TRANSATLANTIC COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION INDEX (TASICI) PRESENTATION: AN ITALIAN VIEWPOINT



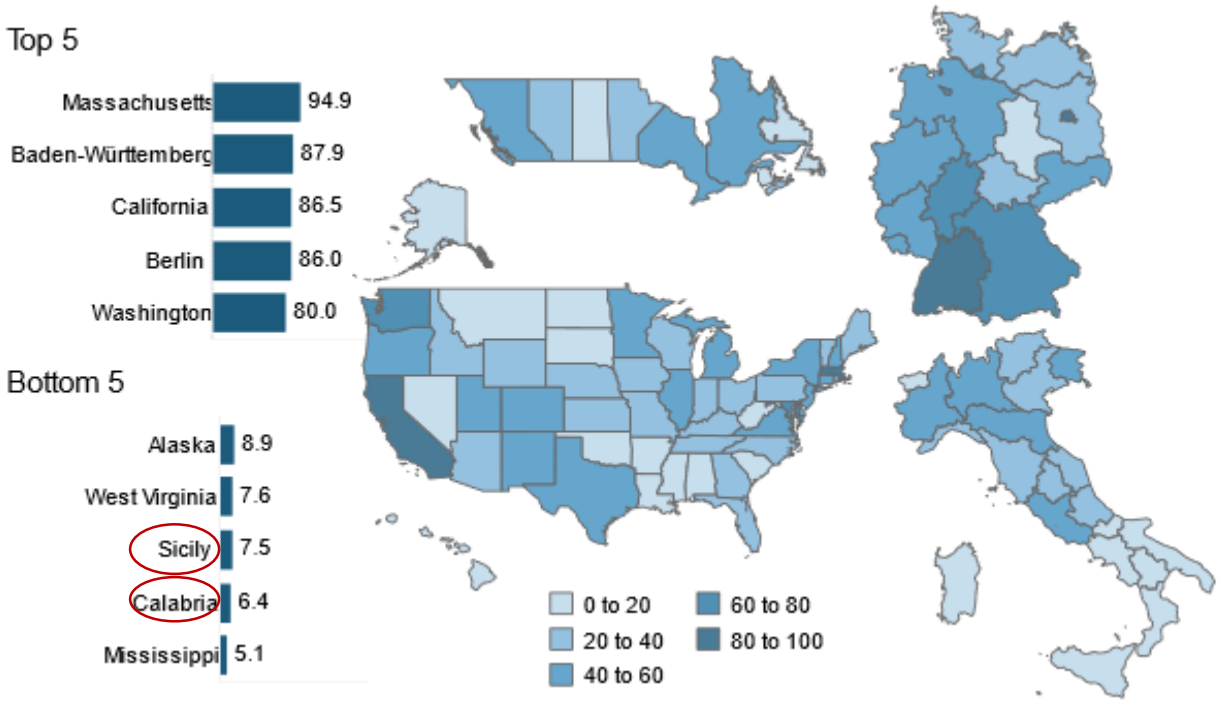
Stefano da Empoli, President, I-Com

Brussels, European Parliament, Monday 14th November 2022

Overall scores

Overall composite TASICI scores

Country	Median Overall Score	Median Knowledge Score	Median Globalization Score	Median Capacity Score
Canada	21.1	30.2	38.8	22.8
Germany	44.1	41.5	50.6	46.9
Italy	24.9	23.7	37.5	32.2
USA	33.8	39.3	36.3	32.9
ALL	**33.1**	**34.7**	**39.8**	**33.8**



Italian performances

Italian overall and partial scores

	Overall	Knowledge economy	Globalization	Innovation capacity
Emilia-Romagna	17 (53.1)	48 (35.1)	9 (74.2)	13 (57.1)
Lombardy	24 (47.5)	35 (41.8)	1 (94.8)	32 (41.7)
Piedmont	36 (42.2)	63 (29.4)	6 (72.8)	28 (43.7)
Veneto	44 (36.7)	73 (24.7)	20 (62.1)	34 (41.4)
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Sardinia	87 (13.5)	89 (12.8)	90 (14.6)	66 (23.9)
Apulia	91 (9.2)	93 (7.7)	88 (14.9)	78 (20.3)
Sicily	94 (7.5)	96 (4.9)	89 (14.8)	83 (19.3)
Calabria	95 (6.4)	95 (5.2)	96 (5.2)	81 (19.5)

