

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY IN NUMBERS

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK - 2001



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Policy Planning Unit
Statistical Office

FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the first English version of the statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has already been published in Italian. The positive response to the first edition from both professionals and the public at large has confirmed the usefulness of illustrating the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from a quantitative point of view.

Of course, a number of activities, even relevant ones such as bilateral negotiations or policies carried out in the framework of International Organisations, cannot be expressed through statistical parameters. Yet, where possible, quantitative analysis can offer a relatively new and original point of view, fundamental in the understanding of the multiple and complex functions of the Ministry.

Moreover, the statistical yearbook has received positive feed-back from foreign diplomats and officials who, through the previous Italian edition, had become acquainted with the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs both as a whole and in comparative terms. The interest shown at an international level for this publication has prompted the decision to prepare an English version too.

It should be noted that the Directorates General and Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have all provided up-to-date information and have actively assisted in the work of the Statistical Office.

I hope that this 2001 edition of the statistical yearbook will prove useful and be appreciated by all those who are interested in finding out more about the activities and projects carried out by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Giuseppe Baldocci
Secretary General

Rome, November 2001

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Statistical Yearbook - 2001

FOREWORD	3
THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: ROLE AND FUNCTIONS	9
CHAPTER 1	13
STRUCTURE	13
FIG. 1.1 – NETWORK OF MISSIONS ABROAD (1 JANUARY 2001).....	14
FIG. 1.2 –EMBASSIES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 2001).....	15
ORGANIZATION	16
TABLE 1.1 – NETWORK OF MISSIONS ABROAD BY TYPE, (1 JANUARY 1999 - 2001).....	16
TABLE 1.2 –EMBASSIES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 1998-2001).....	16
TABLE 1.3 –CONSULATES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 1998-2001)	17
TABLE 1.4 –CULTURAL INSTITUTES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 1999-2001)	17
CHAPTER 2	19
RESOURCES	19
FIG. 2.1 – MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDGET (% OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET - 1985 - 2001).....	20
FIG. 2.2 – BUDGETS OF THE MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENCE, INTERIOR AND TREASURY (1985-2001 - BASE INDEX 1985=100 - DEFLATED SERIES IN CONSTANT ITALIAN LIRAS 1985)	21
FIG. 2.3 – STRUCTURE OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE	22
FIG. 2.4 – TOTAL STAFF ABROAD BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (LOCALLY ENGAGED STAFF INCLUDED) - 1 JANUARY 2001	23
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	24
TABLE 2.1 – NATIONAL AND MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDGETS (1985–2001 – MILLION LIRAS).....	24
TABLE 2.2 – BUDGETS OF ITALIAN MINISTRIES (1998-2001 – BILLION LIRAS).....	25
TABLE 2.3 – DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE – BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS (1991 –2001 – BILLION LIRAS).....	26
TABLE 2.4 – DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE – DELIVERY OF AID BY TYPE 2001-2003 - BILLION LIRAS).....	26
TABLE 2.5 – DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - MAIN BENEFICIARIES BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (1997-1999 – BILLION LIRAS)	27
HUMAN RESOURCES	28
TABLE 2.6 – PERMANENT STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY CLASSIFICATION (31 DECEMBER - 1990-2000)	28
TABLE 2.7 – TOTAL STAFF ABROAD BY CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA –TOTAL (1 JANUARY 2001).....	29
TABLE 2.8 – TOTAL STAFF ABROAD BY CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA - PERMANENT MISSIONS AND EMBASSIES (1 JANUARY 2001).....	29
TABLE 2.9 – TOTAL STAFF ABROAD BY CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA - CONSULATES (1 JANUARY 2001).....	30
TABLE 2.10 – DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (31 DECEMBER 1987, 1999, 2000)	30
TABLE 2.11 –RECRUITMENT OF DIPLOMATS (1999-2000).....	30
TABLE 2.12 – DIPLOMATIC SERVICE - RECRUITMENT BY UNIVERSITY DEGREE. (1998-2000).....	31
TABLE 2.13 – ITALIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTES. STAFF (1 JANUARY 2001).....	31
TABLE 2.14 – SCIENTIFIC ATTACHÉS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 2001)	31
TABLE 2.15 –ITALIAN NATIONALS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (1999-2000)	32

TABLE 2.16 – INTERNATIONAL ELECTORAL OBSERVERS SECONDED BY ITALY (2000).....	33
CHAPTER 3	35
SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES	35
INTRODUCTION	36
FIG. 3.1. ITALIANS REGISTERED AT THE CONSULAR REGISTRY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 2001)	36
FIG. 3.2. ENTRY VISAS FOR ITALY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF REQUEST (1 JANUARY 2001)	37
FIG. 3.3 - ENTRY VISAS GRANTED BY PURPOSE OF REQUEST (2000)	38
FIG. 3.4 – ITALIAN SCHOOLS ABROAD BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND LEVEL (SCHOOL YEAR 1999/2000).....	39
FIG. 3.5 – ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CHAIRS ABROAD	39
ITALIANS ABROAD AND MIGRATION POLICIES	40
TABLE 3.1 – CONSULAR REGISTRY. ITALIANS REGISTERED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY - 1999 - 2001)	40
TABLE 3.2 – CONSULAR REGISTRY. ITALIANS REGISTERED – TOP 15 COMMUNITIES (1 JANUARY 2001)	40
TABLE 3.3 – MAIN CONSULAR SERVICES BY TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (2000)	41
TABLE 3.4 – ENTRY VISAS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF REQUEST (1998 – 2000).....	41
TABLE 3.5 – ENTRY VISAS BY PURPOSE OF REQUEST (1999 - 2000).....	42
TABLE 3.6 – ENTRY VISAS BY NATIONALITY - TOP 10 COUNTRIES (1998 - 2000).....	43
TABLE 3.7 – ITALIANS IMPRISONED ABROAD: SITUATION BY JUDICIAL POSITION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1 JANUARY 2001)	43
CULTURAL SECTOR	44
TABLE 3.8 – ITALIAN SCHOOLS ABROAD – BY TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (SCHOOL YEAR 1999/2000)	44
TABLE 3.9 – ITALIAN SCHOOLS ABROAD – BY LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (SCHOOL YEAR 1999/2000).....	44
TABLE 3.10 – SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED TO FOREIGN STUDENTS. MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (CULTURAL COOPERATION AREA 1998 - 2001)	45
TABLE 3.11 – SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED TO FOREIGN STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (DEVELOPMENT AID AREA 1998-2000).....	45
PROTOCOL	46
TABLE 3.12 – EMBASSIES AND PERMANENT MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO ITALY. (1 JANUARY 2001)	46
TABLE 3.13 – OFFICIAL VISITS TO ITALY OF HEADS OF STATE, HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (1991 - 2000).....	46
TABLE 3.14 – OFFICIAL VISITS TO ITALY OF HEADS OF STATE, HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ORIGIN (2000).....	47
TABLE 3.15 – VISITS ABROAD OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1998-2000)	47
TABLE 3.16 – VISITS ABROAD OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA. (2000)	48
LEGAL AFFAIRS	48
TABLE 3.17 – AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY ITALY (1994 -2000)	48
TABLE 3.18 – LEGAL PROCEDURES AGAINST ITALY PROMOTED BY THE EUROPEAN COURT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (1996- 2000).....	49
TABLE 3.19 – DIRECT ACTIONS TO THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU (1994-2000)	49
OTHER SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES	50
TABLE 3.20 –LIBRARY AND DIPLOMATIC ARCHIVES USERS (1998-2000)	50
CHAPTER 4	51
OTHER DATA	51
INTRODUCTION	52
FIG. 4.1 – ENTRY VISAS ISSUED BY SCHENGEN TREATY COUNTRIES (2000).....	52
FIG. 4.2 – DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS – SELECTED WESTERN COUNTRIES - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONS WITH WEB SITE (1 JANUARY 2001).....	53
FIG. 4.3 – OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN G7 COUNTRIES (PERCENTAGE VALUE ON GDP - 1999).....	53

TABLE 4.1 – BUDGETS OF THE MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE G7 COUNTRIES (PERCENTAGE VALUE ON NATIONAL BUDGET - 2001)	54
TABLE 4.2 – OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - G7 COUNTRIES DISBURSEMENTS AS % OF GDP (1990- 2000)	54
TABLE 4.3 – MAIN CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES TO ORDINARY UN BUDGET (PERCENTAGE 1999 - 2001)	55
TABLE 4.4 – ENTRY VISAS ISSUED BY SCHENGEN TREATY COUNTRIES (1998 - 2000)	55
TABLE 4.5 – DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS WEB SITES- SELECTED WESTERN COUNTRIES (1 JANUARY 2001).....	56
CHAPTER 5	57
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES	57

THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

From the 1st of January 2000 the structure and the staff organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has gone through a major reform.

One of the main innovations of the reform was the creation of the Policy Planning Unit as part of the General Secretariat. In accordance with Legislative Decree 322 (06/09/1989), a Statistical Office was incorporated in this Unit.

Such a choice is not a casual one. On one hand, the Office, through its central position in the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, can provide the analysis and processing of statistical information provided by all the Directorates General and Services. On the other hand, the independence and autonomy of the Office is thus guaranteed.

Fig. 2 illustrates the different steps of the process of analysis and data processing within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the specific role played by the Statistical Office. The basic information is collected primarily by the Embassies, Consulates and Permanent Offices abroad and subsequently sent to the corresponding Directorates General in Rome. The Directorates General then combine the information received so as to obtain an overall picture of the phenomenon or the activity which is under scrutiny while also effecting an initial analysis. The Statistical Office receives the processed information and checks the methods of assessment. It then considers whether to continue the analysis further by taking into account the global quantitative vision and by crossing different available data.

Furthermore, the Statistical Office, as link between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Statistical System (SISTAN), ensures the compatibility of the information provided with the general norms established by SISTAN, whilst also establishing methods of statistical assessment.

The activity of SISTAN is aimed at providing official statistical information, according to the National Statistical Plan (PSN). The statistics of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inserted in the 2001-2003 PSN and provided in the yearbook are indicated as follows:

CODE	AREA	SECTOR	DENOMINATION	TABLES OF THE YEARBOOK
MAE-00009	Economics	Foreign Trade	Commercial Offices Abroad	1-7
MAE-00007	Demography	Demographic	Italians registered in the Consular Registry	3-1; 3-2
MAE-00012	Demography	Demographic	Entry Visas for Italy	3-6; 3-7; 3-8
MAE-00005	Economics	Public Administration	Diplomatic Missions and Consulates of the Italian Republic	1-1; 1-3; 1-4; 1-5; 2-13; 2-14; 2-15

The National Statistical Plan is defined by ISTAT in accordance with a number of theme-related quality assessment groups. By bringing together both the Directors of the Statistical Offices and Directorates General of the public administration and the representatives of the private sector, the quality assessment groups aim at programming, co-ordinating and rationalising the data-collecting process. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently involved with the activities of the following groups: Public Administration, Foreign Trade, Demography, Services to Families and Firms, Instruction and Justice.

