THE ITALIAN ECONOMY IN FIGURES

2019 EDITION

FONDAZIONE EDISON

20th ANNIVERSARY
1999-2019

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INTRODUCTION

The perception of the state of the Italian economy is extremely detached from reality, by foreigners but even by Italians. Italy is perceived as a country that is non-dynamic, non-competitive, and very indebted. Actually, only some sectors of the Italian economy are not dynamic or competitive, whereas many others are leading at the global or European level.

And that's not all. Italy's private wealth is very high and private debt is relatively low. The ratio public debt/GDP, on the other hand, is extremely high and certainly should not continue to grow as in the past because it has reached levels that are taking away precious resources from the country's economic development and investment due to the massive amount of interest owed. But the same Italian public debt is more sustainable and less imbalanced than that of many other countries which have better sovereign ratings than Italy. Furthermore, Italy's debt is largely financed by domestic wealth and a major part of its passive interest is supported by the goverment's primary surplus, which has been unequaled globally for over 25 years.

From 2015 to 2017 a series of economic reforms enabled Italy to overcome the 2008-2014 crisis and strengthen its economy. Unfortunately, the country is burdened by persistent geographical divisions, high taxation and a demographic decline that penalize growth. Moreover political instability contributes to an image of economic weakness and creates difficulties for the private manufactures and services sectors. But the growth of GDP per capita and per capita consumption for

Italian households has been significantly stronger in recent years than in many other EU and OECD countries. Investment in machinery and transport has undergone an authentic boom, and Italian manufacturing companies have become more modern, competitive and internationalized.

Italy holds the first five positions in the world for over 1,400 products in terms of the best foreign trade balance. "Made in Italy" is not only fashion, furniture, food and wine, although these are still sectors of excellence and worldwide fame. Italy has also become a world leader in machine engineering, transport and pharmaceuticals.

On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, Fondazione Edison felt it would be useful to prepare and publish this statistical compendium to help understand the Italy that many do not know. A country which, as we have highlighted in many of our books, analyses and research, is the second best manufacturer and the first agricultural system in terms of value added in Europe, with the fifth best manufacturing trade balance in the world, the second highest number of foreign tourist overnight stays in the Euro area, where household net financial wealth is twice as large as GDP, and with a cumulative government primary surplus that from 1995 to 2018 exceeded 700 billion euros.

If you are not familiar with the Italian economy, *The Italian Economy in Figures* is your "vademecum".

Marco Fortis

10 FALSE MYTHS ABOUT THE ITALIAN ECONOMY

1

Italy is one of the weakest economies in Europe. FALSE!
Italy has the second biggest manufacturing industry in the European Union, the largest agricultural sector in terms of value added and the second highest number of nights spent by foreign tourists.

2

Italy is on the list of countries with the lowest growth. FALSE!
Even if it was true in the past, in recent years Italy's GDP per capita has grown faster than the G7. Household per capita consumption increased faster in Italy than in many other EU countries including Germany, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, and Finland.

3

Italy is not competitive. FALSE!
Italy has the fifth largest trade balance in the world for manufactured products.
And it is the leader or co-leader at the global level for hundreds of manufactured goods.

4

Italian enterprises do not invest enough in equipment. FALSE!
In recent years Italy's investment in machinery and transport equipment has grown twice as fast as that of Germany.

5

Italy doesn't invest enough in research & development. FALSE!
In its sectors of specialization Italy is a leading country for R&D expenditure. In the European Union, it spends the most on R&D in textiles, wearing apparel, shoes and furniture; and it has the second highest R&D expenditure in the machinery and equipment industry.

Furthermore, Italy has the second highest number of Community designs filed by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) in the EU.

6

Italian firms are too small to successfully compete in the era of globalization. FALSE!

Italy's small and medium-size manufacturing enterprises export more than those of all other OECD countries, with exports totalling over USD 170 billion.

7

Italy's specializations in world trade are too similar to those of emerging countries with low labour costs. FALSE!

Maybe this was true in the past. But Made in Italy is now completely different: it is the top of luxury and quality in traditional goods like fashion, furniture, food and wine. And it is at the top of innovation and technology in machinery and mechanical engineering, transport equipment and pharmaceutical products.

8

In Italy there is great economic and social inequality. FALSE!

In Italy only 38% of people live in regions with a per capita GDP at purchasing power parity lower than the European Union average, compared to 72% in France, 67% in the United Kingdom and 64% in Spain.

9

Italians pay low taxes and the government balance is in a very bad situation. FALSE!
Italian tax rates are more or less in line with the European average. And from 1995 to 2018 Italy's cumulative government primary balance before interest payments reached the level of Euro 724 billion, an absolute record in Europe, well ahead of Germany.

10

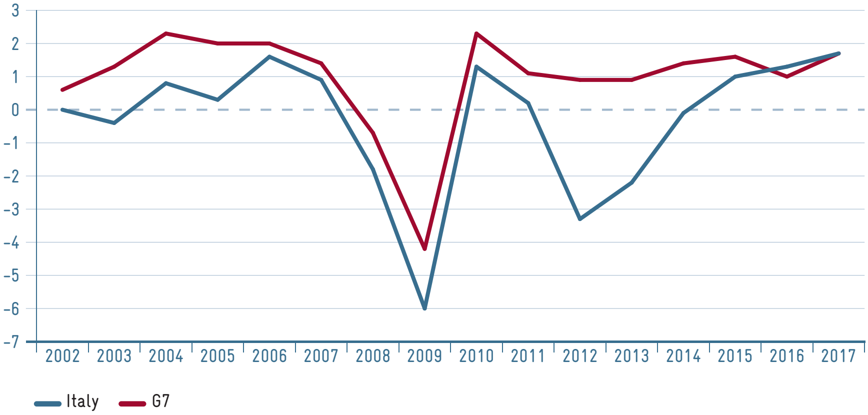
Italy is too indebted. FALSE!
Considering private and the public debt combined, Italy is less indebted than many other advanced countries. Household debt is one of the lowest globally. The public debt is very high in terms of percent of GDP but it looks more sustainable if compared to the historically high government primary surplus mentioned above and Italian household net financial worth, that is twice as high as GDP.

Furthermore, only 1/3 of Italian public debt is financed by foreign investors; the private domestic sector is financially strong and Italy's net international financial position is only slightly negative (-6% of GDP in 2017) and more comfortable than those of many other important OECD countries.

A LONG-TERM VIEW

GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE IN ITALY AND G7 COUNTRIES: 2002-2017

(constant prices, % change)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from OECD

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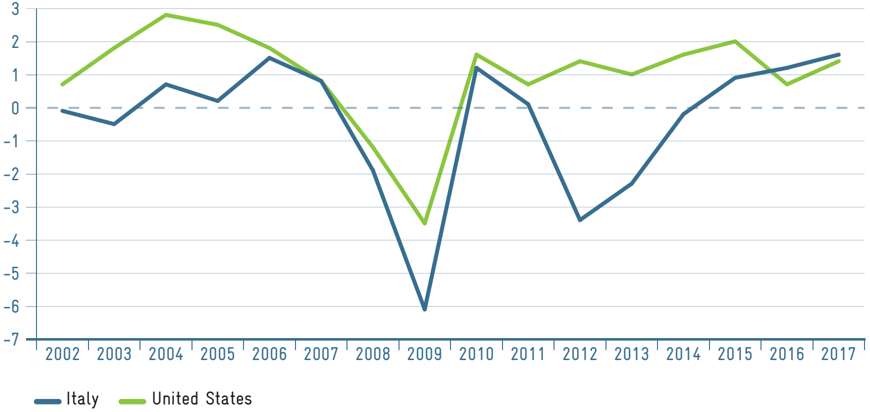
GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE IN ITALY AND UNITED STATES: 2002-2017

(constant prices, % change)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from OECD

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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross domestic product real growth, per capita

Compound annual growth rate

	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2011	2012-2014	2015-2017
ITALY	0.3%	0.2%	-1.6%	-1.9%	1.4%
GERMANY	0.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%
FRANCE	1.0%	1.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.2%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Household final consumption expenditure real growth, per capita

Compound annual growth rate

	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2011	2012-2014	2015-2017
ITALY	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-2.5%	1.7%
GERMANY	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%
FRANCE	1.3%	1.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	1.2%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT

Investment in machinery and equipment real growth

Compound annual growth rate

	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2011	2012-2014	2015-2017
ITALY	1.1%	1.4%	-3.0%	-6.8%	6.8%
GERMANY	3.5%	7.8%	-2.7%	0.0%	3.3%
FRANCE	1.3%	4.2%	-3.3%	0.2%	4.9%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

TRADE BALANCE: TOTAL PRODUCTS

International trade

(billion euro)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	7.8	-9.4	-13.0	-25.5	41.9	47.6
GERMANY	132.8	155.8	177.5	157.4	216.5	252.3
FRANCE	2.6	-32.7	-68.4	-88.8	-73.8	-80.6