Knowledge economy

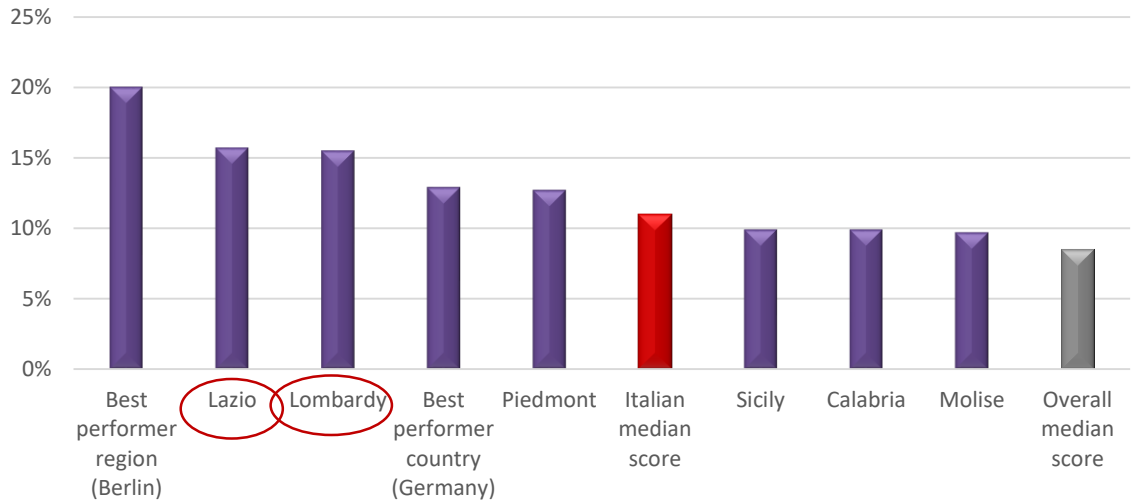
Strenghts

High share of **scientific, technical, and professional employment**

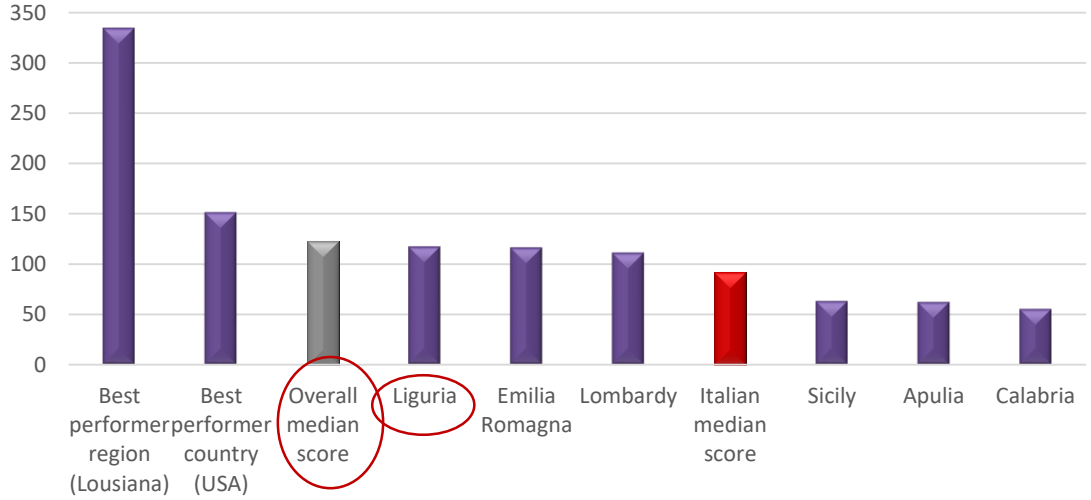
Weaknesses

Low **manufacturing labor productivity**
Low diffusion of **tertiary education**
Weak **attractiveness of skilled migrants**