Furthermore, the Statistical Office offers consulting services to other offices which require its support and advice. Thus, the Office, in accordance with the principal requirements set by SISTAN, offers an active contribution, in terms of both quality and quantity, to the statistical and analytical activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Fig. 1 – Organization Chart of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

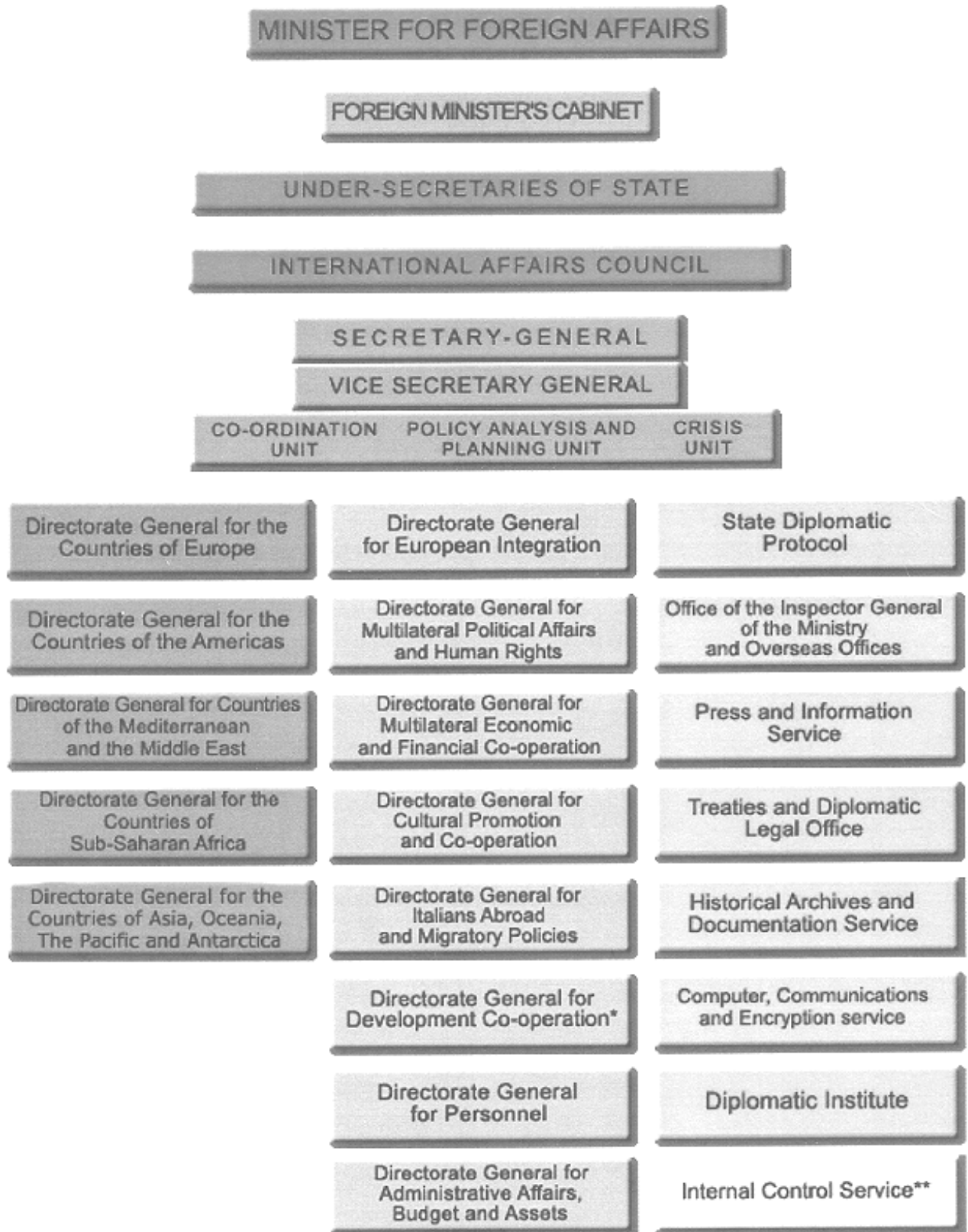
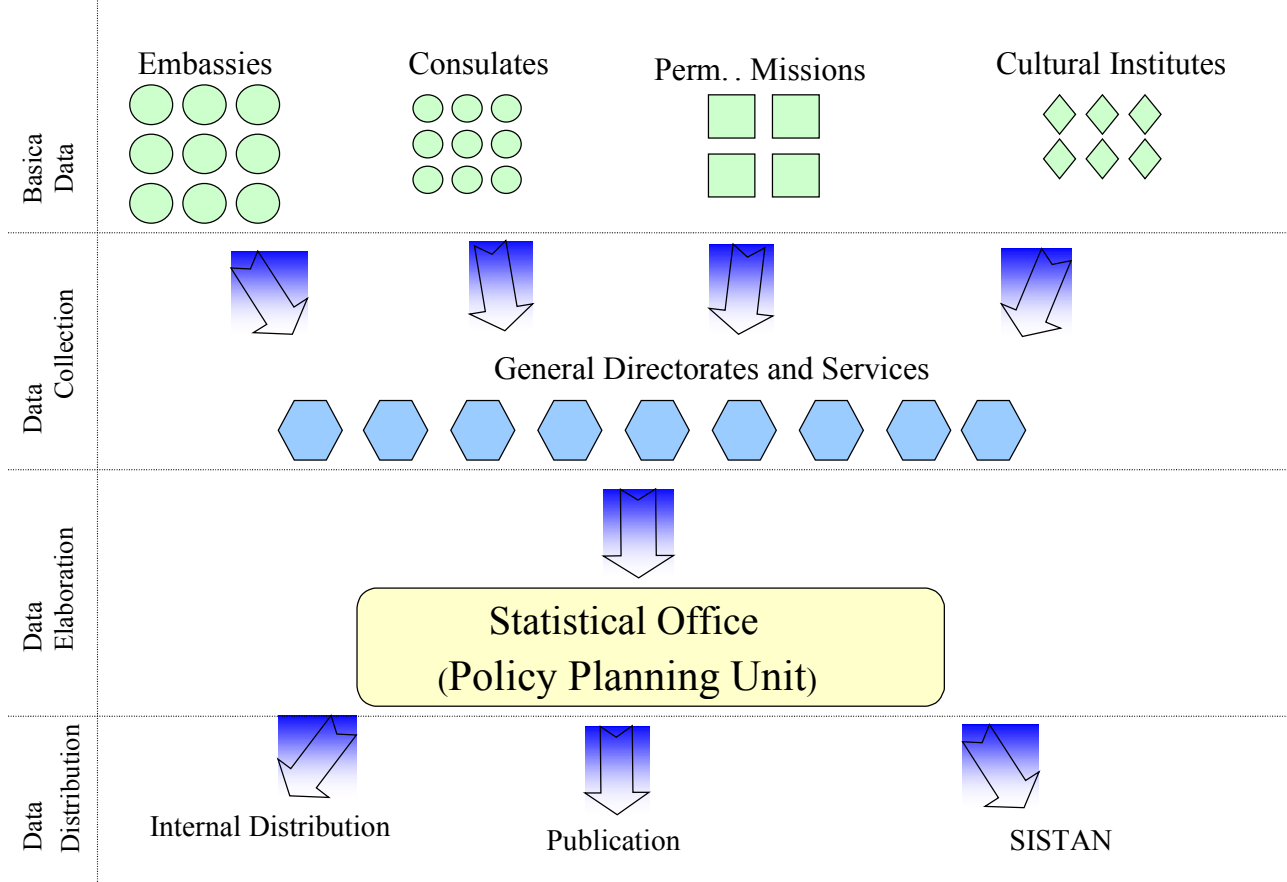


Fig. 2 - Data flow



Chapter 1

Structure

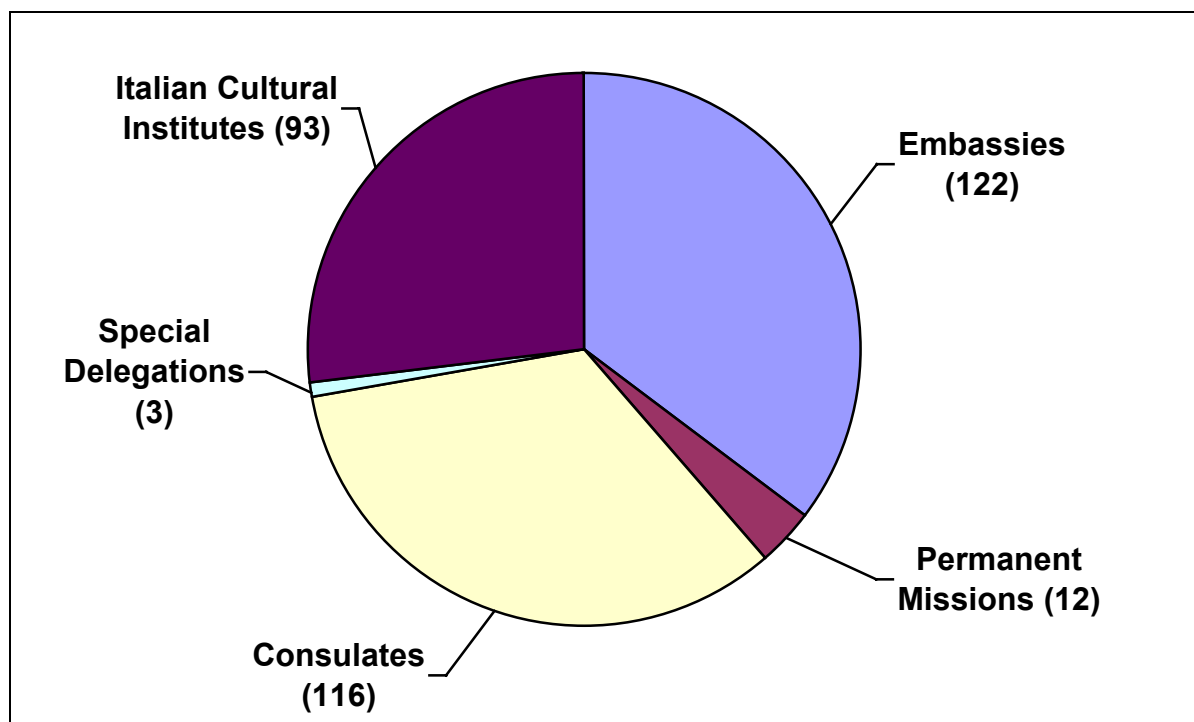
Introduction

The reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enacted during the year 2000, deeply influenced the functions and responsibilities of each and every Directorate General and Service. Thus, the new structure is based on 13 Directorates General, five newly created Directorates being geographical.

The statistical elements provided in the following chapter illustrate not only the organisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs central offices (*La Farnesina*) but also of the network of offices abroad.

