I think the most relevant information in this text (pages 1-10) are:

* Italy became a Republic in 1946 as a result of a referendum
* The country is organized as a centralized State
* The Head of the State is the President of the Republic
* The Legislative is composed of two chambers: Senato and Camera
* All laws must be approved by all the Parliament
* A contract of employment can be indefinite or fixed-term
* The contract of employment may also be terminated by the resignation of the employee, provided a notice period is respected
* The trattamento di fine rapporto may be partially paid in advance
* Work performed in excess of 40 hours a week is overtime: overtime must be paid with an increase of not less than 10 per cent over the regular rate
* Student workers are not obliged to work overtime on Sundays and must be given paid days off work to take exams
* All workers have the right to rest one day a week
* If workers have to work during festive days, they receive double pay and a further increase
* From the beginning of pregnancy to one year after the child’s birth, the employee cannot be dismissed and during this period, a woman who resigns has the right to the same indemnities due for dismissals
* It is also possible for both parents of an adopted child to obtain paid leave for three months after the effective introduction of the child into the family
* During sickness the employee is fully paid
* Workers are entitled to a number of paid hours off work to attend, at public or certified school, courses related or not to their professional activity
* For his/her wedding a worker usually has the right to 15 days of paid leave
* Act no. 977 of 1967 and no.345/1999 introduced a special regulation to protect the work of minors, such as special medical certificates guaranteeing their physical fitness for work, periodical medical check-ups, limits on working hours, prohibition of night work and so on
* Equality between men and women at work is specifically recognised and guaranteed by Act 903, 9 December 1977
* A law on sexual harassment at work does not exist; however, there is case law on unfair dismissal on this ground
* Legal procedure for individual labour disputes is applied to combat discrimination at work
* There is not a statutory minimum wage
* The Cassa Integrazione Guadagni covers industrial enterprises, small building enterprises, agricultural enterprises, the marketing sector of industrial enterprises in economic difficulties and other categories
* The Cassa integrazione Guadagni operates in cases of suspension or temporary reduction of activity due to causes beyond the will of the enterprise or the workers
* Workers’ claims so protected are the salaries corresponding to the three final months of the employment relationship
* The Guarantee Fund also pays in case of non enforcement of a judgement
* The Italian Constitution recognises the right of citizens to associate freely and the right of employers and employees to join associations or unions
* The Workers’ Statute recognises freedom of association and freedom of trade union activity at the workplace
* There are three employers federations: industrial, commercial and artisan