COVID-19 Update n° 3

Briefing on Lockdown easing measures - Italy

On April 26th Italian PM Conte outlined plans to ease the restrictions imposed seven weeks ago to curb the spread of the coronavirus in the country. The lockdown easing measures are included in a decree published on April 27.

Measures will be relaxed from 4 May, with people being allowed to visit their relatives in small numbers and adopting physical distancing.

Parks, factories and building sites will reopen, but schools will not restart classes until September.
As of April 27th public construction activities will re-open; private construction will be able to operate as of May 4th.

Lockdown easing measures include:

- People will be allowed to move around their own regions - but not between different regions
- Funerals are set to resume, but with a maximum of 15 people attending, and ideally to be carried out outdoors
- Individual athletes can resume training, and people can do sports not only in the vicinity of their homes but in wider areas
- Bars and restaurants will reopen for takeaway service from 4 May - not just delivery as now - but food must be consumed at home or in an office
- Hairdressers, beauty salons, bars and restaurants are expected to reopen for dine-in service from 1 June
- More retail shops not already opened under the earliest easing measures will reopen on 18 May along with museums and libraries
- Sports teams will also be able to hold group training from 18 May

Mr Conte stressed that social physical distancing measures will need to continue for months to come, and said church services would remain banned. He urged people to stay at least 1 metre away from each other.

The government will also cap the price of face masks at 50 cents.
Together with these measures the government negotiated a Protocol agreement with trade unions and employers' organisations on health and safety at work.
This Protocol is an annex to the Decree published by the government on April 26th and is an updated version of the first one negotiated in March.

These measures are now enforced by law and concern in particular all those workplaces which are in operation.

The measures included are:
• Right to information: on the government measures to fight the pandemic, on obligations and rights in case of fever and any symptoms that could be connected to the COVID-19 disease;
• Access to workplaces: fever measurement, access of those who were positive and are now healed, possibility of workers testing;
• Access of external suppliers: specific entrance procedures and hours, when possible not having staff leave the transport means; forbid as much as possible access to visitors; extension of measures to sub-contracting companies and obligations towards the “mother” enterprise
• Cleaning and sanitisation: obligation of cleaning and periodical sanitisation of workstations; in case of detection of infected of worker, this must follow specific directives by the Ministry of Health
• Personal hygiene: availability of detergents, disinfecting gel, hands washing
• Personal protective equipment: use of face masks, when possible self production of gel according to WHO guidelines; when 1 meter physical distancing is not possible and when using shared areas, use of face masks is compulsory;
• Shared spaces: specific provisions for dressing rooms, smoking areas, canteens etc are included; reduce as much as possible the time spent in shared areas and ventilation; physical distancing and when possible re-organise lockers rooms and canteens in a way that facilitates distancing
• Work organisation, shifts and smart working: smart working should be preferred and where not possible production modules could be reviewed; shift should be reorganised so as to reduce as much as possible contact and to create groups that are easy to identify; all work trips are suspended
• All trainings and meeting are suspended
• Specific provisions are included when a worker with symptoms is detected at the workplace (including by tracking all the workers that have been in contact with the suspected infected)
• Health surveillance/ Plant physician / H&S reps:
• Monitoring committees for the implementation of the protocol: a specific committee with the task of monitoring the respect of the protocol is set up in all companies: workers’ reps and H&S reps are part of it; where setting up a company level committee is not possible, a district/territorial committee is set up and made of the member of the H&S existing bilateral committees, territorial H&S reps and representatives of the social partners

Two specific protocol agreements on COVID-19 containment measures have been negotiated by the social partners in the building sector for construction sites and in the transport sector and logistics. Both protocol agreements have been annexed to the Decree.

The government will also shortly announce a new economic package that will most probably extend and/or review existing measures.