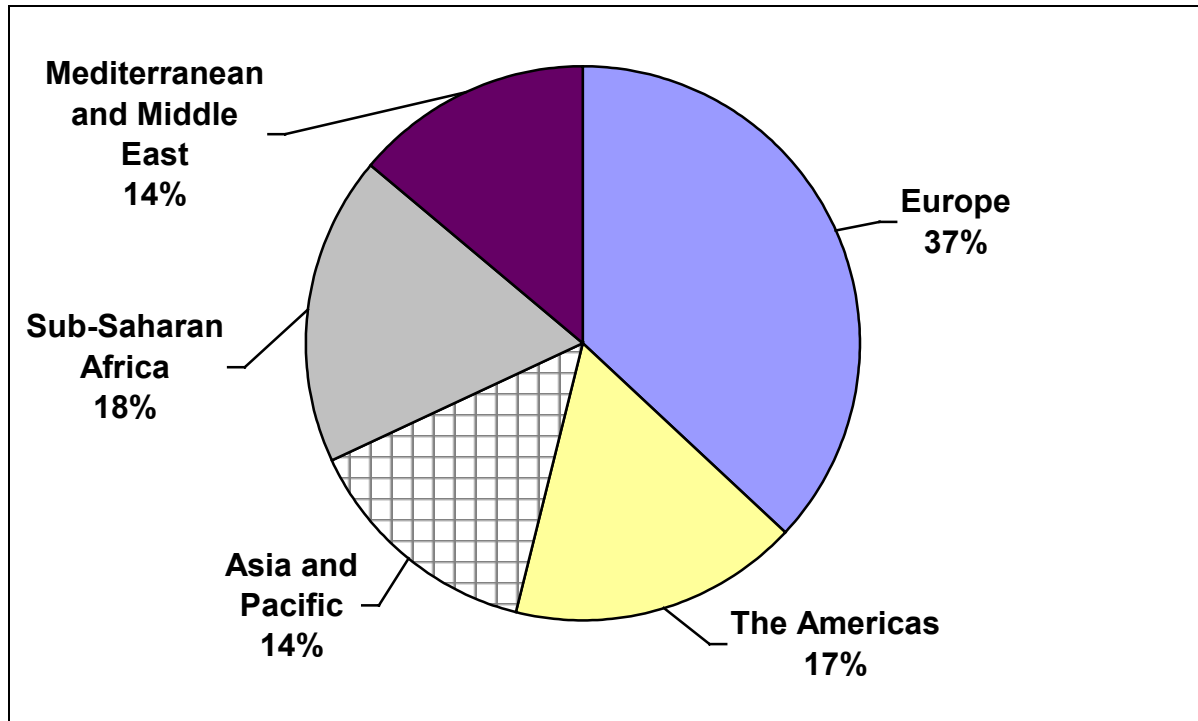
The external network (1.1) ranges from Embassies to Consulates, Special Delegations and Italian Cultural Institutes, located in 117 different countries. With regard to the year 2000, it is possible to notice a decrease in the number of Consulates (116), while the number of Embassies (122) and Cultural Institutes (93) remains unchanged.

Fig. 1.1 – Network of missions abroad (1 January 2001)



Over 1/3 of the Embassies (fig. 1.2) are concentrated in European countries, while the remaining 63% is distributed in an almost uniform manner among the four other major geographical areas.

Fig. 1.2 –Embassies by geographical area (1 January 2001)



The chapter includes moreover statistics regarding the commercial offices abroad, as they are part of the diplomatic network.

The data and information in this chapter are, for the main part, provided by the Directorate General for Personnel. The details concerning the Cultural Institutes have been provided by the Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Co-operation, while those concerning the commercial offices have been gathered by the Directorate General for Multilateral Economic and Financial Co-operation.

Organization

Table 1.1 – Network of Missions abroad by type, (1 January 1999 - 2001)

TYPE	OFFICES		
	1999	2000	2001
Embassies	122	124	122
Permanent Missions to International Organizations	12	12	12
Special Diplomatic and Foreign Agencies	4	3	3
Consulates	127	125	116
General Consulates (I class)	10	9	8
General Consulates	65	65	62
Consulates (I class)	10	9	8
Consulates	23	24	24
Vice Consulates	8	7	4
Consular Agencies	11	11	10
Cultural Institutes	86	94	93
Local Technical Units of Cooperation	19	20	21
TOTAL	370	378	367

Table 1.2 – Embassies by geographical area (1 January 1998-2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	EMBASSIES			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Europe	43	43	45	45
The Americas	22	22	22	21
Mediterranean and Middle East	17	17	17	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	23	23	22
Asia and Pacific	17	17	17	17
TOTAL	123	122	124	122

Table 1.3 – Consulates by geographical area (1 January 1998-2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	CONSULATES			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Europe	71	68	65	60
The Americas	33	33	33	32
Mediterranean and Middle East	11	11	12	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	3	3	3
Asia and Pacific	12	12	12	12
TOTAL	130	127	125	116

Table 1.4 – Cultural Institutes by geographical area (1 January 1999-2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	CULTURAL INSTITUTES		
	1999	2000	2001
Europe	46	50	49
The Americas	16	19	19
Mediterranean and Middle East	9	10	10
Sub-Saharan	5	3	3
Asia and Pacific	10	12	12
TOTAL	86	94	93

Chapter 2

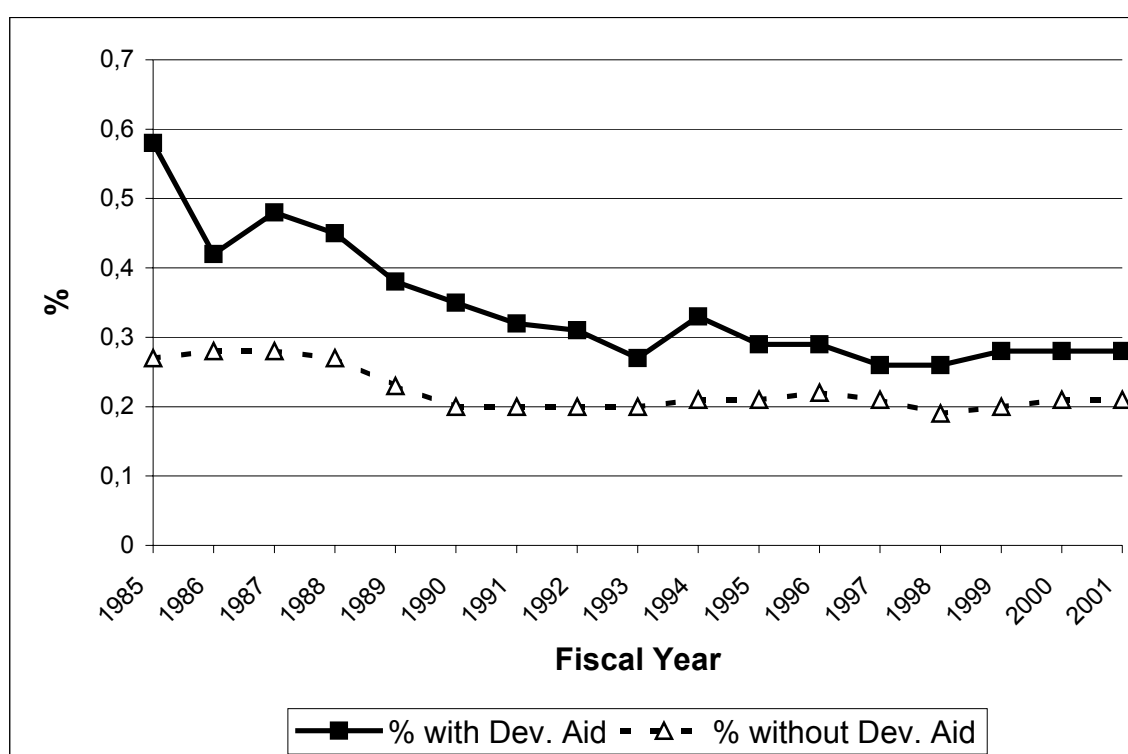
Resources

Introduction

This chapter is divided into two distinct sections: Financial Resources and Human Resources.

First Section:

Fig. 2.1 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs Budget (% of the National Budget - 1985 - 2001)

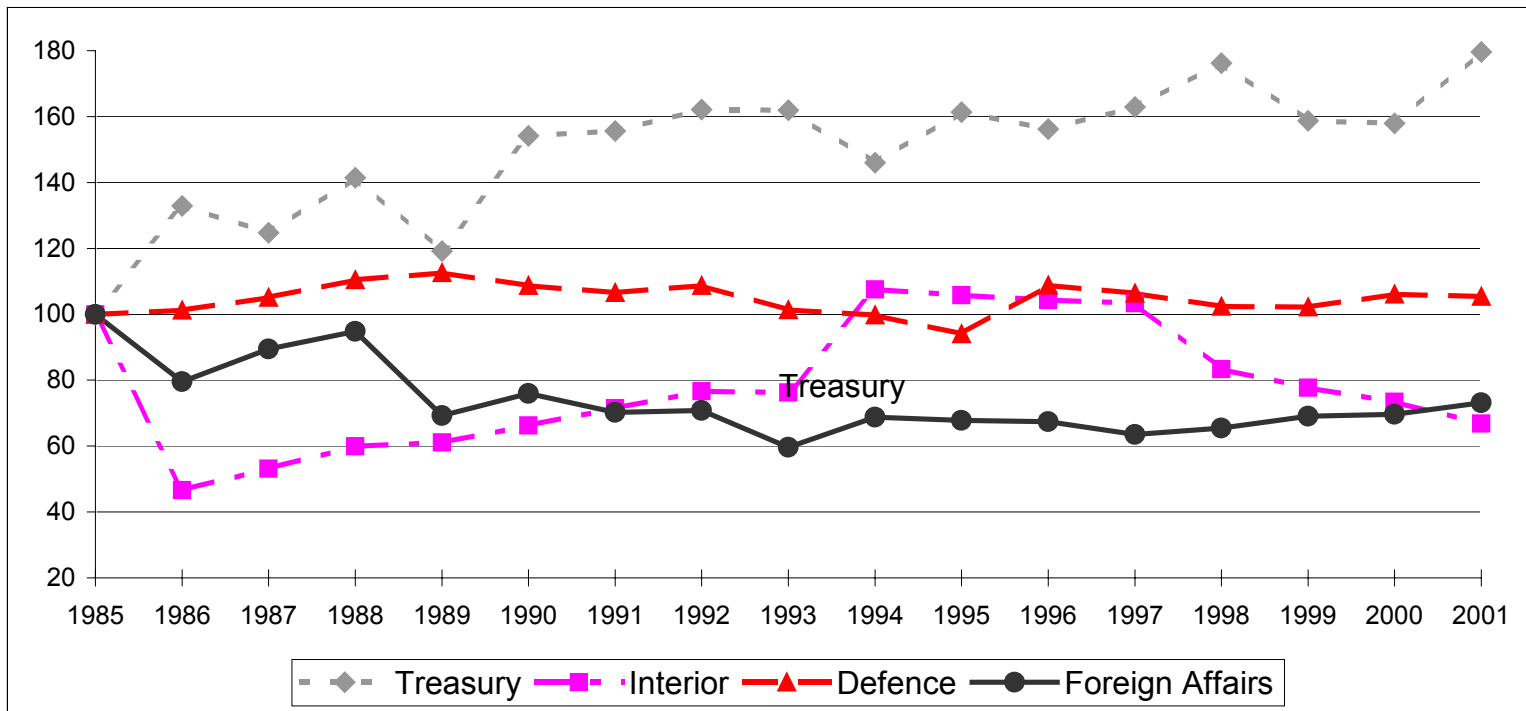


In order to allow a comparative vision of the financial resources available to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first section offers the statistics concerning the Italian Ministries. It also provides details concerning the distribution of resources within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

By observing 2.1, one can notice a steady decline in the amount of funds assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between 1985 and 2001 regardless of the inclusion or exclusion, in this amount, of the development aid funds. Since 1998, when the lowest level of funding was reached, there was a slight increase in the budget granted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was confirmed in 2001. In 2001, as in the two preceding

years, the amount of funding allocated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs corresponds to 0.28% of the annual State budget.

