

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY IN NUMBERS

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2004



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Analysis and Planning Unit
Statistics Office

Foreword

The Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now in its fourth edition in English. This is a publication that continues to distinguish itself as a useful information and analysis tool for all those interested in knowing the numbers associated with the Ministry's activities. The Ministry is dedicating growing attention to this publication in accordance with its commitment to transparency regarding the measurement of its priority activities.

On the basis of the experience of years past, and in consideration of the importance attributed to this publication for the purposes of the Ministry's internal and external communication, the 2004 edition has been revised and rearranged in order to better highlight the data concerning the Ministry's structure, resources, activities and services. Despite the objective difficulties inherent to the statistical measurement of some institutional activities such as diplomatic negotiations, the Yearbook now dedicates a special chapter to the broad spectrum of data that illustrate the Ministry's activity. In addition, the collection and elaboration of comparative data has been undertaken and these are published in the final chapter.

This year's publication coincides with the Fifth Conference of Italian Ambassadors, dedicated to Italy's role in the face of several major challenges: the building of Europe, the strengthening of transatlantic bonds, the stabilisation of strategic neighbouring regions and the competitiveness of "System Italy". From this point of view the Yearbook represents another useful tool by which to reflect on the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the coming years.

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Secretary General

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Introduction

The reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that went into effect in January of 2000 was profoundly innovative for the Ministry's structure, work methods and organizational chart.

In the first place the organizational structure dating back to 1967 was entirely modified. Alongside traditional thematic General Directorates and Services, five new geographically based General Directorates were created to handle all the aspects of bilateral relations with individual foreign Countries and one for European integration that deals with all the issues relative to the European Union (see Chapter 1).

Confronted in the second place was the development of human resources. All the criteria and rules for managing the various categories of personnel, beginning with the diplomatic career have been revised and greater attention has been placed on the professional qualifications of all employees. Methods for recruiting diplomats have been modified and, above all, the career selection and advancement criteria have been revised.

The third change involves work methods, and revolves around four principles: rendering explicit the objectives of one's work and measuring the results; coordinating the activities between various operative units without leaving every decision to the top; utilizing computer potential to the maximum; pursuing a more regular and systematic collaboration with all external interlocutors: citizens, other Ministries, Regional Administrations, local bodies, the world of business, culture, science and non-governmental organizations.

A fourth change has been made, in the name of transparency, in the way of communicating, of explaining the Ministry's activities to the outside. Examples of this change are: the publication of two White Papers; the creation of a web site; and the rewriting of the "Charter of Italian Citizens Abroad".

Even though the innovations introduced by the reform more directly concern the Ministry's central structure, by 1999 the government had already launched a rationalization of the diplomatic and consular network based on the need to respect the cost-benefit ratio and to boost the Italian presence in top priority areas of national interest. As of 31 December 2003 the Italian diplomatic and consular network (123 Embassies, 11 Permanent Missions, 116 Consulates and 3 Special Diplomatic Delegations) was confirmed as one of the most extensive of all the industrialized Countries.

As regards statistical activities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a member of the National Statistical System (SISTAN) and as such produces official statistics. Based on the 2004-2006 National Statistical Programme (PSN) forecasts, the statistics for which MFA is responsible – all published in the current volume – are those indicated below:

SECTOR	DENOMINATION	TABLES OF THE YEARBOOK
Public and private institutions	Diplomatic Missions and Consulates of the Italian Republic	1.1 – 1.2 – 1.3
Foreign Trade and Internationalization of Production	Commercial Offices	2.26
Instruction and Professional Training	Italian schools abroad	2.10 – 2.11
	Scholarships granted to foreign students (Cultural Cooperation Area and Development Aid Area)	2.13 – 2.22
Structure and dynamics of Population	Italians registered in the consular registry	2.14 – 2.15
	Entry visas for Italy	2.18 – 2.19 – 2.20
Justice	Italians imprisoned abroad	2.17

In order to carry out this activity, the Ministry avails itself of a Statistics Office, which is part of the Analysis and Planning Unit of the General Secretariat. In the course of the year 2003 the Statistics Office participated in the study groups set up within the context of SISTAN and contributed to the work group on the themes within its competence. Collaborative relations were reinforced internally between the Ministry's Directorates General and Services in the definition of this publication and in the search for materials useful for the creation of new statistical elaborations to be included in future editions of the Yearbook.

Methodological notes

Listed below is some specific practical information to assist in reading the publication:

- ♦ the nomenclature used in the tables and their numeration departs at times from that used in previous editions of the Yearbook;
- ♦ overall totals – contained in some statistical tables – of values expressed in percentages may not coincide perfectly with 100% as a result of rounding off;
- ♦ a dash (-) is used in the tables to indicate that the phenomenon does not exist or else that the cases have not been verified, and four dots (....) indicate that the data are not available;
- ♦ the main abbreviations and acronyms used in the text are listed in Table A;
- ♦ the Countries, classified according to area of competence of the five Directorates General, are listed in alphabetical order in Table B.

Table A – List of Main Abbreviations Used

Acronym	Full Name
DGPE	Directorate General for Personnel
DGEU	Directorate General for Europe
DGAM	Directorate General for the Americas
DGMM	Directorate General for the Mediterranean and the Middle East
DGAS	Directorate General for Sub-Saharan Africa
DGAO	Directorate General for Asia, Oceania, the Pacific and Antarctica
DGIE	Directorate General for European Integration
DGAP	Directorate General for Multilateral Political Affairs and Human Rights
DGCE	Directorate General for Multilateral Economic and Financial Cooperation
DGPC	Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Cooperation
DGIT	Directorate General for Italians Abroad and Migratory Policies
DGAA	Directorate General for Administrative Affairs, Budget and Assets
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
SEGR	General Secretariat
STAM	Press and Information Service
ISPE	Inspectorate General of the Ministry and Overseas Offices
ISDI	Diplomatic Institute
CERI	State Diplomatic Protocol
SSTO	Historical Archives and Documentation Service
CONT	Diplomatic Legal Advisory Service
SICC	Computer. Communications and Encryption Service
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
EMBL	European Molecular Biology Laboratory
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union

Acronym	Full Name
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
UN	United Nations Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WEU	Western European Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Table B – Countries according to the Area of competence

AREAS	COUNTRIES
Europe	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Russian Federation, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.
The Americas	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Mediterranean and Middle East	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

AREAS	COUNTRIES
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Gibuti, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Equatorial, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Asia and Oceania	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