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE/GDP

General government net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)

(percentage of GDP)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	-3.0	-4.1	-2.6	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4
GERMANY	-3.9	-3.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.6	1.0
FRANCE	-3.2	-3.4	-3.3	-5.2	-3.9	-2.7

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT/GDP

General government consolidated gross debt

(percentage of GDP)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	101.9	101.9	102.4	116.5	131.8	131.2
GERMANY	59.4	67.0	65.2	78.6	74.5	63.9
FRANCE	60.3	67.4	68.8	87.8	94.9	98.5

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

PRIVATE FINANCIAL WORTH

Households; non-profit institutions serving households
Financial net worth

(percentage of GDP)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	196.5	216.4	181.3	163.8	195.6	202.6
GERMANY	90.8	113.1	104.3	112.4	124.1	131.3
FRANCE	121.7	131.5	118.9	133.2	149.0	166.5

MEMO	2008	2011	2014	2017
PORTUGAL	93.4	101.9	116.5	119.6
SPAIN	64.7	80.1	114.4	118.0
IRELAND	36.8	67.4	91.3	76.9
GREECE	60.5	43.0	77.2	87.9

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT/PRIVATE WORTH

General government consolidated gross debt

(percentage of household financial net worth)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	51.9	47.1	56.5	71.1	67.4	64.8
GERMANY	65.4	59.2	62.5	69.9	60.0	48.7
FRANCE	49.5	51.3	57.9	65.9	63.7	59.2

MEMO	2008	2011	2014	2017
GREECE	180.8	400.2	231.7	200.3
PORTUGAL	76.8	109.3	112.1	104.3
IRELAND	115.2	164.5	114.0	88.9
SPAIN	61.1	86.8	87.8	83.1

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT HELD BY NON RESIDENTS

(billion euro)

	2017
FRANCE	1,106.3
GERMANY	1,036.2
ITALY	**730.5**

MEMO	2017
SPAIN	504.6
PORTUGAL	131.0
IRELAND	119.9

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT HELD BY NON RESIDENTS

(percentage of total debt)

	2017
FRANCE	49.9
GERMANY	49.5
ITALY	32.3

MEMO	2017
IRELAND	59.6
PORTUGAL	54.0
SPAIN	44.1

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

PRIVATE SECTOR DEBT, CONSOLIDATED

(percentage of GDP)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	82.7	96.0	113.9	122.7	119.0	110.5
GERMANY	122.1	117.0	109.7	102.5	98.6	100.1
FRANCE	103.8	109.6	122.4	135.3	141.5	148.2

MEMO	2008	2011	2014	2017
IRELAND	236.4	274.0	278.3	243.6
PORTUGAL	196.2	204.1	190.5	162.2
SPAIN	195.9	196.4	165.8	138.8
GREECE	113.0	130.2	129.2	116.4

The private sector debt is the stock of liabilities (at the end of the year) held by the sectors Non-financial corporations and Households and non-profit institutions serving households. The instruments taken into account to compile the private sector debt are debt securities and loans.

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

(percentage of GDP)

	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017
ITALY	-11.1	-15.4	-21.7	-18.3	-21.0	-6.3
GERMANY	0.0	13.3	18.1	23.2	40.6	54.0
FRANCE	6.7	-2.0	-13.8	-8.7	-15.6	-20.1

MEMO	2008	2011	2014	2017
IRELAND	-95.3	-139.1	-164.3	-149.3
GREECE	-75.8	-88.8	-131.9	-140.5
PORTUGAL	-95.1	-100.7	-118.6	-104.9
SPAIN	-80.2	-91.9	-98.0	-83.8

The International Investment Position (IIP) is a statistical statement that provides an aggregate view of the net financial position (assets minus liabilities) of a country vis-à-vis the rest of the world. It allows for a stock-flow analysis of the external position of a country. It shows at a point in time the value and composition of: the financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on non-residents and gold bullion held as reserve assets, and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

A LONG-TERM VIEW
Addendum

GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED GROSS DEBT: 1980-2018

Excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 2010) and former definitions (linked series)

(billion euro)

	GERMANY	SPAIN	FRANCE	ITALY
1980	n.a.	16.0	95.0	114.1
1981	n.a.	22.0	113.4	142.4
1982	n.a.	31.6	149.9	181.6
1983	n.a.	43.4	175.1	232.4
1984	n.a.	58.8	207.5	286.7
1985	n.a.	74.4	234.6	347.6
1986	n.a.	87.9	256.8	404.3
1987	n.a.	99.0	289.7	463.1
1988	n.a.	101.0	311.9	524.5
1989	n.a.	117.2	343.4	591.6
1990	550.7	136.3	374.6	667.8
1991	614.1	152.1	396.7	755.0
1992	701.0	173.1	453.4	849.9
1993	786.0	223.2	531.0	959.7
1994	865.3	248.5	587.2	1,069.4
1995	1,040.2	283.5	683.5	1,151.5
1996	1,110.4	320.0	751.3	1,213.5
1997	1,154.5	333.6	794.1	1,239.9
1998	1,199.3	346.4	829.4	1,258.2
1999	1,238.6	362.2	847.6	1,285.1
2000	1,245.8	374.6	870.6	1,302.5
2001	1,258.7	378.9	897.4	1,360.3
2002	1,312.4	384.1	956.8	1,371.7
2003	1,400.3	382.8	1,050.4	1,397.5
2004	1,470.6	389.9	1,123.6	1,449.7
2005	1,541.4	393.5	1,189.9	1,518.6
2006	1,591.3	392.1	1,194.1	1,588.1
2007	1,600.0	384.7	1,252.9	1,606.2
2008	1,669.0	440.6	1,370.3	1,671.4
2009	1,785.7	569.5	1,608.0	1,770.2
2010	2,088.7	650.1	1,701.1	1,851.8
2011	2,125.3	744.3	1,808.0	1,908.0
2012	2,202.9	891.5	1,892.5	1,990.1
2013	2,188.1	979.0	1,977.7	2,070.3
2014	2,189.6	1,041.6	2,039.8	2,137.3
2015	2,159.7	1,073.9	2,101.2	2,173.4
2016	2,143.9	1,107.2	2,188.3	2,219.6
2017	2,092.8	1,144.4	2,257.8	2,263.5
2018	2,039.5	1,175.6	2,320.6	2,316.3

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

GENERAL GOVERNMENT INTEREST: 1995-2018

(ESA 2010; billion euro)

	GERMANY	SPAIN	FRANCE	ITALY
1995	65.3	22.7	42.0	109.8
1996	65.7	24.5	44.6	115.6
1997	65.6	23.5	45.6	99.9
1998	66.6	22.5	45.5	89.4
1999	62.8	20.3	42.6	75.0
2000	66.4	20.4	43.3	76.0
2001	65.5	20.7	46.4	79.0
2002	65.1	19.7	47.4	73.4
2003	64.6	18.5	46.3	69.1
2004	63.2	17.1	47.3	66.7
2005	63.1	16.2	47.7	67.2
2006	64.7	16.1	48.1	68.9

	GERMANY	SPAIN	FRANCE	ITALY
2007	67.0	16.9	52.2	76.7
2008	68.5	17.3	57.3	80.5
2009	65.0	18.4	49.3	69.5
2010	63.9	20.3	50.4	68.8
2011	67.5	26.4	55.7	76.4
2012	63.1	31.0	54.7	83.6
2013	55.5	35.7	48.9	77.6
2014	47.0	36.1	46.4	74.4
2015	42.3	33.3	43.8	68.1
2016	37.4	31.4	42.0	66.3
2017	33.8	29.8	42.7	65.5
2018	31.4	29.1	43.6	64.6

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

GENERAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY BALANCE*: 1995-2018

(ESA 2010; billion euro)

	GERMANY	SPAIN	FRANCE	ITALY
1995	-113.7	-9.6	-20.2	38.3
1996	-2.5	-1.7	-4.3	46.2
1997	7.7	3.2	-1.7	67.1
1998	15.6	6.2	13.3	55.1
1999	27.7	12.5	20.2	53.8
2000	84.6	13.3	23.8	45.7
2001	-2.3	16.9	25.1	35.0
2002	-22.0	16.6	-2.8	33.1
2003	-28.1	15.6	-19.1	22.7
2004	-21.7	16.8	-13.9	16.1
2005	-15.5	27.5	-11.5	6.0
2006	23.5	38.3	2.9	14.3
2007	71.7	37.7	1.1	53.1
2008	63.9	-32.1	-7.7	37.5
2009	-14.6	-99.8	-89.7	-13.1
2010	-45.1	-81.1	-87.0	1.3
2011	41.6	-76.9	-50.4	16.2
2012	62.2	-77.9	-49.4	36.5
2013	51.6	-36.0	-37.6	30.7
2014	63.7	-25.9	-37.5	25.0
2015	66.2	-23.7	-35.9	24.9
2016	66.1	-18.6	-37.1	23.4
2017	67.8	-6.1	-18.7	24.5
2018	84.7	-3.3	-18.1	30.6