Fig. 2.2 – Budgets of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and Treasury (1985-2001 - base index 1985=100 - deflated series in constant Italian liras 1985)



Source: Elaboration on budgets for financial years 1985-2001 and ISTAT Lira index

In 2.2 one finds a comparative study of budget of the different organs of the central administration over a span of 15 years. The comparison was made through indices obtained from provisional budgets, calculated on the monetary value of the Lira in 1985, according to the indications provided by ISTAT. It is possible to notice how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget has reached its lowest level in 1993, with a decrease of 40% compared to 1985, and is currently set at a decrease of 27% compared to the 1985 values.

The first section of the chapter provides data on the processes of allocating development aid. Further and more complete information can be found in the "Yearly Report on the Implementation of Co-operation and Development Policy".

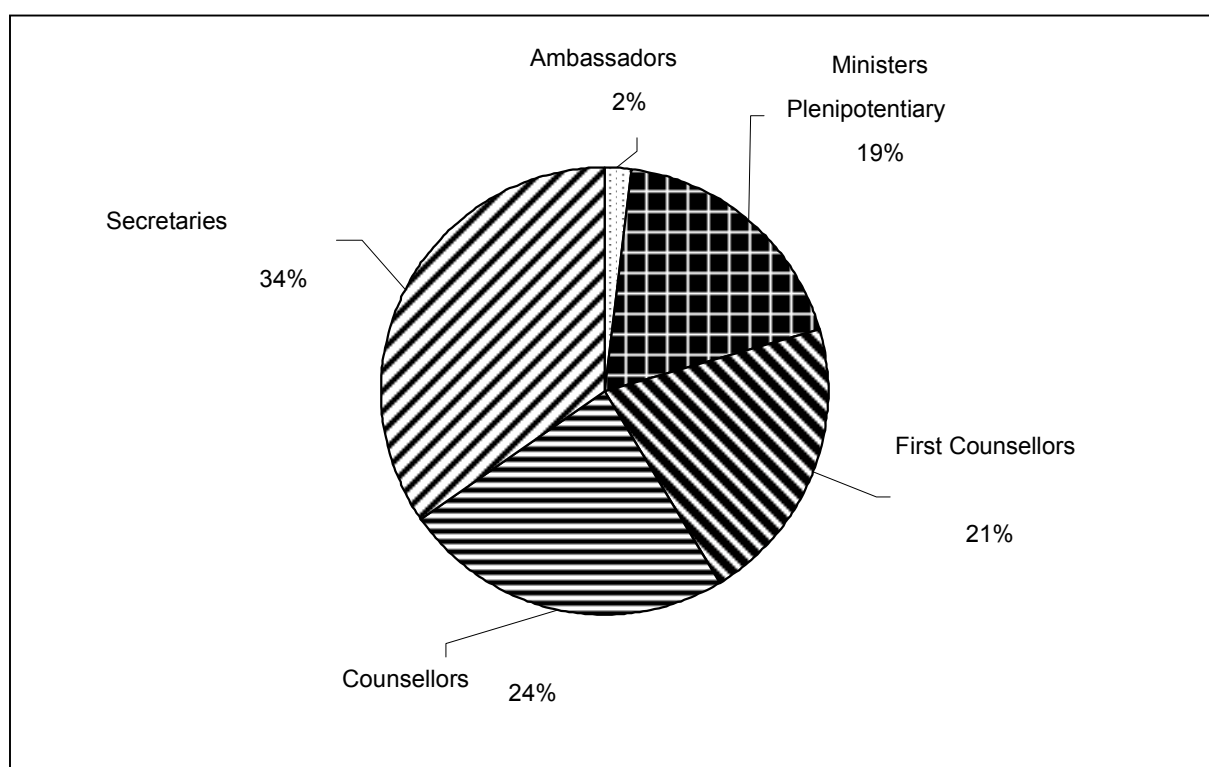
Expenditure for the support of Italian citizens abroad is also included in the section on financial resources.

Second Section:

The second section is dedicated to human resources. The section, ranging over a wide array of information and data, gives a detailed view of the staff employed both in the central offices in Rome and in the offices abroad.

The recent reform of the diplomatic service, a major innovation introduced during the year 2000, has increased the number of diplomats (from 938 to 1.119) while also reforming the hierarchical structure and decreasing the number of ranks (from 7 to 5).

Fig. 2.3 – Structure of the Diplomatic Service

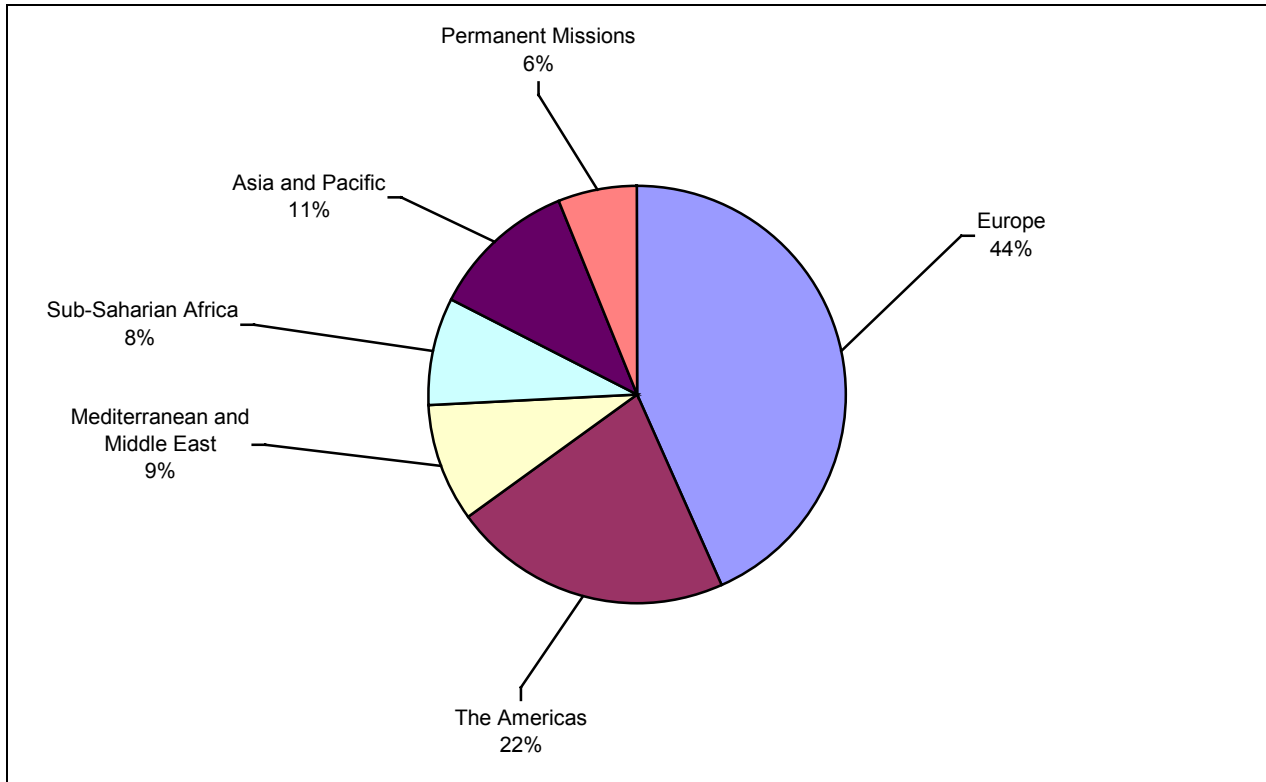


As shown in 2.3, the new structure of staff is established as follows: 34% Secretaries (387 units), 24% Counsellors (270), 21% First Counsellors (232), 19% Ministers Plenipotentiary (208), 2% Ambassadors (22).

On the 31st of December 2000, the number of diplomats amounted to 961, short of 158 units if compared with the numbers provided in the staff

plan. The shortage of staff was concentrated in the lower ranks of the diplomatic service.

Fig. 2.4 – Total staff abroad by geographical area (locally engaged staff included) - 1 January 2001



The staff currently employed abroad (including the staff under local contract) is distributed according to the following structure: 44% in the context of European destinations (2.4), 22% in American countries, 11% in Asian countries, 9% in the Mediterranean and Middle East area, 8% in Southern Sahara regions, and 6% in the Permanent Representative Offices.

The information in this chapter is primarily provided by the Directorate General for Personnel as well as by the Directorates General for Administrative Affairs, Budget and Assets, for Development Co-operation, for Cultural Promotion and Co-operation and for Italians abroad and Migration Policies.

Financial Resources

Table 2.1 – National and Ministry of Foreign Affairs budgets (1985–2001 – million liras)

Fiscal Year	National Budget	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Budget	% MFA (development aid included)
1985	390.576.503	2.247.634	0,575
1986	448.780.616	1.896.591	0,423
1987	460.575.251	2.232.797	0,485
1988	550.673.081	2.483.153	0,451
1989	511.593.093	1.933.079	0,378
1990	647.909.223	2.250.382	0,347
1991	689.456.089	2.213.342	0,321
1992	752.748.527	2.351.402	0,312
1993	777.254.905	2.062.928	0,265
1994	761.015.150	2.474.456	0,325
1995	886.690.421	2.568.175	0,290
1996	916.355.251	2.654.675	0,290
1997	960.999.830	2.546.095	0,265
1998	1.039.952.044	2.670.011	0,257
1999	1.019.239.909	2.861.241	0,281
2000	1.034.551.425	2.957.957	0,286
2001	1.179.609.694	3.279.001	0,278

Note: Development Aid includes funds administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 2.2 – Budgets of Italian Ministries (1998-2001 – billion liras)

