



**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS  
COMITE EUROPEEN DES DROITS SOCIAUX**

23 March 2020

**Case Document No. 2**

**Sindacato Autonomo Europeo Scuola ed Ecologia (SAESE) v. Italy**  
Complaint No. 186/2019

**OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT ON ADMISSIBILITY**

**Registered at the Secretariat on 21 February 2020**





**REPUBBLICA ITALIANA**

Ufficio dell'Agente del Governo italiano  
davanti al Comitato Europeo dei Diritti Sociali

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Avvocatura Generale dello Stato

**European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR)**

Collective complaint n. 186/2019

SAESE vs Italy

**OBSERVATIONS  
OF THE  
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT**

Roma, 21 febbraio 2020



1. With the letter dated 17 december 2019, the Secretariat of the General Directorate of the European Social Charter, requested the Italian Government to present its observations on the admissibility of the collective complaint n. 186/2019 (“the complaint”), submitted by “Sindacato Autonomo europeo scuola ed ecologia-SAESE” (“the complainant”).

2. In compliance with the Secretariat of the European Social Charter request, the present observations are limited to the admissibility of counterparty complain.

- I -

### **Article concerned**

The complainant seeks a declaration of infringement of Article 30 of the revised European Social Charter, with reference to inadequate social security and welfare protection, in Italy, for showbiz characters who stop working and retire.

- II -

### **Subject Matter of the Complaint**

The central point of the complaint, as stated by the complainant himself, concerns the lack of an efficient social security protection in Italy for showbiz characters who stop working and retire.

The complainant assumes that, for showbiz characters, after long careers in the entertainment world, the Italian social security system provides pension benefits often below the threshold of survival.

The complainant assumes that the showbiz characters, after years of honourable career, will receive an inadequate social security treatment when they reach retirement age.

- III -

### **Admissibility of the complaint**

The complaint is clearly inadmissible.



The Additional Protocol of 1995 (providing for a system of collective complaints), at the Article 1, gives the right to the following types of organisations to make a complaint that the situation within a state party to the Protocol is not in conformity with the ESC:

a. international organisations of employers and trade unions referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 27 of the Charter;

b. other international non-governmental organisations which have consultative status with the Council of Europe and have been put on a list established for this purpose by the Governmental Committee;

c. **representative** national organisations of employers and trade unions within the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party against which they have lodged a complaint.

Therefore, if the complainant is a national trade union or a national employers' organisation, as in this case, the complainant must provide proof that these bodies are representative within the meaning of the collective complaints procedure.

In the present case, is clear the lack of legitimacy of the complaining trade union due to a lack of representativeness, as no suitable evidence has been provided or attached to the complaint on this point.

Specifically, the union has not given any indication of the number of workers it would represent or the current number of members, or whether it has concluded collective agreements or undertaken activities in favour of them, the only elements that could be traced back to an activity of a trade union nature.

As stated by the Committee in its Decision No 166/2018 - *Sindacato Autonomo Europeo Scuola ed Ecologia (SAESE) v. Italy*: “10. *The Committee is unable to conclude that SAESE is a representative trade union within the meaning of Article 1 (c) of the Protocol because it does not have the information necessary to assess the representativeness of the complainant organisation, including any indication of the specific number of members it represents or whether it has bargained collectively on behalf of such members with a view to concluding collective agreements.*” The ECSR declared the complaint inadmissible.



In addition, the statute produced by the complainant shows that the association has as its purpose training and cultural activities and management of a website.

As stated in the aforementioned decision of this honourable committee No 166/2018 - Sindacato Autonomo Europeo Scuola ed Ecologia (SAESE) v. Italy: “8. *Moreover, in determining representativeness, the Committee takes into account the number of members a trade union represents and the role it plays in collective bargaining. However, it has also held that the application of criteria of representativeness should not lead to the automatic exclusion of small trade unions or of those formed recently to the advantage of larger and long-established trade unions (see Fellesforbundet for Sjøfolk (FFFS) v. Norway, Complaint No. 74/2011, decision on admissibility of 23 May 2012, §§20-21).*” For this reason as well, in addition to the reasons indicated above, this committee declared the complaint inadmissible.

\* \* \*

The above considerations lead to the conclusion that the counterparty complaint should be declared inadmissible.

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#### CONCLUSIONS

In light of the present observations, the Italian Government requests the Committee to dismiss the case by declaring the Complaint inadmissible, pursuant to Article 1 of the Additional Protocol of 1995 for a system of collective complaints, since the Applicant’s lack of representativeness.

Roma, 21 febbraio 2020

Drafted by Giovanni Greco  
Avvocato dello Stato

Lorenzo D’Ascia  
the Agent of the Italian Government