THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY IN NUMBERS

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2005



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Analysis and Planning Unit Statistics Office

Foreword

The Yearbook of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—here in its fifth edition—has become a useful tool for data and analysis for anyone interested in knowing the Ministry in numbers.

On the basis of past experience, and in consideration of the importance attributed to this publication for the purposes of the Ministry's internal and external relations, the 2005 edition has been further revised and enriched with new statistical data in order to better highlight the Ministry's structure and resources.

Moreover, given the difficulties inherent to statistically measuring some essential institutional undertakings such as diplomatic negotiations, the Yearbook illustrates a broad, but certainly not exhaustive, spectrum of ministerial activities and services.

Finally, the last chapter offers an in-depth comparison of data regarding the structure and resources of the foreign ministries of several European countries, which began last year.

I hope those who will be consulting the Yearbook will find useful data and points upon which to reflect on the Ministry's efforts, which are essential for Italy's continued and ensured active role on an international scenario that encompasses the construction of Europe, the strengthening of transatlantic bonds, international security and the stabilisation of neighbouring areas, the enhancement and safeguarding of the lives of Italians around the world, and the promotion of Italian products and culture abroad.

Paolo Pucci di Benisichi Secretary General

Rome, October 2005

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Introduction

The current structural organisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in accordance with the latest organisational reform, which went into effect on January 1st 2000.

This reform modified an organisational structure dating back to 1967: in addition to the traditional thematic Directorates General and Services, five new geographical Directorates General were created to manage relations with the countries of as many geographical areas, as well as a Directorate General for questions concerning the European Union.

The reform also introduced a series of innovations: human resources regulations were updated, work methods revised, technological innovation and computerisation of procedures accelerated, collaboration with public and private external interlocutors streamlined, and the manner in which the Ministry's efforts are communicated and explained externally and internally changed.

Although the innovations introduced by the 2000 reform most directly concern the Ministry's central headquarters, measures were also implemented by which its presence abroad was reinforced in priority areas, exploiting synergies with foreign offices and other ministries.

The Yearbook began following this process of reorganisation in 2000, supplying all the principal data regarding the Ministry's organisation, resources, activities and services.

This year's edition is the completion of an in-depth statistical examination and updating that began in 2003. It offers a complete and consistent overall close-up view of the Ministry, along with a means for comparison with the foreign ministries of six other European countries. The goal is to supply more and improved statistical data and to ensure an increasingly rich range of data and statistics regarding the Ministry, the Italian citizenry and Italy's business community.

The Yearbook is the fruit of the labour of the Office of Statistics, an integral part of the Analysis and Planning Unit of the Secretariat General, which coordinates, analyses and processes the statistical data gathered from the Ministry's various offices.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a member of the National Statistics System (SISTAN) and, as such, produces official statistics.

Methodological notes

Some specific instructions for reading this publication include the following:

- a dash (-) and an empty space indicate that the phenomenon does not exist or that no cases have been found; NA indicates that no data are available;
- percentages are rounded-off, thus any total of percentage values cannot eventually equal 100;
- the main abbreviations and acronyms used in the publication are listed in Table A);
- countries, classified according to the area of competence of the five Directorates General, are listed in alphabetical order in Table B);
- the analytical index at the end of the publication is set up according to various levels of detail in order to facilitate the search for topics treated.

Table A) – List of abbreviations

Acronym	Full name
CERI	State Diplomatic Protocol of the Republic
CONT	Diplomatic Legal Advisory Service
DGAA	Directorate General for Administrative Affairs, Budget and Assets
DGAM	Directorate General for the Countries of the Americas
DGAO	Directorate General the Countries of Asia, Oceania, the Pacific and Antarctica
DGAP	Directorate General for Multilateral Political Affairs and Human Rights
DGAS	Directorate General for the Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa
DGCE	Directorate General for Multilateral Economic and Financial Cooperation
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DGEU	Directorate General for the Countries of Europe
DGIE	Directorate General for European Integration
DGIT	Directorate General for Italians Abroad and Migratory Policies
DGMM	Directorate General for the Countries of the Mediterranean and Middle East
DGPC	Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Cooperation
DGPE	Directorate General for Personnel
ISDI	Diplomatic Institute
ISPE	Inspectorate General of the Ministry and Overseas Offices
SEGR	Secretary General
SICC	Computer, Communications and Encryption Service
SSTO	Historical Archives and Documentation Service
STAM	Press and Information Service
URP	Office for Relations with the Public

Acronym	Full name
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECB	European Central Bank
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMBL	European Molecular Biology Laboratory
EPO	European Patent Office
ESA	European Space Agency
ESO	European Southern Observatory
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC	International Criminal Court
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
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
OUN	Organization of the United Nations
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN HCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UN ICTY	UN International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UN ODC	UN Office for Drug and Crime
UN OHCHR	UN Office for High Commissioner for Human Rights
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

Table B – Countries according to the Area of competence

AREA	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, Island, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrghyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sovrano Militare Ordine di 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, Perù, 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.
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.