* net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

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CUMULATED GOVERNMENT PRIMARY BALANCE OF THE MAIN EURO AREA COUNTRIES: 1995-2018

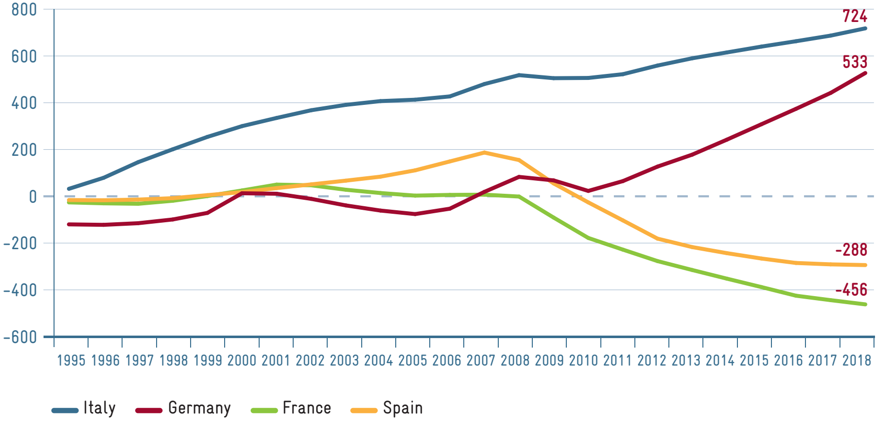
(billion euro)

COUNTRIES	1995-2018
ITALY	723.9
GERMANY	532.9
SPAIN	-288.3
FRANCE	-456.2

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

GENERAL GOVERNMENT: DYNAMICS OF THE PRIMARY CUMULATED BALANCE OF THE MAIN EURO AREA COUNTRIES, 1995-2018

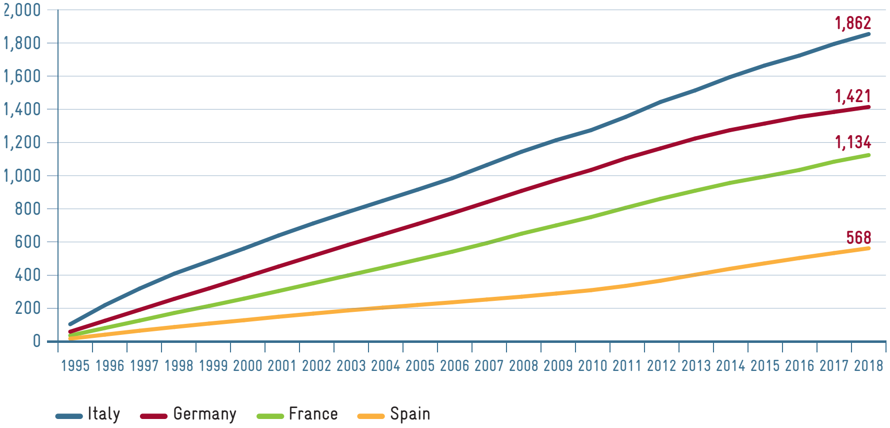
(billion euro)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

GENERAL GOVERNMENT: DYNAMICS OF CUMULATED INTERESTS OF THE MAIN EURO AREA COUNTRIES, 1995-2018

(billion euro)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from European Commission, AMECO Database

THE RECENT YEARS

POPULATION IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(thousand people)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	% CHANGE
MALTA	435	469	34	7.7%
LUXEMBOURG	558	597	39	6.9%
SWEDEN	9,696	10,058	362	3.7%
IRELAND	4,652	4,802	150	3.2%
AUSTRIA	8,544	8,795	251	2.9%
UNITED KINGDOM	64,597	66,040	1,443	2.2%
DENMARK	5,643	5,767	124	2.2%
GERMANY	80,983	82,659	1,676	2.1%
NETHERLANDS	16,863	17,127	264	1.6%
BELGIUM	11,180	11,349	169	1.5%
FRANCE	66,311	67,106	795	1.2%
FINLAND	5,463	5,508	46	0.8%
CYPRUS	853	860	7	0.8%
SPAIN	46,455	46,534	79	0.2%
ITALY	**60,789**	**60,537**	**-252**	**-0.4%**
PORTUGAL	10,401	10,300	-101	-1.0%
GREECE	10,892	10,768	-124	-1.1%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

GDP CUMULATED GROWTH IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: 2015-2017

(chain linked volumes, index 2010=100, percent change on 2014)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	% CHANGE
IRELAND	114.6	161.4	40.8%
MALTA	117.8	144.8	22.9%
CYPRUS	90.7	101.0	11.4%
SPAIN	95.8	105.5	10.1%
SWEDEN	106.3	116.5	9.6%
LUXEMBOURG	110.5	119.4	8.1%
NETHERLANDS	101.8	109.1	7.2%
PORTUGAL	94.0	100.3	6.7%
GERMANY	107.0	113.7	6.3%
UNITED KINGDOM	108.3	114.8	6.0%
DENMARK	104.2	110.4	6.0%
AUSTRIA	104.3	110.4	5.8%
FINLAND	99.7	105.2	5.5%
BELGIUM	103.5	108.7	5.0%
FRANCE	104.1	108.8	4.5%
ITALY	**96.2**	**99.7**	**3.6%**
GREECE	82.1	82.8	0.9%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(chain linked volumes, index 2010=100, percent change on 2014)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	% CHANGE
IRELAND	112.3	153.2	36.4%
MALTA	112.2	128.1	14.2%
CYPRUS	88.2	97.4	10.4%
SPAIN	96.0	105.5	9.9%
PORTUGAL	95.5	102.9	7.7%
SWEDEN	102.8	108.6	5.6%
NETHERLANDS	100.3	105.8	5.5%
FINLAND	97.9	102.4	4.6%
GERMANY	106.0	110.4	4.2%
ITALY	**94.6**	**98.5**	**4.1%**
DENMARK	102.4	106.2	3.7%
UNITED KINGDOM	105.2	109.1	3.7%
BELGIUM	100.9	104.3	3.4%
FRANCE	102.0	105.4	3.3%
AUSTRIA	102.1	105.0	2.8%
GREECE	83.8	85.5	2.0%
LUXEMBOURG	100.4	101.5	1.1%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

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PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH EXCLUDING CHANGE IN THE PUBLIC CONSUMPTION DURING 2015-2017 PERIOD IN WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(chain linked volumes, 2010, national currency)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	% CHANGE
IRELAND	41,301	55,749	35.0%
MALTA	17,870	20,275	13.5%
CYPRUS	20,523	22,613	10.2%
SPAIN	22,284	24,275	8.9%
PORTUGAL	16,259	17,439	7.3%
NETHERLANDS	38,588	40,491	4.9%
FINLAND	34,152	35,605	4.3%
ITALY	**25,382**	**26,444**	**4.2%**
SWEDEN	386,458	402,430	4.1%
UNITED KINGDOM	26,621	27,493	3.3%
BELGIUM	33,808	34,890	3.2%
DENMARK	334,312	344,897	3.2%
GERMANY	34,077	34,933	2.5%
FRANCE	31,320	32,063	2.4%
AUSTRIA	36,134	36,863	2.0%
GREECE	17,038	17,368	1.9%
LUXEMBOURG	79,490	79,240	-0.3%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION GROWTH IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(chain linked volumes, index 2010=100)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	% CHANGE
MALTA	107.0	119.7	11.9%
CYPRUS	93.6	104.2	11.3%
IRELAND	99.7	109.3	9.6%
SWEDEN	106.9	116.1	8.6%
SPAIN	92.5	100.4	8.5%
UNITED KINGDOM	105.0	113.4	8.0%
LUXEMBOURG	110.6	118.8	7.4%
PORTUGAL	91.7	98.2	7.1%
GERMANY	103.9	109.9	5.8%
DENMARK	102.0	107.7	5.6%
FINLAND	103.7	109.2	5.3%
NETHERLANDS	98.4	103.3	5.0%
ITALY	**93.9**	**98.4**	**4.8%**
FRANCE	101.4	106.0	4.5%
BELGIUM	102.4	106.4	3.9%
AUSTRIA	101.8	105.0	3.1%
GREECE	80.6	81.1	0.6%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION GROWTH IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(chain linked volumes, index 2010=100)