MINISTRIES	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%
Treasury	711.319,2	68,40	656.105,6	64,37	669.903,2	64,76	803.449,5	68,11
Labour and Social Security	74.781,3	7,19	90.541,0	8,88	87.362,7	8,44	86.757,3	7,36
Public Education	59.823,2	5,75	59.715,3	5,86	65.129,1	6,30	64.142,3	5,44
Finance	41.526,8	3,99	43.640,9	4,28	54.785,4	5,30	67.785,7	5,75
Interior	60.082,5	5,78	48.131,2	4,72	46.832,5	4,53	44.976,9	3,81
Defence	30.987,6	2,98	30.854,7	3,03	32.845,7	3,17	34.421,0	2,92
University and Research	15.019,6	1,44	16.633,1	1,63	17.172,5	1,66	20.118,6	1,70
Public Works	10.073,5	0,97	11.667,8	1,14	16.267,5	1,57	13.151,0	1,12
Justice	9.998,8	0,96	10.334,9	1,01	10.823,3	1,05	11.734,8	0,99
Public Transport	7.140,7	0,69	8.796,1	0,86	10.412,3	1,01	11.701,2	0,99
Industry	2.959,2	0,28	7.450,8	0,73	7.596,8	0,73	5.780,9	0,49
Cultural Assets	2.241,3	0,22	3.774,2	0,37	4.070,6	0,39	4.339,1	0,37
Health	1.504,1	0,14	1.838,0	0,18	3.018,3	0,29	2.486,7	0,21
Foreign Affairs	2.670,0	0,26	2.861,2	0,28	2.958,0	0,28	3.279,0	0,28
Environment	531,3	0,05	2.054,4	0,20	2.621,5	0,25	1.933,2	0,16
Agricultural Policies	1.475,7	0,14	1.750,9	0,17	1.991,0	0,19	2.752,3	0,23
Foreign Trade	328,5	0,03	399,7	0,04	495,7	0,05	485,3	0,04
Communication	178,0	0,02	233,2	0,02	265,4	0,03	314,8	0,03
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	7.310,7	0,70	22.456,9	2,20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.039.952,0	100,00	1.019.239,9	100,00	1.034.551,4	100,00	1.179.609,6	100,00

Source: Budget Law

Table 2.3 – Development Assistance – Budget appropriations (1991 –2001 – billion liras)

TYPE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Grants	2.435	2.417	250	806	691	590	519	597	700	1.072	1.084
Soft Loans	1.334	1.186	919	304	48	100	53	40	20	-	10
Food Aid	62	60	60	60	57	-	70	70	70	-	140 ²
TOTAL	3.831	3.663	1.229	1.170	796	690	642	707	790	1.072	1.234

Table 2.4 – Development Assistance – Delivery of aid by type 2001-2003 - billion liras)

	TYPE	2001- 2003
a)	Bilateral initiatives and soft loans of which:	3.585
	Balkan Europe	380
	Middle East and Northern Africa	1.015
	Sub-Saharan Africa	1.240
	Asia	570
	America	310
		70
b)	Voluntary contributions to International Organizations	1.000
c)	Emergency Aid	300
d)	Programmes promoted by NGOs	300
e)	Training courses in Italy	60
	TOTAL	5.245

Note: The data provided refer to the resources destination plan (net value) in terms of food aid, current expenditures and contributions to regular budgets.

**Table 2.5 – Development Assistance - Main beneficiaries by type of Assistance
(1997-1999 – billion liras)**

COUNTRIES	Grants	Soft loans	Food Aid	Total
1 Ethiopia	100,9	-	12,0	112,9
2 Eritrea	62,7	29,3	12,0	103,9
3 China	21,6	80,7	-	102,3
4 Albania	41,1	51,2	-	92,3
5 Mozambique	82,2	-	5,0	87,2
6 Angola	74,7	-	11,3	86,0
7 Argentina	20,5	64,1	-	84,6
8 Ecuador	6,4	73,0	1,8	81,2
9 Egypt	59,3	15,4	3,2	77,9
10 Senegal	65,3	-	-	65,3
11 Somalia	60,7	-	-	60,7
12 Bosnia	52,5	-	1,5	54,0
13 Kenya	17,3	31,6	-	48,9
14 Honduras	1,9	45,4	-	47,3
15 Palestinian Territories	38,9		3,6	42,5
16 Bolivia	19,2	20,8	0,8	40,8
17 Tanzania	31,1	1,5	5,5	38,1
18 Zimbabwe	24,0	8,8	-	32,8
19 Tunisia	7,3	24,3	1,0	32,6
20 Uganda	27,9	0,3	3,4	31,6

Human Resources

Table 2.6 – Permanent staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by classification (31 December - 1990-2000)

YEARS	Diplomats	Administrative Officers	Employees	Cultural Promotion Area	Total	Index (base 1990 =100)
1990	838	26	4.210	-	5.074	100,0
1991	863	32	4.104	-	4.999	98,5
1992	879	32	4.040	126	5.077	100,1
1993	897	32	4.014	140	5.083	100,2
1994	901	28	3.915	133	4.977	98,1
1995	901	29	3.858	134	4.922	97,0
1996	909	26	3.735	135	4.805	94,7
1997	904	24	3.716	131	4.775	94,1
1998	913	27	3.734	132	4.806	94,7
1999	934	27	3.733	128	4.822	95,0
2000	960	40	3.656	130	4.786	94,3

Table 2.7 – Total staff abroad by classification and geographical area –Total (1 January 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Diplomats	Admin. Officers	Employees	Locally engaged staff	Total
Europe	199	7	883	764	1843
The Americas	101	1	405	438	945
Mediterranean and Middle East	58	-	174	190	422
Sub-Saharan Africa	41	-	130	174	345
Asia and Pacific	58	-	181	250	489
Permanent Missions	78	-	145	59	282
TOTAL	535	8	1.918	1.875	4.326

Table 2.8 – Total staff abroad by classification and geographical area - Permanent Missions and Embassies (1 January 2001)

AREE GEOGRAFICHE	Diplomats	Admin. Officers	Employees	Locally engaged staff	Total
Europe	147	2	451	357	947
The Americas	62	-	150	197	409
Mediterranean and Middle East	50	-	135	147	332
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	-	118	156	312
Asia and Pacific	45	-	121	166	332
Permanent Missions	78	-	145	59	282
TOTALE	420	2	1.120	1.082	2.614

Table 2.9 – Total staff abroad by classification and geographical area - Consulates (1 January 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Diplomats	Admin. Officers	Functional Areas	Locally engaged staff	Total
Europe	52	5	432	407	896
The Americas	39	1	255	241	536
Mediterranean and Middle East	8	-	39	43	90
Sub-Saharan Asia	3	-	12	18	33
Asia and Pacific	13	-	60	84	157
TOTAL	115	6	798	793	1.712

Table 2.10 – Diplomatic service (31 December 1987, 1999, 2000)

RANK	1987		1999		2000		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ambassador	21	27	21	-	21	22	-
Minister Plenipotentiary	147	179	191	6	197	219	8
First Counsellor	163	184	220	20	240	215	20
Counsellor	120	218	173	21	194	153	20
First Secretary	342	184	236	46	282	214	45
Second Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	34	10
TOTAL	793	792	841	93	934	857	103

Table 2.11 – Recruitment of diplomats (1999-2000)

	1999	2000	
	Total	Male	Female
Applications	1.442	1.018	1.035
Candidates at the end of the written examination	429	229	108
Candidates admitted to the oral examination	46	44	14
Recruited	40	35	10

Table 2.12 – Diplomatic service - Recruitment by university degree. (1998-2000)

UNIVERSITY	Candidates at the end of the written examination			Admitted			% Admitted /Candidates	%
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	2000	2000
Political Science	212	228	182	18	21	19	10,4	42,2
Law	97	120	86	11	14	16	18,6	35,6
Economics	29	33	32	2	3	7	21,9	15,6
Humanities	42	46	33	3	2	2	6,1	4,4
Foreign degree (recognised in Italy)	2	2	4	-	-	1	25,0	2,2
TOTAL	382	429	337	34	40	45	13,4	100,0

Table 2.13 – Italian Cultural Institutes. Staff (1 January 2001)

FUNCTIONS	abroad	Headquarters
Director (C3)	30	17
Attaches (C1 e C2)	62	29
Temporary Contracts	319	-
TOTAL	411	46

Table 2.14 – Scientific Attachés by geographical area (1 January 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	
Europe	10
The Americas	6
Mediterranean and Middle East	1
Sub-Saharan Asia	-
Asia and Pacific	5
TOTAL	22

Table 2.15 –Italian nationals in International Organizations (1999-2000)

	Employees	Italian nationals 1999	Italian nationals 2000
UN:			
UN	2.641	72	73
UNDP	1.073	21	30
UNHCR	1.269	35	33
UNESCO	829	30	30
FAO	976	125	128
ILO-Geneva	60	25	20
OPCW	232	5	5
UNICEF	1.312	39	48
UNIDO	274	19	26
IAEA	675	14	17
WHO	1.097	41	31
Financial Institutions			
African Development Bank	567	2	2
Asian Development Bank	668	11	10
Inter-American Development Bank	1.040	15	17
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	559	34	36
World Bank	4.932	68	80
Bank for International Settlements	114	7	6
International Monetary Fund	1.493	44	50
European Union			
European Central Bank	749	62	76
European Investment Bank	542	81	78
EU – Court of Auditors	212	12	10
EU – Economic and Social Committee	51	7	7
EU – Court of Justice	57	5	4
EU – Commission	4.999	591	643
EU – European Parliament	388	44	42
EU – Committee of Regions	39	3	3
EU – Council Secretariat	289	37	34
Other International Organizations:			
NATO	323	21	22
WEU	117	15	12
COUNCIL OF EUROPE	390	38	38
OECD	770	38	40
ESA	1.243	245	252
WTO	206	11	10
CERN	2.781	256	294
European Molecular Biology Laboratory	382	8	12
TOTAL	33.979	2.081	2.219

Table 2.16 – International Electoral Observers seconded by Italy (2000)

COUNTRIES	MALE	FEMALE	Total
Croatia	5	3	8
Russian Federation	1*	-	1
Fed. Rep. Of Yugoslavia	11	13	24
Fed. Rep. Of Yugoslavia (Montenegro)	2	-	2
Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	14	21	35
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3
Albania	11 (1*)	15	26
Belarus	1*	1*	2
Azerbaijan	1*	1*	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	18	43
Romania	1*	-	1
Ivory Coast	1	2	3
Tanzania	5	-	5
Zimbabwe	7	2	9
Sri Lanka	3**	1**	4**
Mexico	2	-	2
Venezuela	4	-	4
Peru	4	-	4
TOTAL	89	79	178

Note: Data provided include both long term and short term observers. In Croatia: two elections. In Venezuela and Peru: two electoral rounds.

(*) Data also include seven observers recruited and financed by O.D.I.H.R. (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights)

(**) With the European Commission.

Chapter 3

Services and Activities

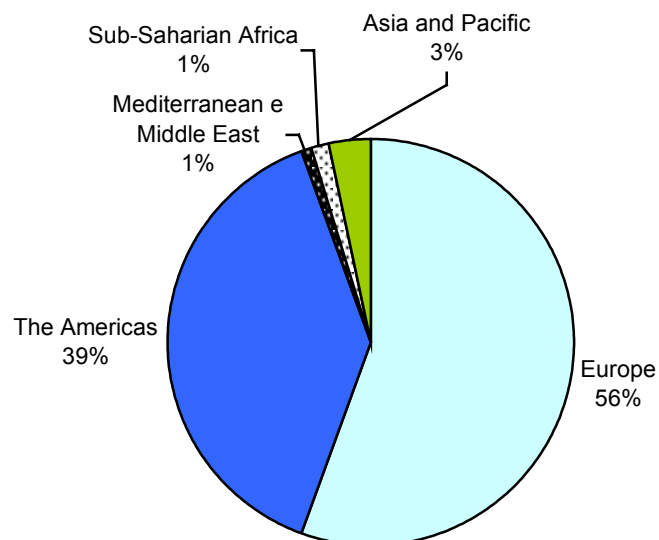
Introduction

This chapter illustrates, from a statistical point of view, the different sectors of activity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The chapter is divided into five different sections, in accordance with five different groups of functions: Italians abroad and migration policies, cultural sector, protocol, legal affairs and other services and activities.

