



NOVEMBER 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR ITALY: ANSWERS FROM CONFINDUSTRIA

MAIN FORECAST			
Annual % change	2011	2012	
Real GDP growth	0,7	0,2	
Consumer price inflation	2,7	2,0	
Unemployment rate	8,2	8,3	
Employment growth	0,9	0,2	
government net lending (% of GDP)	-3,7	-1,6	
gross public debt (% of GDP)	120,3	119,5	
current account balance (% of GDP)	4,1	0,0	
Components of aggregate demand - in real terms			
Annual % change			
Private consumption	0.7	0,1	
Public consumption	-0,4	-1,7	
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)	1,4	0,5	
Private non-residential investment	0,0	0,0	
Exports	4,3	2,9	
Imports	3,6	2,3	
inporte	0,0	_, .	
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT			
Positive	Negative	Unchanged	
Trend in business climate over the next	Industry		
6 months	Services		
Positive	Negative	Unchanged	
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry	Unionaligea	
	•		
months	Services		

Investment intentions over the next 6	Increase (faster pace)	Increase (slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	Decrease (faster pace) Industry	
months				Services		
-	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation

Influence on companies' investment decisions	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		<u> </u>
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	neutral	neutral	positive	positive		

Down

Industry: past 6 months Industry: next 6 months Services: past 6 months Services: next 6 months



ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH

Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Cost Access	same	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Cost Access			
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
TOP SMES	Cost Access				
for larger companies (>250 employees)	Cost Access				
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Important effect	Important effect	Moderate effect	Moderate effect	Moderate effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Encouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
<i>Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies</i>	Important effect	Very important effect	Important effect	Moderate effect	Moderate effect

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POLICY MIX

Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	<i>Tight</i> yes	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate for the euro area
		,			
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies		yes			
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committment creating an extremely
Regarding the sustainability of public		yes			
Exit Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficier	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions		yes			
Greater efficiency of public		yes		yes	
Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private		yes		yes	
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare sector		yes		yes	

Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficier	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and					
training				yes	
More and better targeted R&D and				yes	
Prioritisation of infrastructure					
investments				yes	
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	no	yes			