

Unfortunately Italy has a long experience in organized crime and has, therefore, advanced legislative instruments and track development.

Its experience may be considered a good practice for other Member States of the European Union that would have such problems.

Unfortunately the two laws and draft laws are in Italian.

Italy has two laws on properties seized from organized crime:

- the law No. 109 of 1996 concerning the use of the social purposes of property confiscated from organized crime.

<http://www.stampoantimafioso.it/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Legge-109-96.pdf>

- the law establishing the National Agency for the management of seized and confiscated assets.

<http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2010;50>

These two instruments are necessary but not sufficient. Indeed, workers of confiscated businesses, who are not criminals, remain without tutelage when the confiscation occurs. In Italy it is estimated that about 80,000 people have lost their jobs because there are gaps in the current laws.

On June 3, 2013, was filed in the Italian Parliament a new draft law proposing popular "measures to promote the emergence of the legality and supervision of workers in companies seized and forfeited to organized crime."

http://www.camera.it/_dati/leg17/lavori/schedela/apriTelecomando_wai.asp?codice=17PDL0007980

This proposal was supported by many unions, cooperatives and associations (CGIL, Libera, ACLI, Arci, Avviso Pubblico, Legacoop, Sos Impresa and Centro Studi Pio La Torre).

The bill provides:

- New policy instruments to avoid bankruptcy of companies from the phase of sequestration and
- The introduction of a revolving fund (financed by a small portion of the cash seized from mafia) to facilitate the emergence of legality and to give a new impetus to these companies.

An article is very important for the field of social economy:

Article 9.

(Destination for social purposes of confiscated businesses).

1. The cooperatives formed by employees of companies confiscated can count with the right of first refusal on the financial incentives provided by the Act of August 7, 1997 n. 266.
2. The cooperatives established according the paragraph 1, during the start-up phase of production after the break and for a period not exceeding five years, can use managers whose contract of employment is terminated. In this case, for managers, can be used incentives under section 20 of the Act of August 7, 1997 n. 266, with right of first refusal with respect to the reuse of leaders from non confiscated companies.
- 3 . The facilitations provided for in Articles 5, 6 and 7 are extended to the cooperatives composed of former employees of enterprises confiscated and exercising the right of first refusal.