The first section includes the majority of data and deals with the Italian communities abroad as well as with the activities connected with migration policy, in particular with the process of visa granting.

On the 1st of January 2001, 3.990.295 Italians were registered in the consular registry as citizens living abroad, a 3.9% increase in comparison with the previous year. Over half of the Italian citizens abroad live in European countries (Fig. 3.1) the other major group being in the Americas (38.4%).

Fig. 3.1. Italians registered at the Consular Registry by geographical area (1 January 2001)

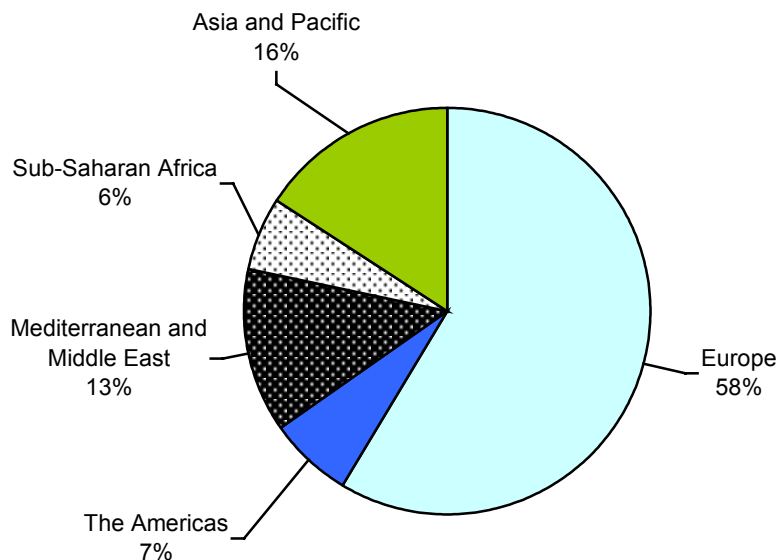


The largest Italian communities are to be found in Germany (17.5%), Argentina (15.1%) and Switzerland (13.2%).

93.5% of the Italian citizens are concentrated in 15 countries only, while 34% converge on 10 Consulates.

The second section displays the activity of visa granting. During the year 2000, 1.008.999 visas were granted by 185 authorised Italian offices abroad. Fig. 3.2 illustrates the geographical division of the visas granted: 58% in European countries, 16% in Asian and Southern Pacific countries, 13% in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, 7% in the Americas and 6% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

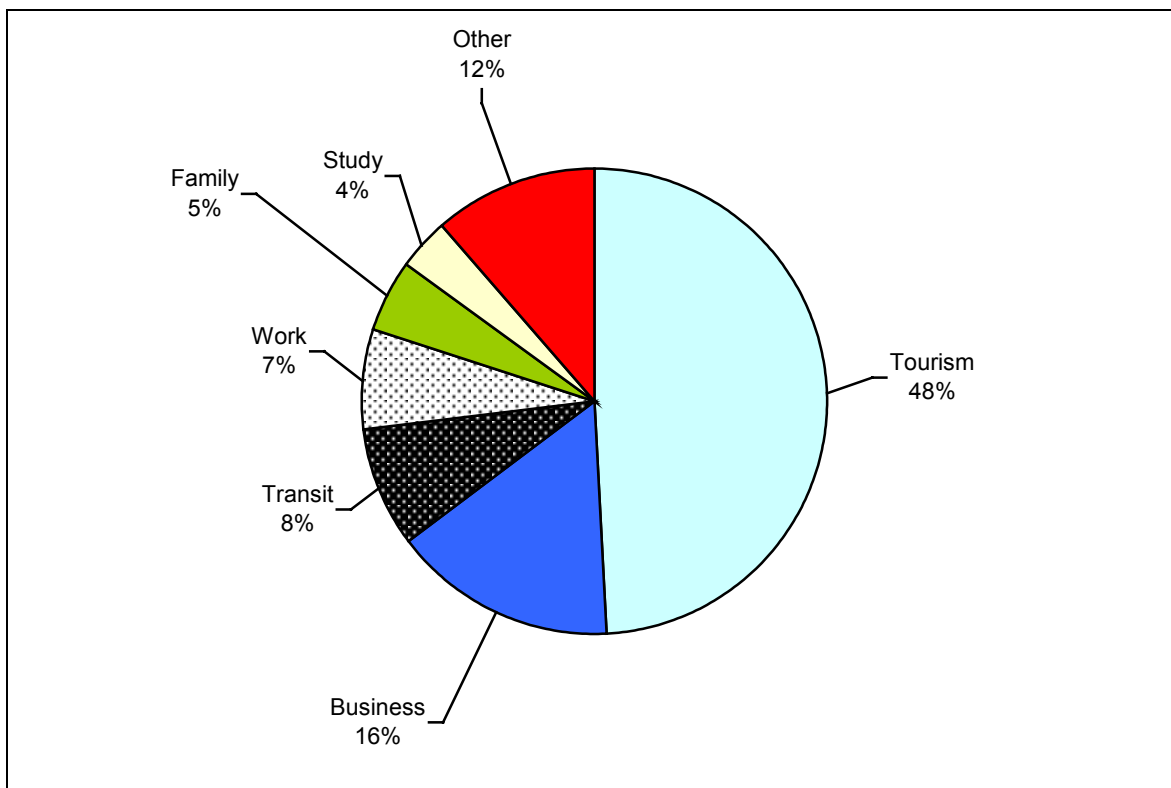
Fig. 3.2. Entry Visas for Italy by geographical area of request (1 January 2001)



Almost half (48%) of the number of visas granted during the year 2000 were issued for tourism; of the remainder 16% were issued for business and 8% for transit (Fig. 3.3).

The following section is dedicated to the cultural sector and illustrates data on Italian schools abroad, Italian language and culture chairs, including the scholarships awarded by both the Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Co-operation and the Directorate General for Multilateral Economic and Financial Co-operation. As Figs. 3.4 and 3.5 illustrate, the majority of Italian schools and chairs is to be found in Europe.

Fig. 3.3 - Entry visas granted by purpose of request (2000)



The section dedicated to the Diplomatic Protocol displays data related to both the visits of foreign delegates and dignitaries in Italy and the visits abroad of the President of the Italian Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As shown by the shift from 191 visits in 1999 to 256 visits in the year 2000, this sector of activity is in full expansion, with a 34% increase in one year.

The section on legal problems is based mainly on the activity of the Treaties and Diplomatic Legal Office. It illustrates major elements of the international legal procedures and undertakings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a particular attention to the European sector.

The last section, defined as "Other Data", includes a series of analyses illustrating some of the lesser known, although not less important, activities performed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Relations with Parliament, Training, Public Relations and the Crisis Unit.

Fig. 3.4 – Italian schools abroad by geographical area and level (school year 1999/2000)

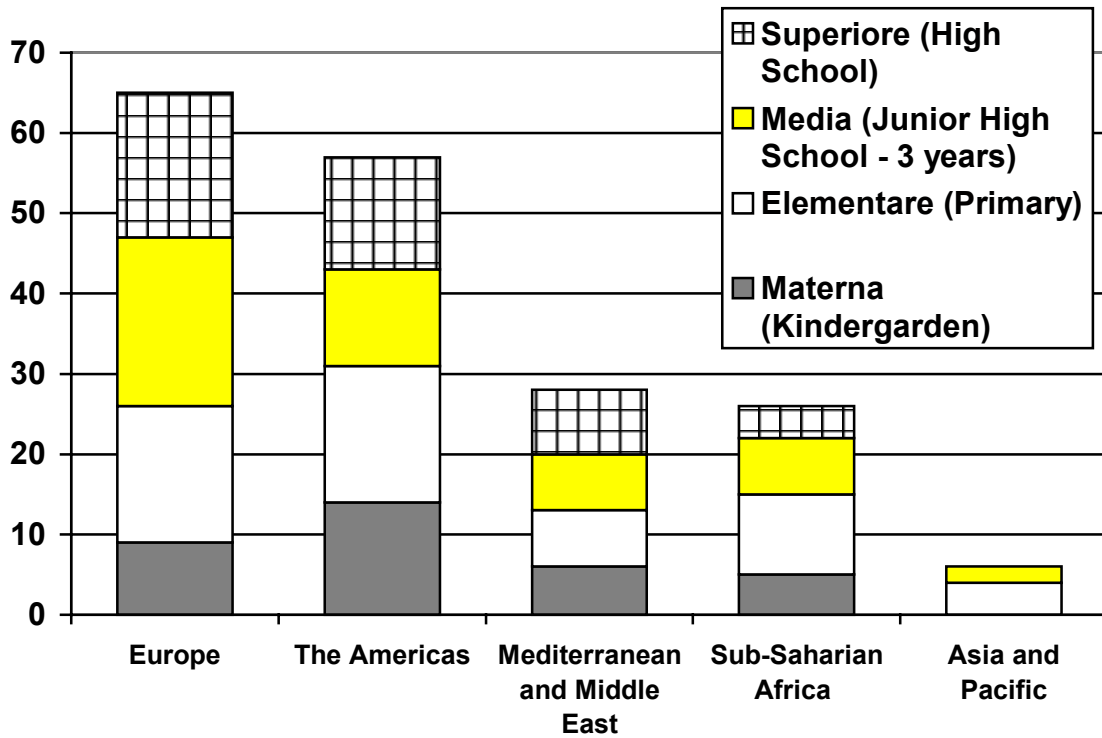
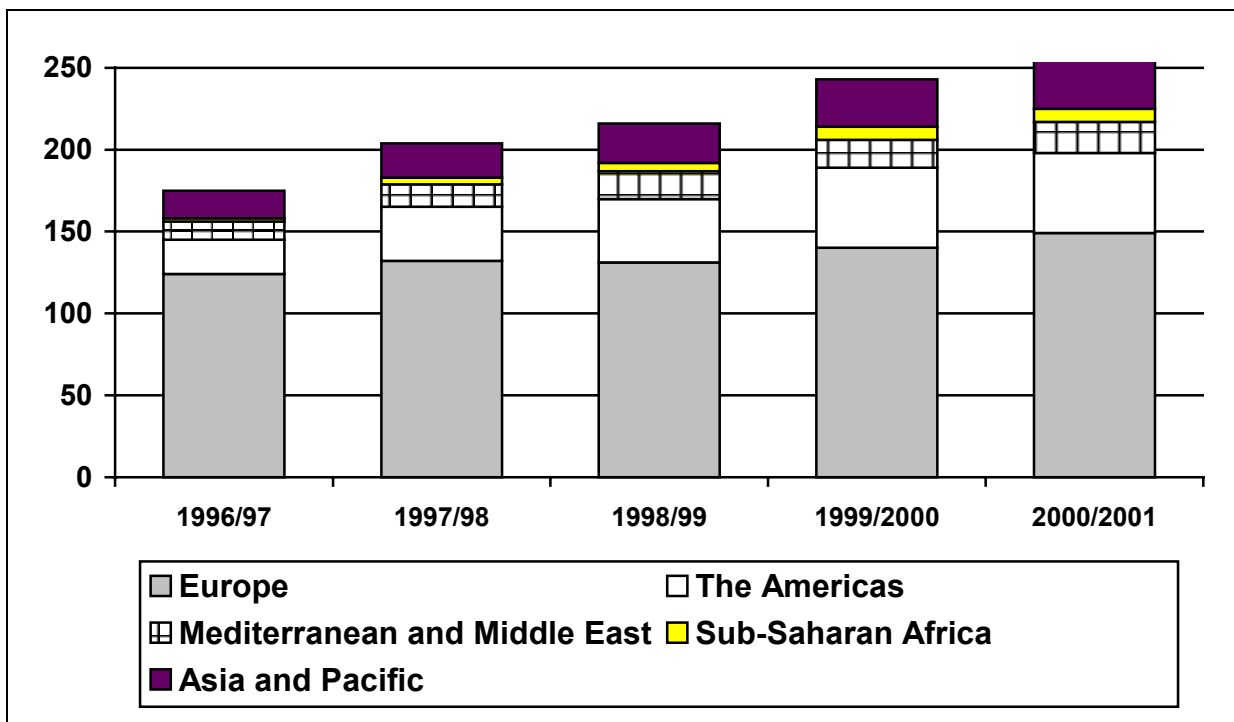


Fig. 3.5 – Italian language and culture Chairs abroad



Italians abroad and migration policies.

