

Fig. 28 – Spiegazione delle variabili che fanno parte del pillar
 “Economic incentive and institutional regime”

Intellectual Property Protection, 2008 (WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009) Table 1.02. This is based on the statistical score on a 1-7 scale of a large sample group in a particular country responding to the question of whether intellectual property protection is strong in their country (1= weak or nonexistent, 7 = is equal to the world's most stringent).

Soundness of Banks, 2008 (WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009) Table 8.07. This is based on the statistical score on a 1-7 scale of a large sample group in a particular country responding to the question of whether "banks are generally sound" in their country. (1= insolvent and may require government bailout, 7= generally healthy with sound balance sheets).

Exports of Goods and Services as % of GDP, 2007 (DDP) This includes the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. This excludes labor and property income as well as transfer payments. World Bank and OECD national accounts data.

Interest Rate Spread (lending rate minus deposit rate), 2007 (DDP) The interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Intensity of Local Competition, 2008 (WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009) Table 6.01. This is based on the statistical score on a 1-7 scale of a large sample group in a particular country responding to the question of whether competition in the local markets is intense in their country. (1= limited in most industries and price-cutting is rare, 7 = intense and market leadership changes over time).

Domestic Credit to Private Sector (% of GDP), 2007 (DDP) Indicator refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Cost to Register a Business (% of GNI per capita), 2009 (Doing Business) Official costs of business registration.

Days Required to Start a Business, 2009 (Doing Business) Duration of all procedures required to register a firm.

Cost to Enforce a Contract (% of debt), 2009 (Doing Business) Cost in court fees and attorney fees, where the use of attorneys is mandatory or common, expressed as a percentage of the debt value.

Regulatory Quality, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This indicator measures the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Rule of Law, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This indicator includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of both violent and non-violent crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts.

Government Effectiveness, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This indicator combines into one grouping perceptions of the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies.

Voice and Accountability, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This is a composite indicator and comprises a number of individual indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. This index measures the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. Also, included are indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Political Stability, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This index combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional means and/or violent means. This index captures the idea that the quality of governance in a country is compromised by the likelihood of wrenching changes in government, which not only has a direct effect on the continuity of policies, but also at a deeper level undermines the ability of the citizens to peacefully select and replace those in power.

Control of Corruption, 2007 (Governance Indicators, World Bank) This indicator corresponds to "graft" measures of corruption. Notably, corruption measured by the frequency of "additional payments to get things done" and the effects of corruption on the business environment.

Press Freedom, 2008 (Freedom House) The cumulative score of the degree of press freedom in a country. Countries scoring 0 to 30 are regarded as having "Free" media, 31-60, "Partly Free" media and 61 to 100, "Not Free" media.

Fonte. Sito della World Bank, www.worldbank.org/kam