COUNTRY	2014	2017	% CHANGE
CYPRUS	91.1	100.5	10.3%
SPAIN	92.7	100.5	8.4%
PORTUGAL	93.2	100.8	8.2%
IRELAND	97.7	103.7	6.1%
UNITED KINGDOM	102.0	107.8	5.7%
ITALY	**92.4**	**97.3**	**5.3%**
SWEDEN	103.4	108.2	4.6%
FINLAND	101.8	106.3	4.4%
MALTA	102.0	105.9	3.8%
GERMANY	103.0	106.8	3.7%
NETHERLANDS	96.9	100.2	3.4%
DENMARK	100.2	103.6	3.4%
FRANCE	99.4	102.7	3.3%
BELGIUM	99.8	102.2	2.4%
GREECE	82.3	83.8	1.8%
LUXEMBOURG	100.6	101.0	0.4%
AUSTRIA	99.6	99.8	0.2%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

EMPLOYMENT – TOTAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

(thousand persons, 15 years or over; unadjusted data)

	2014 Q2	2018 Q2	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	% CHANGE
ITALY	22,317	23,476	1,159	5.2%
GERMANY	39,746	41,522	1,776	4.5%
FRANCE	26,468	27,172	704	2.7%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

EMPLOYMENT – REPORTING COUNTRIES' CITIZENS LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

(thousand persons, 15 years or over; unadjusted data)

	2014 Q2	2018 Q2	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	% CHANGE
ITALY	20,007	20,985	978	4.9%
GERMANY	36,049	36,415	366	1.0%
FRANCE	25,033	25,479	446	1.8%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

EMPLOYMENT – FOREIGN COUNTRIES' CITIZENS LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

(thousand persons, 15 years or over; unadjusted data)

	2014 Q2	2018 Q2	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	% CHANGE
ITALY	2,310	2,491	181	7.8%
GERMANY	3,697	5,107	1,410	38.1%
FRANCE	1,416	1,683	268	18.9%

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

(percentage of active population, total)

	2014 Q2	2018 Q2	CHANGE
ITALY	12.2	10.7	-1.5
GERMANY	4.9	3.5	-1.4
FRANCE	9.9	8.7	-1.2

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

TOTAL TAX RATE: EURO AREA COUNTRIES

(percentage of GDP)

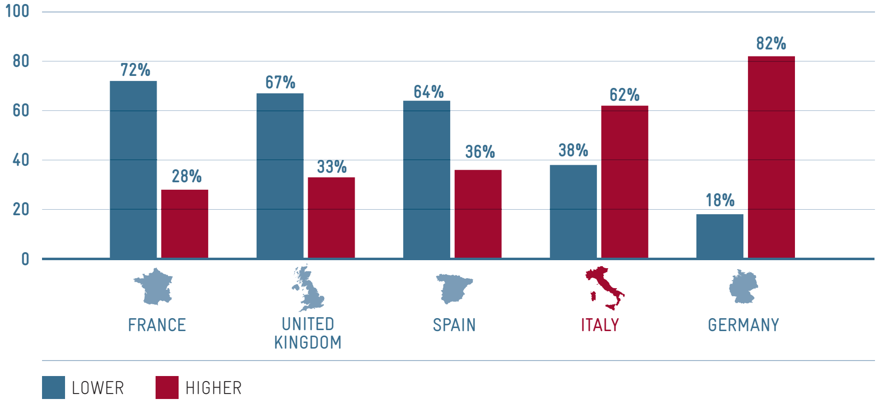
	2013	2017	CHANGE
ITALY	**43.6**	**42.2**	**-1.4**
BELGIUM	47.6	46.5	-1.1
AUSTRIA	43.3	42.2	-1.1
FINLAND	43.7	43.3	-0.4
MALTA	33.6	33.2	-0.4
PORTUGAL	37.1	36.7	-0.4
SLOVENIA	36.9	36.7	-0.2
LUXEMBOURG	39.7	40.1	0.4
SPAIN	33.8	34.2	0.4
GERMANY	39.5	40.3	0.8
FRANCE	47.4	48.2	0.8
ESTONIA	31.7	32.8	1.1
LATVIA	29.5	31.2	1.7
CYPRUS	31.5	33.7	2.2
NETHERLANDS	36.3	38.8	2.5
LITHUANIA	27.0	29.6	2.6
SLOVAKIA	30.1	33.0	2.9
GREECE	38.5	41.6	3.1

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

TOTAL TAX RATE

General government; total receipts from taxes and social contributions (including imputed social contributions) after deduction of amounts assessed but unlikely to be collected

PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION LIVING IN REGIONS WITH A GDP PER CAPITA AT PURCHASING POWER PARITY LOWER OR HIGHER THAN THE EU AVERAGE: YEAR 2016

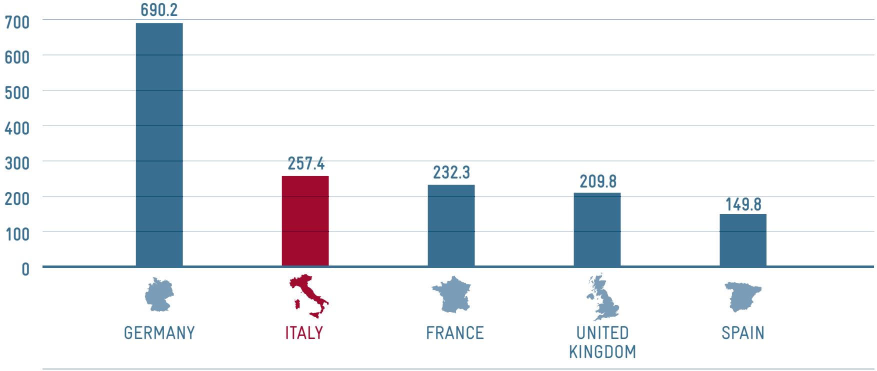


Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURE, TOURISM

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED: YEAR 2017
TOP 5 EU COUNTRIES

(billion euro)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

FONDAZIONE EDISON

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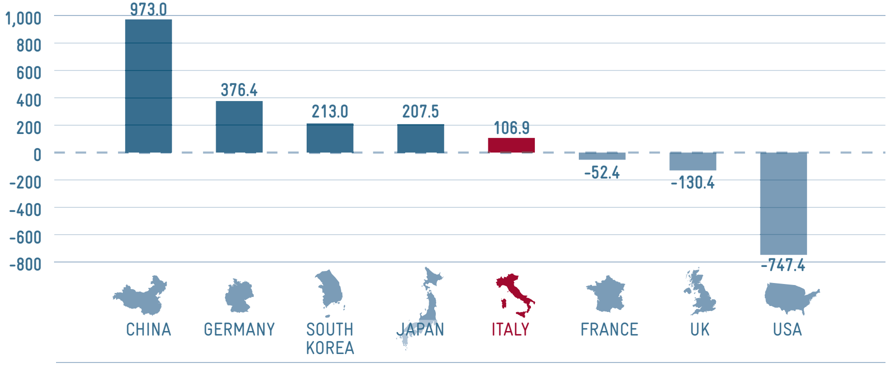
MANUFACTURING (EXCL. FOOD) TRADE BALANCE: YEAR 2017
SELECTION OF SOME G20 COUNTRIES

(billion dollar)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from WTO

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED OF THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-1 EU REGIONS

(basic prices, billion euro)

	2014	2015
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (DE)	131.1	139.3
BAYERN (DE)	130.4	134.6
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN (DE)	115.0	118.5
NORD-OVEST (IT)	**89.5**	**93.8**
NORD-EST (IT)	**72.0**	**75.6**
ESTE (ES)	46.8	50.7
NIEDERSACHSEN (DE)	52.7	49.3
HESSEN (DE)	44.5	44.1

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED OF THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-2 EU REGIONS

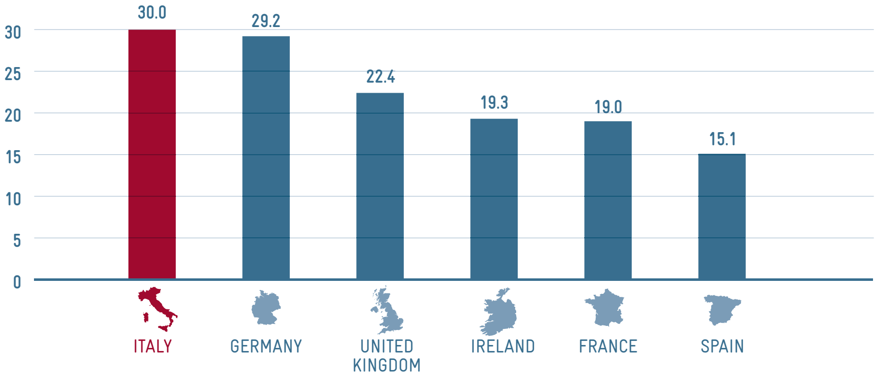
(basic prices, billion euro)