Table 3.1 – Consular Registry. Italians registered by geographical area (1 January - 1999 - 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	1999	2000	2001
Europe	2.091.810	2.151.800	2.218.044
The Americas	1.318.367	1.473.944	1.556.276
Mediterranean and Middle East	23.628	25.184	27.013
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.315	57.571	54.124
Asia and Pacific	128.368	131.782	134.838
TOTAL	3.617.488	3.840.281	3.990.295

Table 3.2 – Consular Registry. Italians registered – Top 15 Communities (1 January 2001)

COUNTRIES		%	Cumulated %
Germany	698.799	17,5	17,5
Argentina	601.658	15,1	32,6
Switzerland	525.383	13,2	45,8
France	379.749	9,5	55,3
Brazil	300.413	7,5	62,9
Belgium	281.027	7,0	69,9
United States	213.634	5,4	75,3
United Kingdom	156.776	3,9	79,2
Canada	137.324	3,4	82,6
Venezuela	134.678	3,4	86,0
Australia	122.843	3,1	89,1
Uruguay	59.958	1,5	90,6
South Africa	39.237	1,0	91,6
Chile	37.914	1,0	92,5
Spain	36.898	0,9	93,5
Other Countries	264.004	6,5	100,0
TOTAL	3.990.295	100,0	-

Table 3.3 – Main consular services by type and geographical area (2000)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Passports	Records of birth, marriage or death	Nationality Acts	Conscription Operations
Europe	291.083	79.535	8.698	28.173
The Americas	112.974	135.319	29.855	15.384
Mediterranean and Middle East	4.927	1.837	89	188
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.386	2.780	132	379
Asia and Pacific	11.534	11.127	4.512	1.639
TOTAL	427.904	230.598	43.286	45.763

Note: Acts of Citizenship include both Consular acts and acts of the Embassies regarding the acquisition, the loss and the recognition of the Italian citizenship.

Table 3.4 – Entry visas by geographical area of request (1998 – 2000)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	1998	1999	2000	Percentage Variation (1999-2000)
Europe	461.883	500.255	590.736	18,1 %
The Americas	41.114	55.039	67.814	23,2 %
Mediterranean and Middle East	103.474	110.873	132.640	19,6 %
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.115	43.027	58.327	35,6 %
Asia and Pacific	95.491	125.486	159.482	27,1 %
TOTAL	741.077	834.680	1.008.999	20,9 %

Table 3.5 – Entry Visas by purpose of request (1999 - 2000)

PURPOSE	1999				2000				Percentage Variation
	VSU	Nat.	VTL	TOTAL	VSU	Nat.	VTL	TOTAL	
Adoption	-	3,420	-	3,420	-	3,709	-	3,709	8,5
Business	140.565	2	5,283	145.850	151.612	-	5,127	156.739	7,5
Sports	-	990	-	990	-	629	-	629	-36,5
Faith	1,756	379	640	2,775	2,166	366	593	3,125	12,6
Diplomatic (accreditation and notification)	-	735	-	735	-	1,078	-	1,078	46,7
Accompanying relative	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-	3,092	-
Sports Events	12,694	-	459	13,153	12,700	-	670	13,370	1,6
Job opportunity	-	-	-	-	-	10,623	-	10,623	-
Invitation	23,426	-	1,142	24,568	24,664	-	1,324	25,988	5,8
Self-employment	5,657	1,594	28	7,279	5,746	1,762	60	7,568	4,0
Work as an employee	13,761	21,475	666	35,902	17,280	53,556	656	71,492	99,1
Mission	12,304	2,380	1,559	16,243	11,672	3,189	1,342	16,203	-0,2
Family Matters	9,604	11,546	3,192	24,342	1,134	7,132	157	8,423	-65,4
Religious Matters	3,249	2,671	160	6,080	5,082	2,716	209	8,007	31,7
Re-entry	-	1,492	-	1,492	-	2,505	-	2,505	67,9
Elected Residency	-	499	-	499	-	518	-	518	3,8
Family Reunion	1	44,665	-	44,666	-	48,705	-	48,705	9,0
Study	10,149	21,089	371	31,609	11,287	23,908	433	35,628	12,7
Training	629	366	15	1,010	466	232	6	704	-30,3
Transit	68,050	-	11,007	79,057	68,087	-	16,680	84,767	7,2
Airport Transit	5,161	-	593	5,754	4,843	-	317	5,160	-10,3
Transport	-	-	-	-	4,746	-	631	5,377	-
Tourism	358,710	-	30,439	389,149	455,423	-	8,362	463,785	19,2
Tourism – Jubilee	93	-	14	107	31,254	-	550	31,804	29,623,4
TOTAL:	665,809	113,303	55,568	834,680	808,162	163,720	37,117	1,008,999	20,9

Note: VSU are Schengen visas valid for all territories of the countries that have signed the Treaty (see the list in Chapter 5)

Table 3.6 – Entry Visas by nationality - Top 10 countries (1998 - 2000)

COUNTRIES	1998	1999	2000	Variation %
Russian Federation	141.732	131.127	165.062	25,9%
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	54.309	63.888	57.716	-9,7%
Turkey	39.657	32.303	51.787	60,3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	39.975	47.200	18,1%
Romania	40.718	49.044	46.207	-5,8%
Belarus	20.763	32.302	45.236	40,0%
India	24.784	35.277	41.310	17,1%
China	29.593	26.589	40.992	54,2%
Ukraine	27.830	34.634	37.311	7,7%
Albania	26.992	31.588	36.935	16,9%

Table 3.7 – Italians imprisoned abroad: situation by judicial position and geographical area (1 January 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	IMPRISONED		
	Pending	Condemned	Total
Europe	709	1.748	2.457
The Americas	86	388	474
Mediterranean and Middle East	7	24	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	5	11
Asia and Pacific	25	64	89
TOTAL	833	2.229	3.062

Cultural Sector

Table 3.8 – Italian Schools abroad – by type and geographical area (school year 1999/2000)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TYPES				Total
	Public	Legally Recognised	“Con presa d’atto”	Private	
Europe	15	31	16	3	65
The Americas	-	34	20	3	57
Mediterranean and Middle East	-	20	7	1	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	10	8	2	26
Asia and Pacific	-	1	5	-	6
TOTAL	21	96	56	9	182

Note: “Con presa d’atto” refers to schools set up by private institutions. Their programme does not necessarily correspond to national standards. Therefore an additional examination is required for official recognition of the course of studies. “Private” refers only to non recognised private schools which complete the same course of study as recognised Italian schools. Italian sections within foreign schools are not taken into account in the present figures (Cfr. table 1.10).

Table 3.9 – Italian Schools abroad – by level and geographical area (school year 1999/2000)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	LEVEL				Total
	Materna (Kindergarten)	Elementare (Primary)	Media (Junior High School - 3 years)	Superiore (High School)	
Europe	9	17	21	18	65
The Americas	14	17	12	14	57
Mediterranean and Middle East	6	7	7	8	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	10	7	4	26
Asia and Pacific	-	4	2	-	6
TOTAL	34	55	49	44	182

Note: Data provided refer to state schools abroad as well as to legally recognised non profit private schools. Italian section within foreign schools are not taken into account in the data provided. (Cfr. table 1.10).

Table 3.10 – Scholarships granted to foreign students. Monthly installments by geographical area (Cultural Cooperation Area 1998 - 2001)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	INSTALMENTS			
	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Europe	3.555	3.706	3.486	3.416
Among which EU	1.033	1.068	1.068	900
The Americas	847	1.114	1.272	1.299
Mediterranean and Middle East	649	921	999	1.014
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	80	72	155
Asia and Pacific	738	1.012	1.012	1.065
Other Scholarships	344	187	187	710
TOTAL	6.205	7.020	7.028	7.659

Table 3.11 – Scholarships granted to foreign students by geographical area (development aid area 1998-2000)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	1998	1999	2000
South East Europe	39	45	42
South America	26	41	45
Mediterranean and Middle East	186	217	272
Sub-Saharan Africa	224	259	253
Asia and Pacific	58	51	47
TOTAL	533	613	659

Note: The geographical distribution takes into account the countries which benefit of development aid.

Protocol.

Table 3.12 – Embassies and Permanent Missions accredited to Italy. (1 January 2001)

Country / Organisation of Accreditation	Resident in Italy	Not resident in Italy	Total
Italian Republic (Quirinale)	130	42	172
Holy See	73	67	140
International Organisations	29	-	29
Special Missions	5	-	5
TOTAL	237	109	346

Note: Foreign embassies can be accredited to the Quirinale (the Italian Republic), the Holy See or the International Organisations located in Rome (FAO, IFAD). Some of the foreign Ambassadors do not reside permanently in Italy. They often reside in other European capitals where they are also accredited. The data regarding the Holy See include two Special Missions.

Table 3.13 – Official visits to Italy of Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of International Organisations (1991 - 2000)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Heads of State	22	9	7	13	21	19	22	42	68	72
Heads of Government	7	17	10	12	5	21	24	32	45	49
Ministers of Foreign Affairs	29	25	32	15	32	37	39	66	66	98
Heads of International Organizations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	37
TOTAL	58	51	49	40	58	77	85	140	191	256

Note: Data concerning Heads of International Organisations are not available for 1991 - 1998

Table 3.14 – Official visits to Italy of Heads of State, Heads of Government and Ministers of Foreign Affairs by geographical area of origin (2000)

	Europe	The Americas	Mediterranean and Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia and Pacific	Total
Heads of State	42	8	5	14	3	72
Heads of Government	27	3	7	5	7	49
Ministers of Foreign Affairs	43	14	5	23	13	98
TOTAL	112	25	17	42	23	219

Note: Visits taking place during International Conferences held in Italy were not taken into account.