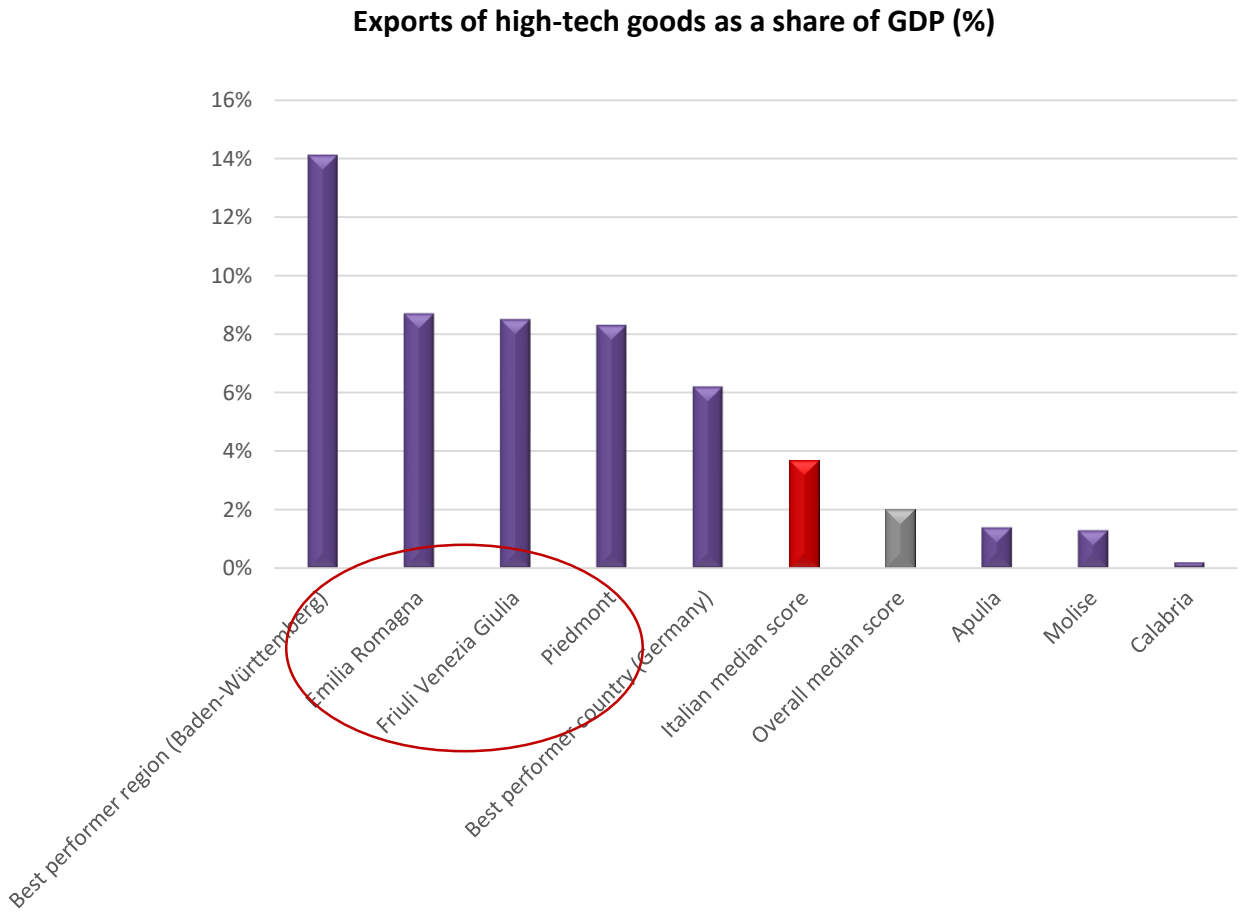
Share of scientific, technical, and professional employment (% total employment)



Labor productivity in manufacturing (thousands of dollars)