	2014	2015
STUTTGART (DE)	61.6	67.8
LOMBARDIA (IT)	**62.5**	**65.5**
OBERBAYERN (DE)	51.9	54.6
CATALUÑA (ES)	32.4	35.2
VENETO (IT)	**31.0**	**32.6**
DÜSSELDORF (DE)	31.6	32.0
EMILIA-ROMAGNA (IT)	**30.4**	**31.8**
RHÔNE-ALPES (FR)	27.8	28.5

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

TOP EU COUNTRIES BY PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION: YEAR 2016

(billion dollar)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from EFPIA (The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures. Key Data 2018)

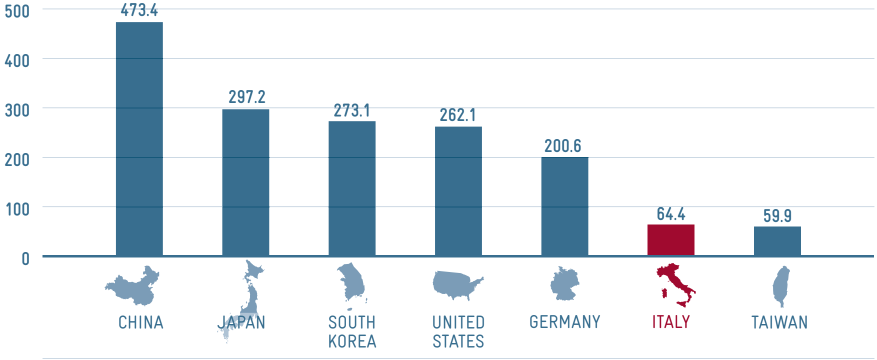
COUNTRIES WORLD RANKING FOR SUPERYACHT ORDERS IN 2018

RANK	COUNTRY	TOTAL LENGHT OF PROJECTS	AVERAGE LENGHT (METERS)	YACHT ON BUILD
1	ITALY	12,942	37	353
2	NETHERLAND	3,974	61	65
3	TURKEY	3,594	48	75
4	TAIWAN	1,804	30	61
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,686	31	55
6	UNITED STATES	1,558	35	44
7	GERMANY	1,493	100	15
8	CHINA	865	35	25
9	UNITED ARAB EMIRATE	611	44	14
10	BRASIL	202	29	7
	OTHER COUNTRIES	2,076	51	41

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Global Order Book 2018 - Showboats International

ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE OPERATIONAL STOCK OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS 7 LARGEST MARKETS: YEAR 2017

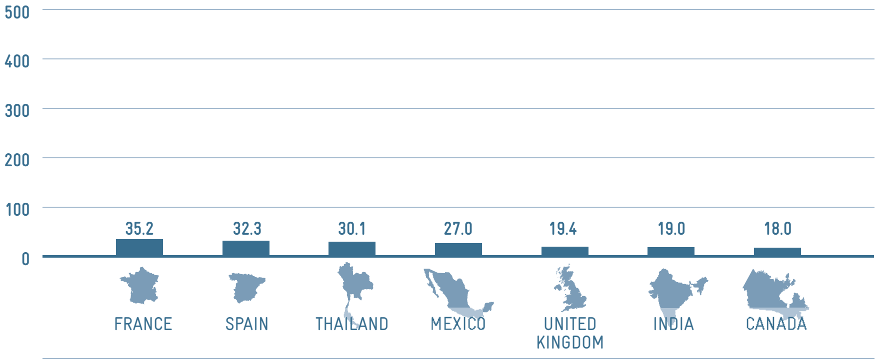
(thousand units)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from International Federation of Robotics

ESTIMATED WORLDWIDE OPERATIONAL STOCK OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS 8TH–14TH LARGEST MARKETS: YEAR 2017

(thousand units)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from International Federation of Robotics

OPERATIONAL STOCK OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES: YEAR 2017 (1/2)

FOOD & WINE, TOBACCO		
RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF ROBOTS
1	NORTH AMERICA	13,169
2	CHINA	8,553
3	GERMANY	7,112
4	**ITALY**	**7,023**
5	JAPAN	6,199
6	SPAIN	3,727
7	FRANCE	3,573
8	UNITED KINGDOM	1,338
9	DENMARK	1,044
10	SOUTH KOREA	1,041

TEXTILES, LEATHER, WEARING APPAREL		
RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF ROBOTS
1	CHINA	686
2	**ITALY**	**338**
3	GERMANY	295
4	TAIWAN	217
5	NORTH AMERICA	178
6	DENMARK	118
7	JAPAN	54
8	FRANCE	46
9	SPAIN	20
10	TURKEY	12

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from International Federation of Robotics

OPERATIONAL STOCK OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES: YEAR 2017 (2/2)

WOOD AND FURNITURE		
RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF ROBOTS
1	GERMANY	928
2	**ITALY**	**744**
3	CHINA	731
4	SPAIN	401
5	SWEDEN	317
6	NORTH AMERICA	265
7	JAPAN	261
8	FRANCE	214
9	DENMARK	140
10	NORWAY	93

METALS, METAL PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		
RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF ROBOTS
1	CHINA	59,921
2	JAPAN	32,343
3	GERMANY	26,948
4	NORTH AMERICA	23,557
5	**ITALY**	**16,949**
6	SOUTH KOREA	7,457
7	SPAIN	5,092
8	FRANCE	4,628
9	SWEDEN	4,579
10	TAIWAN	3,377

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from International Federation of Robotics

TRADE BALANCE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD) OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (AND NORTHERN ITALY): YEAR 2017 (1/4)

(billion euro)

	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		CHEMICALS, METALS, FASHION AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS		TOTAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD)
	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
GERMANY	78.0	168.9	21.9	62.0	330.8
ITALY	**0.5**	**45.8**	**17.7**	**25.9**	**89.9**
NORTHERN ITALY	***3.0***	***36.7***	***13.2***	***20.1***	***73.1***
IRELAND	-9.6	-0.4	22.6	31.1	43.7
NETHERLANDS	68.2	-54.7	66.4	-36.8	43.1
BELGIUM	0.3	-6.7	41.7	-8.4	26.9
CZECH REPUBLIC	26.3	-2.1	-3.1	0.0	21.1
HUNGARY	10.5	-1.7	-1.8	0.7	7.6

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat and Istat

TRADE BALANCE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD) OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (AND NORTHERN ITALY): YEAR 2017 (2/4)

(billion euro)

	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		CHEMICALS, METALS, FASHION AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS		TOTAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD)
	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
SLOVAKIA	8.8	0.5	-1.9	-1.1	6.4
POLAND	6.1	-0.9	3.6	-3.2	5.6
SLOVENIA	3.4	-1.2	1.4	0.6	4.2
AUSTRIA	-3.7	6.6	-4.5	5.4	3.8
FINLAND	-8.2	5.7	1.1	4.9	3.4
SWEDEN	-13.5	14.6	-5.7	7.3	2.6
DENMARK	-6.6	3.1	-1.9	6.9	1.5

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat and Istat

TRADE BALANCE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD) OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (AND NORTHERN ITALY): YEAR 2017 (3/4)

(billion euro)

	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		CHEMICALS, METALS, FASHION AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS		TOTAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD)
	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
BULGARIA	-1.9	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	-1.5
MALTA	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-1.5
LITHUANIA	-4.5	2.0	-1.5	2.0	-2.0
ESTONIA	-1.7	0.3	-0.9	0.3	-2.1
LATVIA	-1.8	0.4	-1.2	0.1	-2.6
LUXEMBOURG	-2.1	-1.0	0.6	-0.3	-2.7
CYPRUS	-1.1	-1.0	-1.5	-0.1	-3.6

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat and Istat

TRADE BALANCE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD) OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (AND NORTHERN ITALY): YEAR 2017 (4/4)

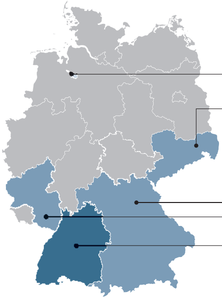
(billion euro)

	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		CHEMICALS, METALS, FASHION AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS		TOTAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS (EXCL. FOOD)
	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	INTRA-EU	EXTRA-EU	ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
CROATIA	-2.6	0.3	-3.7	-0.1	-6.0
PORTUGAL	-6.3	0.2	-2.8	2.1	-6.8
ROMANIA	0.6	0.2	-8.1	-1.9	-9.2
SPAIN	-8.0	3.0	-7.7	-3.5	-16.2
GREECE	-4.3	-4.4	-6.4	-2.5	-17.5
FRANCE	-47.6	29.3	-46.2	14.8	-49.7
UNITED KINGDOM	-50.6	-5.8	-39.7	-18.5	-114.6

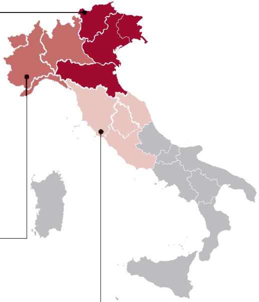
Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat and Istat

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SURPLUS. A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-1 REGIONS OF ITALY AND GERMANY: YEAR 2017

