fish+processing+sector.pdf> [Accessed on 09 November 2019].
- <sup>vi</sup> Scientific, Economic and Technical Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2018, Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (STEF-17-16). Available at <https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/1957212/STECF+17-16+-+EU+Fish+processing+sector.pdf> [Accessed on 09 November 2019].
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- <sup>viii</sup> Global Slavery Index, 2018, Country Studies: Italy. Available at <https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/country-studies/italy/#footnote:38> [Accessed on 13 November 2019].
- <sup>ix</sup> Global Slavery Index, 2018, Country Studies: Italy. Available at <https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/country-studies/italy/#footnote:38> [Accessed on 13 November 2019].
- <sup>x</sup> US Department of State, 2019 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-trafficking-in-persons-report-2/italy/> [Accessed on 08 November 2019].
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