Globalization



Strenghts

Very high **high-tech export**

Weaknesses

Low **attractiveness of foreign direct investments**

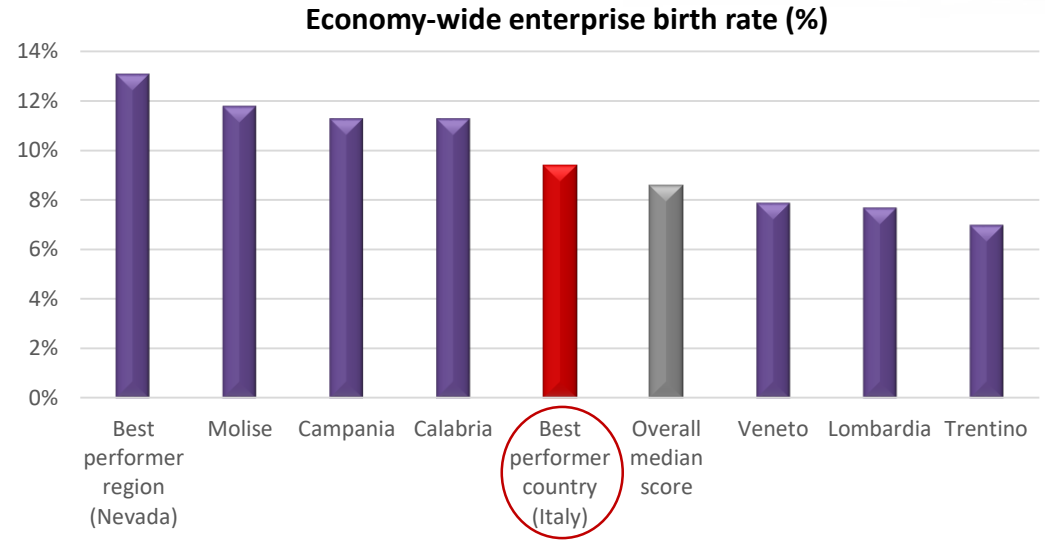
Innovation capacity

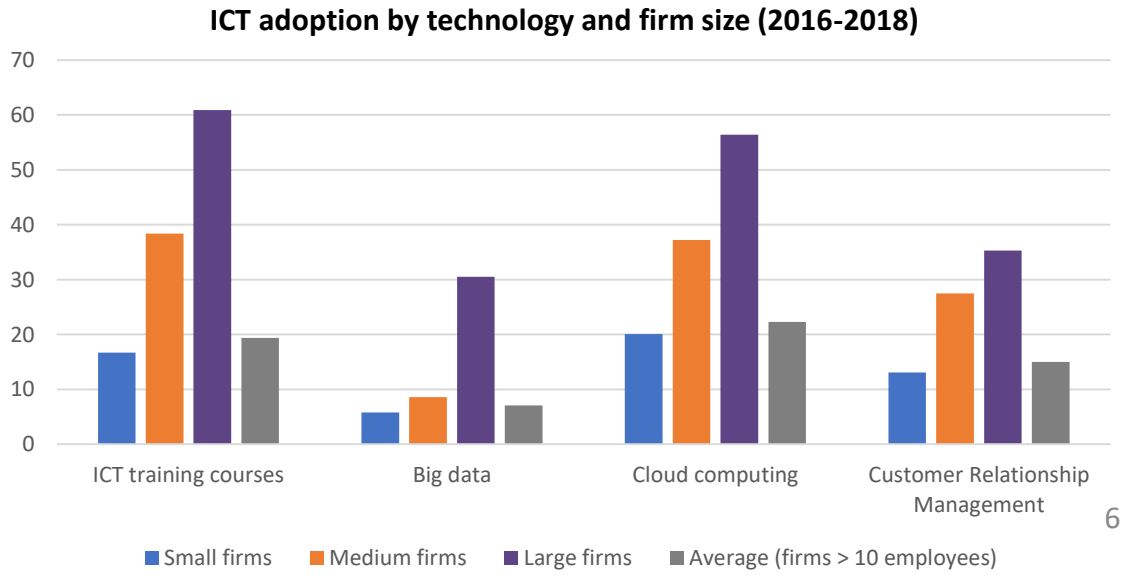
Strenghts

Strong performance in **business creation** and the twin **green and digital transitions**

Weaknesses

Low penetration of **ICT technologies** in companies (especially among the smallest)
Very weak performance on **patents** and **R&D expenditure**





Policy recommendations

Knowledge Economy

- Human capital needs to be bolstered, through the upskilling and reskilling of the current workforce as well as the increase in the number of graduates (especially in STEM disciplines)
- More ICT-specialized diplomas are needed to feed specific market demand
- Selective immigration policies to attract knowledge workers

Globalization

- SMEs‘ capitalization to be strenghtened and dimensional growth to be supported
- A mix of horizontal and specific measures to attract FDI

Innovation Capacity

- Public and private investment in R&D to be increased
- Technological transfer to be improved with more patent generation and support to commercial uptake