(billion euro)



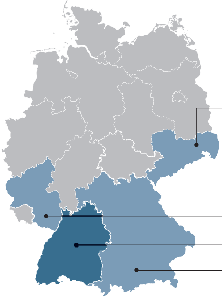
REGIONS	TRADE SURPLUS
NORD-EST (IT)	**48.5**
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (DE)	30.2
SACHSEN (DE)	17.2
RHEINLAND-PFALZ (DE)	14.5
BAYERN (DE)	11.3
OVEST (IT)	**9.6**
BREMEN (DE)	6.8
CENTRO (IT)	**5.5**



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Istat and Destatis

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SURPLUS. A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-1 REGIONS OF GERMANY AND NUTS-2 REGIONS OF ITALY: YEAR 2017

(billion euro)



REGIONS	TRADE SURPLUS
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (DE)	30.2
EMILIA-ROMAGNA (IT)	**24.6**
SACHSEN (DE)	17.2
VENETO (IT)	**15.4**
PIEMONTE (IT)	**14.7**
RHEINLAND-PFALZ (DE)	14.5
TOSCANA (IT)	**11.7**
BAYERN (DE)	11.3

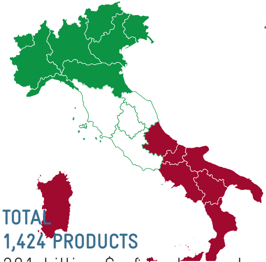
Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Istat and Destatis

FONDAZIONE EDISON
20th ANNIVERSARY 1999-2019

PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE TOP SPOT IN THE WORLD FOR TRADE BALANCE: YEAR 2016

Index of competitive excellence of Italy in the world export market – Fortis-Corradini Index (case study on a total sample of 5,206 products internationally traded)

ITALY IS...



TOTAL
1,424 PRODUCTS
201 billion $ of trade surplus

1st
IN 228 PRODUCTS
54 billion $ of trade surplus

2nd
IN 364 PRODUCTS
65 billion $ of trade surplus

3rd
IN 313 PRODUCTS
40 billion $ of trade surplus

4st
IN 286 PRODUCTS
24 billion $ of trade surplus

5st
IN 233 PRODUCTS
18 billion $ of trade surplus

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

"COLLECTING MEDALS" (FORTIS-CORRADINI INDEX) TOP 10 PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN THE WORLD BY TRADE SURPLUS: YEAR 2016

		TRADE SURPLUS
1	Handbags with outer surface of leather	3.0 billion $
2	Packing or wrapping machinery	2.3 billion $
3	Sunglasses	2.2 billion $
4	Footwear with outer soles and upper of leather	2.1 billion $
5	Cruise ships, excursion boat, ferry boats	2.0 billion $
6	Ceramic flags and paving, unglazed	1.9 billion $
7	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or prepared, not containing eggs	1.7 billion $
8	Motorboats and motor yachts, for pleasure or sports	1.6 billion $
9	Parts of packing or wrapping machinery	1.3 billion $
10	Leather of bovine or equine animals, grain split	1.2 billion $

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

"COLLECTING MEDALS" (FORTIS-CORRADINI INDEX) TOP 10 PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE SECOND PLACE IN THE WORLD BY TRADE SURPLUS: YEAR 2016

		TRADE SURPLUS
1	Bottled wine	4.4 billion $
2	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances	4.2 billion $
3	Motor vehicle parts	2.6 billion $
4	Furniture parts	1.8 billion $
5	Articles of iron or steel	1.5 billion $
6	Medicaments containing hormones put in dosage	1.4 billion $
7	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling	1.4 billion $
8	Roasted coffee (excl. decaffeinated)	1.2 billion $
9	Sparkling wine	1.2 billion $
10	Electric conductors	1.2 billion $

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

"COLLECTING MEDALS" (FORTIS-CORRADINI INDEX) TOP 10 PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE THIRD PLACE IN THE WORLD BY TRADE SURPLUS: YEAR 2016

		TRADE SURPLUS
1	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles	2.4 billion $
2	Machines and mechanical appliances	1.9 billion $
3	Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats)	1.6 billion $
4	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of leather	1.5 billion $
5	Upholstered seats, with wooden frames	1.3 billion $
6	Tractors	1.1 billion $
7	Gears and gearing for machinery	1.1 billion $
8	Pumps and compressor for air, vacuum or gas	1.0 billion $
9	Parts of gas turbines	0.8 billion $
10	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances	0.8 billion $

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

"COLLECTING MEDALS" (FORTIS-CORRADINI INDEX) TOP 10 PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE FOURTH PLACE IN THE WORLD BY TRADE SURPLUS: YEAR 2016

		TRADE SURPLUS
1	Jewellery; of precious metal (excluding silver) and parts thereof	4.2 billion $
2	Plastics material articles	1.3 billion $
3	Threaded screws and bolts in iron or steel	0.8 billion $
4	Lubricating oil additives	0.6 billion $
5	Medicaments for therapeutic uses, packaged for retail sale	0.5 billion $
6	Moulds for rubber or plastics, injection or compression types	0.5 billion $
7	Ovens, cookers, cooking plates, used for domestic purposes	0.4 billion $
8	Fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for engines	0.4 billion $
9	Parts of electric motors and generators	0.4 billion $
10	Paints and varnishes based on polymers	0.4 billion $

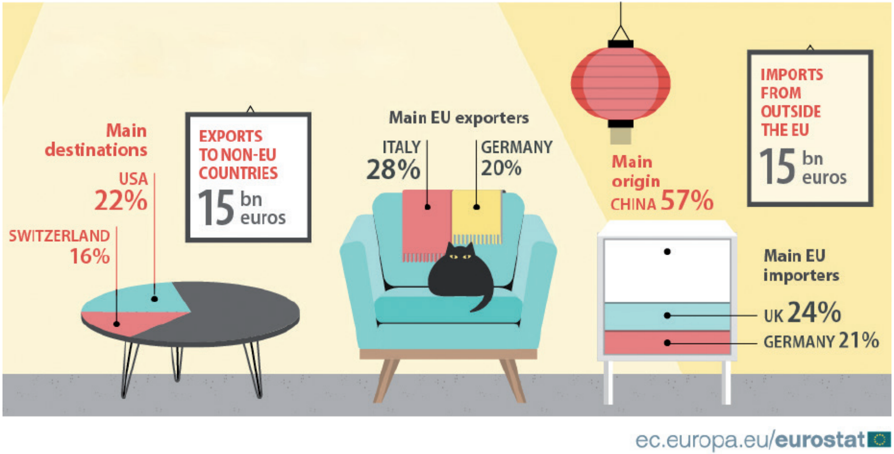
Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

"COLLECTING MEDALS" (FORTIS-CORRADINI INDEX) TOP 10 PRODUCTS IN WHICH ITALY HOLDS THE FIFTH PLACE IN THE WORLD BY TRADE SURPLUS: YEAR 2016

		TRADE SURPLUS
1	Vehicles with cylinder capacity exceeding 3000cc	3.2 billion $
2	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	1.2 billion $
3	Iron or steel structures and parts thereof	0.9 billion $
4	Vehicle parts; drive-axles with differential, and non-driving axles	0.7 billion $
5	Iron or non-alloy steel; flat-rolled, width 600mm	0.6 billion $
6	Cheese (not grated, powdered or processed)	0.5 billion $
7	Footwear covering the ankle, outer soles of rubber, uppers of leather	0.4 billion $
8	Gas-turbines, of a power exceeding 5000kW	0.3 billion $
9	Buildings prefabricated	0.3 billion $
10	Electrical transformers with liquid dielectric, and power >10,000kVA	0.3 billion $

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from UN Comtrade

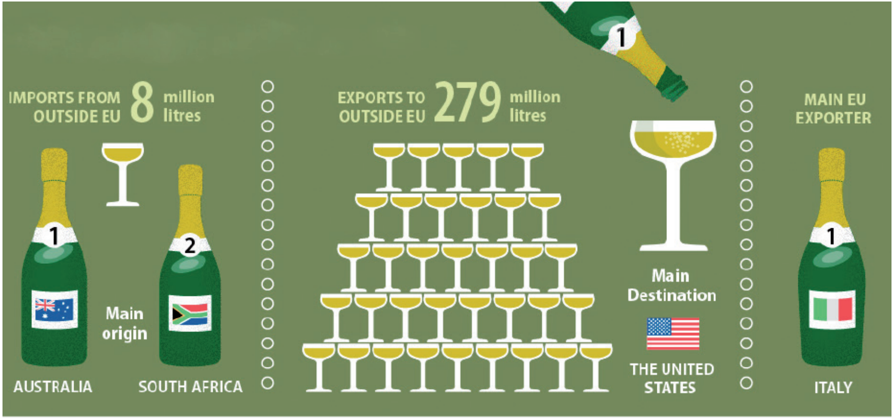
EU TRADE IN FURNITURE: YEAR 2016



FONDAZIONE EDISON

20th ANNIVERSARY 1999-2019

EU TRADE IN SPARKLING WINE: YEAR 2016



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FONDAZIONE EDISON
20th ANNIVERSARY 1999-2019

