

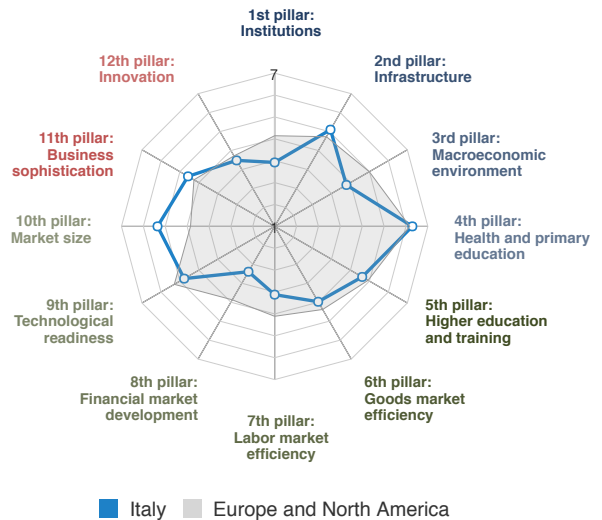
## Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

<b>Population</b> millions	60.7	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	30,507.2
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	1,850.7	<b>GDP (PPP) % world GDP</b>	1.86

## Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4.5</b>			Rank	<b>42 / 144</b>	<b>49 / 148</b>	<b>49 / 144</b>	<b>43 / 140</b>	<b>44 / 138</b>	<b>43 / 137</b>
Subindex A: Basic requirements	51	4.9			Score	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3.5</b>									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.4</b>									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4.2</b>									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6.4</b>									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	43	4.5									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.0</b>									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4.4</b>									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.7</b>									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3.1</b>									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.1</b>									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.6</b>									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	28	4.5									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.9</b>									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.0</b>									

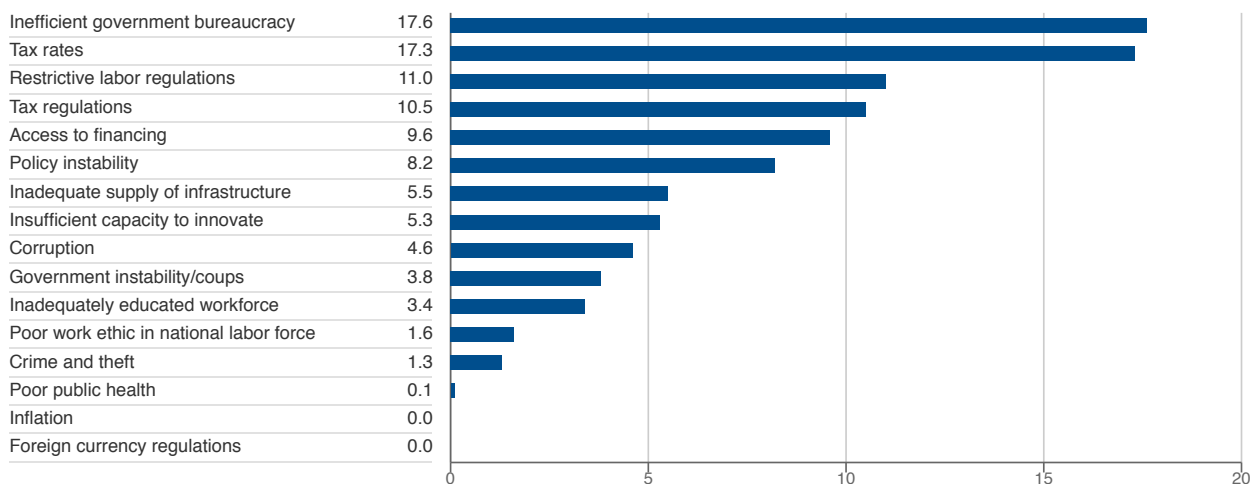


Italy (43rd) improves one place in the rankings slightly increasing its score, notably through improved goods market efficiency (up seven places to 60th) and higher education and training (up two to 41st). Its long-standing competitiveness advantages include health and primary

education (25th), large market size (12th), infrastructure (27th), and business sophistication (25th). Despite recent reforms, labor markets (116th) and financial markets (126th) remain weak points.

## Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017



**Note:** From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

# The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

# Italy

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3.5</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
1.01 Property rights	88	4.0		6.01 Intensity of local competition	60	5.2	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	50	4.4		6.02 Extent of market dominance	7	5.1	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	78	3.3		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	58	3.9	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	122	1.9		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	135	2.0	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	52	4.3		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	126	62.0	
1.06 Judicial independence	65	4.0		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	53	6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	118	2.2		6.07 Time to start a business days	35	6.5	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	126	2.0		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	79	3.6	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	134	2.0		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	33	4.8	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	134	2.1		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	6	1.1	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	128	2.3		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	111	3.8	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	126	3.1		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	91	4.2	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	81	4.9		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	59	4.3	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	99	4.0		6.14 Imports % GDP	111	27.4	
1.15 Organized crime	123	3.5		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	40	5.1	
1.16 Reliability of police services	65	4.5		6.16 Buyer sophistication	37	3.8	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	94	3.5		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	87	4.3		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	102	4.0	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	113	4.2		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	131	3.4	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	117	3.4		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	127	2.8	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	41	6.3		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	12	4.5	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.4</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	127	2.8	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	58	4.3		7.06 Pay and productivity	125	3.2	
2.02 Quality of roads	45	4.5		7.07 Reliance on professional management	94	3.8	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	34	4.1		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	106	2.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	60	4.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	104	2.6	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	60	4.6		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	89	0.74	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	19	2,733.4		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	35	5.9		8.01 Availability of financial services	111	3.6	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	31	140.4		8.02 Affordability of financial services	101	3.4	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	32	33.1		8.03 Financing through local equity market	79	3.3	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4.2</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	120	3.0	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	61	-2.4		8.05 Venture capital availability	127	2.0	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	77	19.8		8.06 Soundness of banks	116	3.7	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	60	-0.1		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	116	3.4	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	133	132.6		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	37	68.4		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6.4</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	47	5.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	m.f.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	60	4.5	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.6		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	95	4.0	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	10	5.8		9.04 Internet users % pop.	64	61.3	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	31	6.4		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	37	25.4	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	63	0.3		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	53	82.3	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	39	6.1		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	36	86.7	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	13	2.9		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	3	83.5		10.01 Domestic market size index	12	5.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	32	4.8		10.02 Foreign market size index	16	6.0	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	48	97.2		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	12	2,234.5	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.0</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	82	30.4	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	34	102.9		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.9</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	41	62.5		11.01 Local supplier quantity	12	5.2	
5.03 Quality of the education system	66	3.7		11.02 Local supplier quality	25	5.2	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	38	4.6		11.03 State of cluster development	8	5.3	
5.05 Quality of management schools	26	5.3		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	12	5.8	
5.06 Internet access in schools	67	4.2		11.05 Value chain breadth	11	5.3	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	31	5.1		11.06 Control of international distribution	30	4.3	
5.08 Extent of staff training	97	3.6		11.07 Production process sophistication	25	5.2	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	52	4.6	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	116	3.7	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	29	4.9	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	31	4.8	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	35	3.9	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	43	3.8	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	95	3.0	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	37	4.5	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	24	57.5	

**Note:** Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>