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES BY SIZE CLASS IN OECD COUNTRIES: YEAR 2015

SMALL ENTERPRISES (10-49 PERSONS EMPLOYED)

RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF TRADING ENTERPRISES
1	**ITALY**	**33,840**
2	UNITED STATES	24,474
3	GERMANY	23,450
4	SPAIN	13,470
5	POLAND	10,953
6	UNITED KINGDOM	10,767
7	FRANCE	8,809
8	CANADA	6,215
9	PORTUGAL	5,494
10	NETHERLANDS	4,062

RANK	COUNTRIES	EXPORT (BLN $)	AVERAGE EXPORT PER ENTERPRISE (MLN $)
1	**ITALY**	**55.7**	**1.65**
2	GERMANY	28.2	1.20
3	SPAIN	20.7	1.54
4	UNITED STATES	16.8	0.69
5	UNITED KINGDOM	13.6	1.26
6	NETHERLANDS	12.8	3.16
7	FRANCE	11.2	1.27
8	CANADA	9.4	1.51
9	POLAND	7.1	0.65
10	SWEDEN	5.8	1.73

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from OECD

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES BY SIZE CLASS IN OECD COUNTRIES: YEAR 2015

MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (50-249 PERSONS EMPLOYED)

RANK	COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF TRADING ENTERPRISES
1	UNITED STATES	14,437
2	GERMANY	11,977
3	**ITALY**	**7,546**
4	POLAND	5,093
5	UNITED KINGDOM	4,630
6	FRANCE	3,804
7	SPAIN	3,676
8	CANADA	3,168
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,464
10	MEXICO	2,365

RANK	COUNTRIES	EXPORT (BLN $)	AVERAGE EXPORT PER ENTERPRISE (MLN $)
1	**ITALY**	**114.5**	**15.17**
2	GERMANY	111.4	9.30
3	UNITED STATES	58.2	4.03
4	SPAIN	49.6	13.48
5	NETHERLANDS	45.8	25.58
6	CANADA	43.2	13.65
7	UNITED KINGDOM	40.1	8.66
8	FRANCE	34.4	9.03
9	BELGIUM	27.2	26.70
10	AUSTRIA	26.2	20.39

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from OECD

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT MANUFACTURING OF TEXTILES, WEARING APPAREL, LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS, AND FURNITURE

Business expenditure on R&D

(million euro)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
ITALY	537	579	624	686
FRANCE	144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GERMANY	150	154	126	127
SPAIN	116	156	154	120
UNITED KINGDOM	86	76	81	78

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
MANUFACTURING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
Business expenditure on R&D
(million euro)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
GERMANY	5,388	5,651	5,459	5,653
ITALY	1,372	1,462	1,509	1,635
FRANCE	1,035	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
UNITED KINGDOM	883	927	1,197	1,014
SPAIN	218	211	222	229

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

COMMUNITY DESIGNS FILED
(number)

	2014	2015	2016
GERMANY	18,819	16,951	14,828
ITALY	8,903	9,798	9,348
UNITED STATES	8,056	8,014	6,861
UNITED KINGDOM	5,736	6,040	4,783
FRANCE	5,949	5,643	4,649
CHINA (EXCEPT HONG KONG)	4,230	5,941	3,802

Community Designs refer to design protections throughout the European Union, which covers 28 countries. European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) is the official office of the European Union for the registration of Community Trade marks and Designs. A registered Community design (RCD) is an exclusive right that covers the outward appearance of a product or part of it. The fact that the right is registered confers on the design great certainty should infringement occur. An RCD initially has a life of five years from the filing date and can be renewed in blocks of five years up to a maximum of 25 years. Decreasing numbers for the last years are due to the length of the registration procedure and not necessarily due to a lower protection activity.

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

COMMUNITY DESIGNS FILED BY NUTS-1 EU REGIONS
(number)

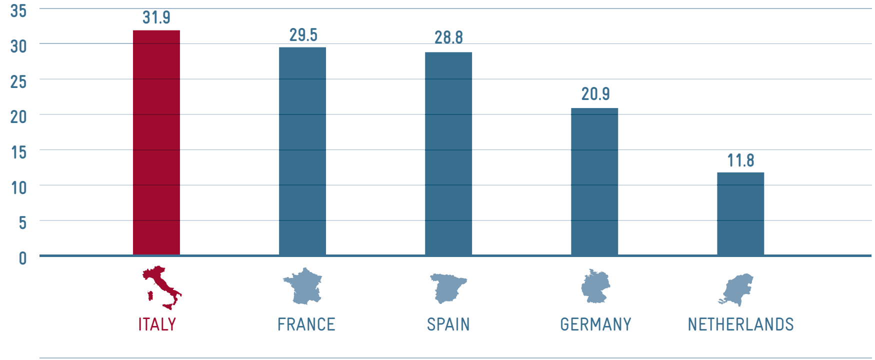
	2014	2015	2016
NORD-EST (IT)	**3,575**	**4,140**	**3,830**
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN (DE)	4,962	4,357	3,749
BAYERN (DE)	4,408	4,172	3,693
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (DE)	4,384	3,613	2,809
NORD-OVEST (IT)	**2,696**	**3,031**	**2,809**
ÎLE DE FRANCE (FR)	2,393	2,327	2,127
ESTE (ES)	1,992	1,852	1,765
CENTRO (IT)	**1,582**	**1,829**	**1,551**

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

Community Designs refer to design protections throughout the European Union, which covers 28 countries. European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) is the official office of the European Union for the registration of Community Trade marks and Designs. A registered Community design (RCD) is an exclusive right that covers the outward appearance of a product or part of it. The fact that the right is registered confers on the design great certainty should infringement occur. An RCD initially has a life of five years from the filing date and can be renewed in blocks of five years up to a maximum of 25 years. Decreasing numbers for the last years are due to the length of the registration procedure and not necessarily due to a lower protection activity.

AGRICULTURAL VALUE ADDED: YEAR 2017
TOP 5 EU COUNTRIES

(billion euro)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

AGRICULTURE
ITALY IS THE FIRST EU PRODUCER OF...
(year 2017)

GRAPES FOR WINES	GRAPES FOR TABLE USE	CHICORY FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION
TOMATOES	PEARS FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION	FENNEL AND OTHER ROOT, TUBER, BULB VEGETABLES
DURUM WHEAT	KIWI	ENDIVES
APPLES FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION	ARTICHOKES	HAZELNUTS
RICE	EGGPLANTS	CHERRIES
SOYA	APRICOTS	CELERY

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

AGRICULTURE
ITALY IS THE SECOND EU PRODUCER OF...
(year 2017)

OLIVES FOR OIL	NECTARINES	SPINACH
ORANGES	CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI	ALMONDS
PEACHES	YELLOW LEMONS	CHESTNUTS
CLEMENTINES	LETTUCES	GARLIC
MUSKMELONS	SORGHUM	
COURGETTES AND MARROWS	STRAWBERRIES	

2nd

TOTAL **16**

2nd POSITION

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

AGRICULTURE
ITALY IS THE THIRD EU PRODUCER OF...
(year 2017)

WATERMELONS	FRESH BEANS	RADISHES
PLUMS	OLIVES FOR TABLE USE	FIGS
PEPPERS (CAPSICUM)	ASPARAGUS	

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
VALUE ADDED OF THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-1 EU REGIONS

(basic prices, billion euro)

	2014	2015
SUR (ES)	8.2	9.9
SUD (IT)	**7.8**	**8.7**
SUD-OUEST (FR)	8.4	8.6
NORD-EST (IT)	**8.2**	**8.4**
BASSIN PARISIEN (FR)	6.9	7.2
CENTRO (ES)	5.3	6.2
OUEST (FR)	5.3	6.0
NORD-OVEST (IT)	**6.1**	**6.0**

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

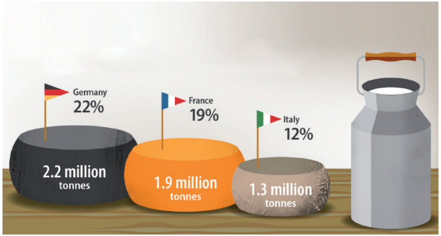
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED OF THE TOP EIGHT NUTS-2 EU REGIONS

(basic prices, billion euro)

	2014	2015
ANDALUCÍA (ES)	7.0	8.6
AQUITAINE (FR)	5.7	5.7
LOMBARDIA (IT)	**3.5**	**3.5**
EMILIA-ROMAGNA (IT)	**3.4**	**3.4**
SICILIA (IT)	**3.0**	**3.3**
BRETAGNE (FR)	2.7	3.1
PUGLIA (IT)	**2.6**	**2.9**
LORRAINE (FR)	2.7	2.9

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

MAIN PRODUCERS OF CHEESE IN THE EU: YEAR 2017



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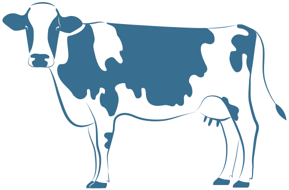


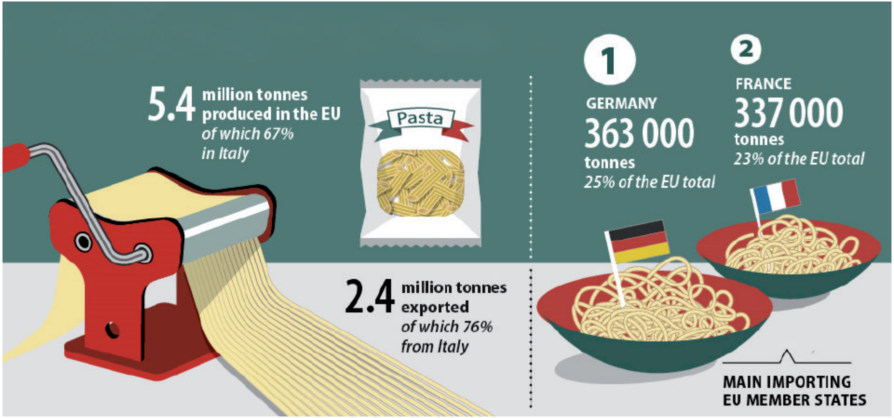
MAIN PRODUCERS OF HARD CHEESE* IN THE EU (2017)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION (THOUSAND TONNES)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
ITALY	**454.2**	**24%**
UNITED KINGDOM	354.3	19%
FRANCE	338.7	18%
IRELAND	195.0	10%
GERMANY	156.7	8%

* Parmigiano Reggiano, Grana Padano, Pecorino

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

EU PASTA PRODUCTION & TRADE: YEAR 2017

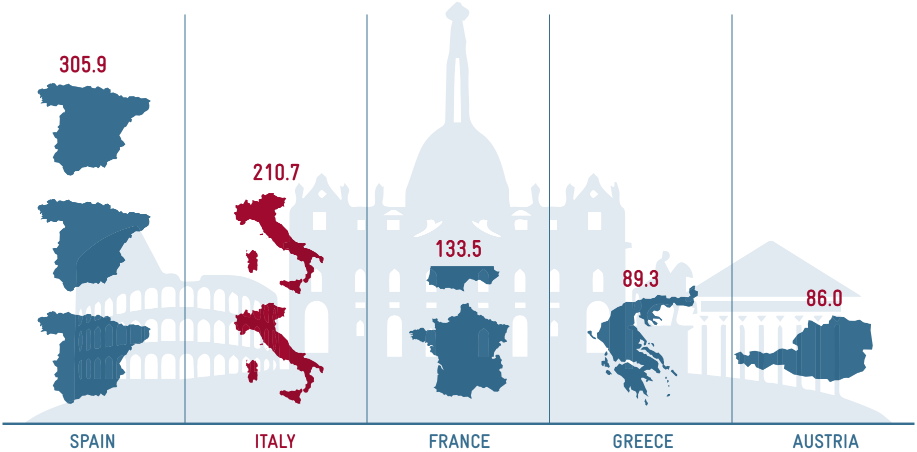


Note: The figures refer to uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared.

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

TOURISM - ALL ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS TOP 5 EURO AREA COUNTRIES BY NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT STAYS OF FOREIGN TOURISTS: YEAR 2017

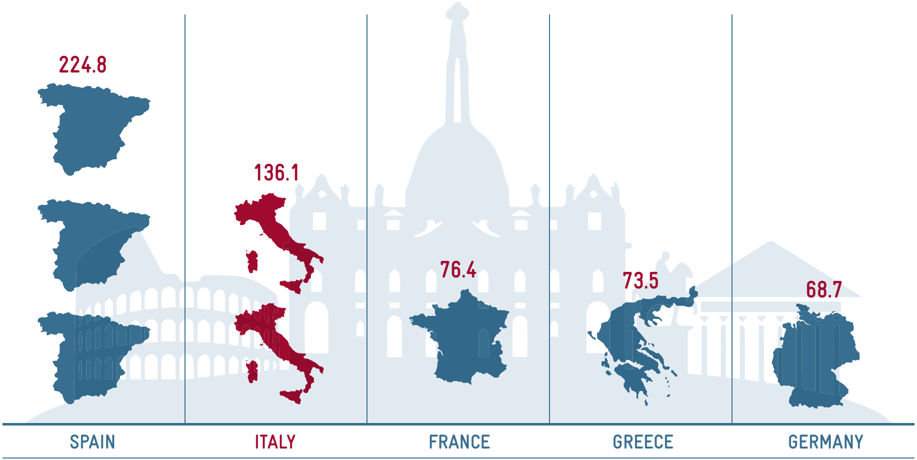
(millions of nights spent in all accomodation establishments)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

TOURISM – HOTELS
TOP 5 EURO AREA COUNTRIES BY NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT STAYS OF FOREIGN TOURISTS: YEAR 2017

(millions of nights spent in hotels or similar accomodation)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat

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TOURISM
RANKING OF SOME ITALIAN REGIONS AND PROVINCES COMPARED WITH SOME EURO AREA COUNTRIES FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS: YEAR 2017

(millions of nights spent in all accommodation establishments)

RANK	COUNTRY REGION/PROVINCE	VALUE
1	SPAIN	305.9
2	**ITALY**	**210.7**
3	FRANCE	133.5
4	GREECE	89.3
5	AUSTRIA	86.0
6	GERMANY	83.1
7	PORTUGAL	48.9
8	**VENETO**	**47.1**
9	NETHERLANDS	44.2
10	**TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE**	**29.5**
11	**VENICE**	**27.5**
12	**TUSCANY**	**24.9**
13	**LOMBARDY**	**24.0**
14	**BOLZANO**	**22.1**
15	**LAZIO**	**21.0**
16	**ROME**	**20.3**
17	BELGIUM	18.7
18	IRELAND (*)	16.2
19	CYPRUS	15.9
20	**VERONA**	**13.4**

* 2016 data

Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Eurostat and Istat

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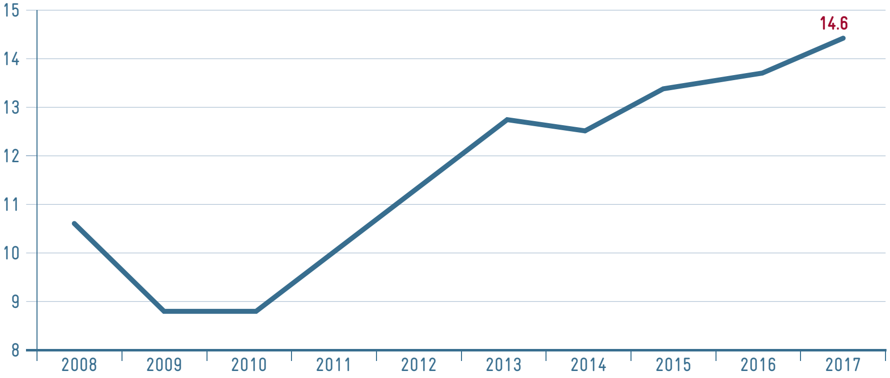
ITALY, INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES: TRAVELS BALANCE

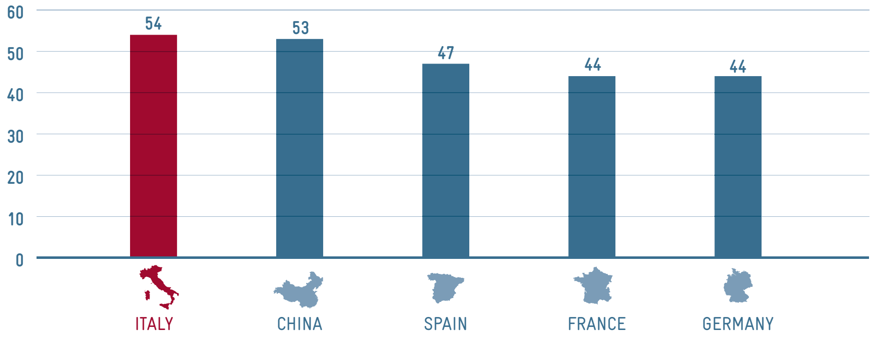
(billion euro)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Banca d'Italia

FIRST 5 COUNTRIES ON THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST: YEAR 2018

(number of heritage sites)



Source: compiled by Fondazione Edison on data from Unesco

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EDISON

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1999-2019

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