Table 3.15 – Visits abroad of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (1998-2000)

	1998	1999	2000
President of the Republic	10	12	14
Prime Minister	45	30	31
Minister of Foreign Affairs	45	52	56
TOTAL	100	94	101

Table 3.16 – Visits abroad of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs by geographic area. (2000)

	Europe	The Americas	Mediterranean and Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia and Pacific	Total
President of the Republic	12	1	1	-	-	14
Prime Minister	23	3	3	-	2	31
Minister of Foreign Affairs	34	7	10	-	5	56
TOTAL	69	11	14	-	7	101

Legal Affairs

Table 3.17 – Agreements signed by Italy (1994 -2000)

YEAR	Bilateral agreement		Multilateral agreement		Total	
	Signed	In force	Signed	In Force	Signed	In force
1994	89	89	29	20	118	109
1995	103	79	39	14	142	93
1996	110	65	41	19	151	84
1997	222	140	39	28	261	168
1998	144	117	29	28	173	145
1999	124	103	20	14	144	117
2000	160	119	13	9	173	128

Table 3.18 – Legal procedures against Italy promoted by the European Court for Human Rights (1996- 2000)

YEARS	Legal Procedures
1994	418
1995	348
1996	308
1997	507
1998	714
1999	754
2000	269

Table 3.19 – Direct actions to the Court of Justice of the EU (1994-2000)

YEARS	Direct actions ex art. 226	Direct actions ex art. 230
1994	16	9
1995	17	8
1996	9	10
1997	20	16
1998	12	11
1999	29	13
2000	22	9

Note:

- Direct actions ex art. 226 of the EC Treaty: actions promoted by the Commission against Italy when it fails to fulfil an obligation under the EC .
- Actions ex art. 230 of the EC Treaty: actions promoted by Italy to review the legality of a Community Act.

Other Services and Activities

Table 3.20 –Library and Diplomatic Archives users (1998-2000)

	Users		
	1998	1999	2000
Library	2.768	2.845	3.010
Diplomatic Archives	2.887	2.750	3.150
TOTAL	5.655	5.595	3.160

Chapter 4

Other Data

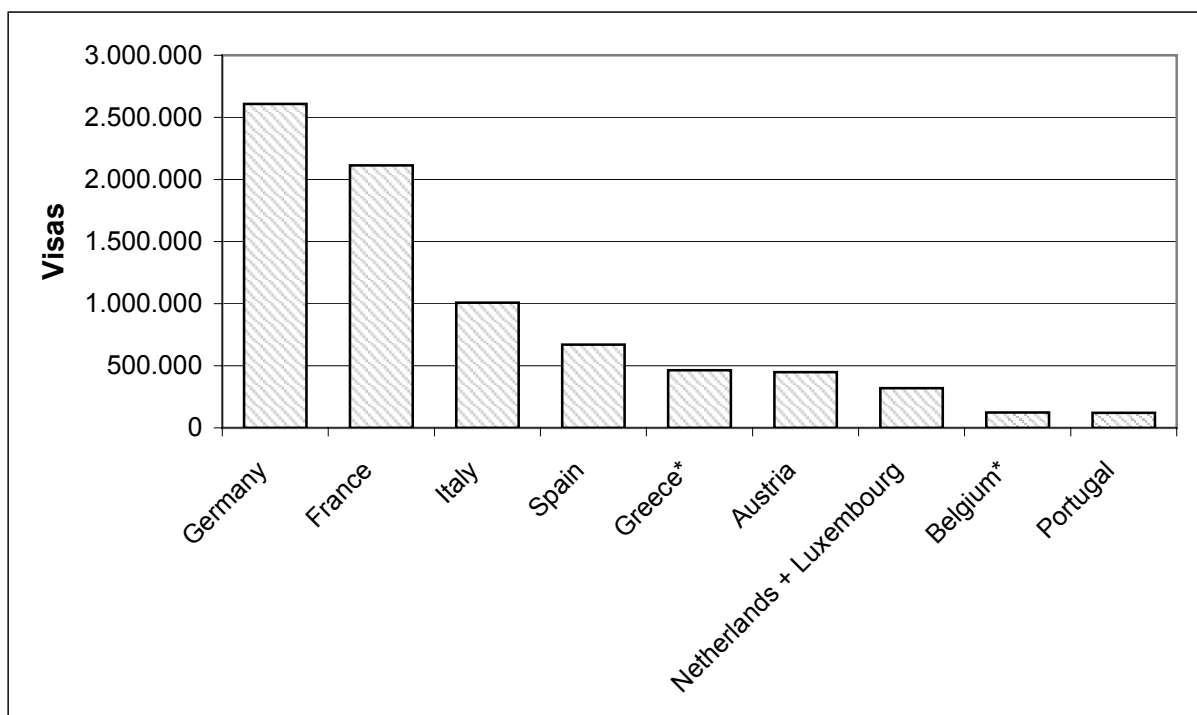
Introduction

The Data in this chapter are not provided only by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nevertheless, they concern sectors or phenomena which permit useful comparisons among different countries.

In particular, the information reviewed concerns annual budgets, Official Development Aid, Visas and the structure of the diplomatic network.

Fig. 4.1 illustrates the number of visas respectively granted by the countries of the Schengen Agreement. Germany (2.607.012) registered an increase (15%) with regard to the previous year, while France (2.113.632) registered a slight increase (8.9%) with regard to 1999. Italy, in third place, granted for the first time more than one million visas (1.008.999), thus registering a significant increase in comparison with the previous year (20.9%).

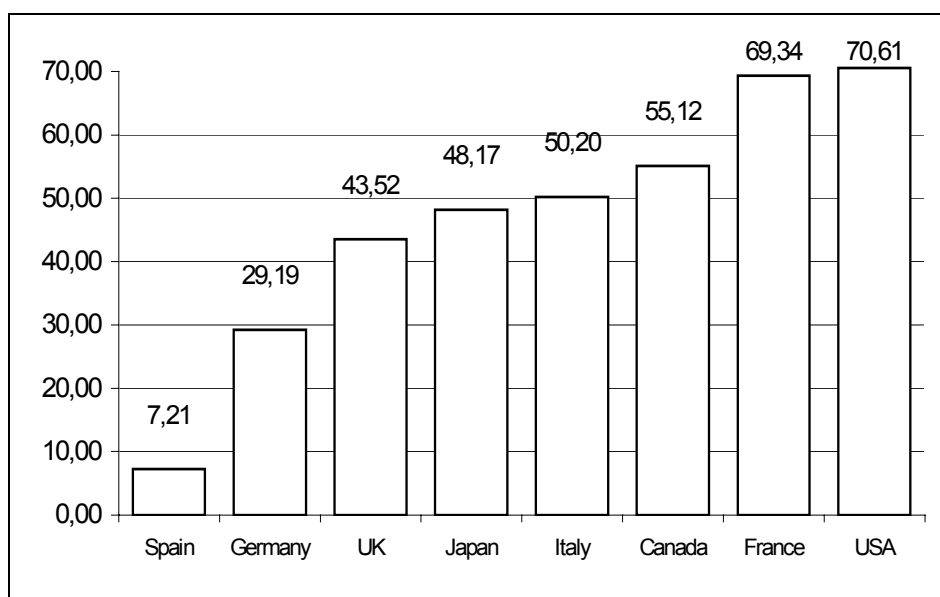
Fig. 4.1 – Entry Visas issued by Schengen Treaty Countries (2000)



Note: Country data with asterisk refer to 1999

Over 50% of the Italian offices abroad have their own Internet websites (4.2), somewhat higher than both Japan (48%) and the United Kingdom (43%) yet lower than Canada (55%), France (69%) and the United States (70%).

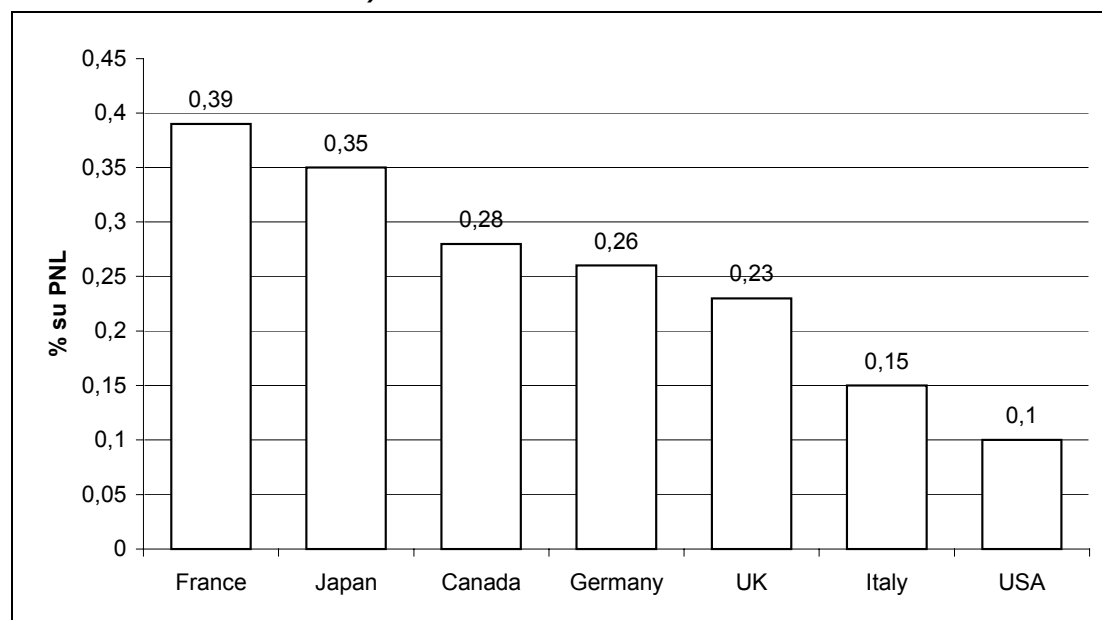
Fig. 4.2 – Diplomatic Missions – selected Western countries - Percentage distribution of Missions with WEB site (1 January 2001)



Source: Elaboration by Policy Planning Unit based on data available on Official WEB sites.

Fig. 4.3 illustrates data on Official Development Assistance (ODA) within the OECD area. Among G7 countries, France, Japan and Canada devote the largest percentage of their annual budget to development aid.

Fig. 4.3 – Official Development Assistance in G7 countries (Percentage value on GDP - 1999)



Source : OECD

**Table 4.1 – Budgets of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the G7 countries
(Percentage value on National Budget - 2001)**

COUNTRIES	Amount (in local money)	Percentage on National Budget	Notes
Canada	\$ can 3.518,28 mln	2,15	Foreign trade and development aid included (fiscal year 2001-2002)
Japan	Yen 763,4 bln	0,92	Development aid included
Germany	DM 4.141 mln	0,87	Development aid included
United States of America	US\$ 15,7 bln.	0,83	Estimate, budget including Official Bilateral Development Aid and Assistance programmes managed by the State Department (fiscal year 2001)
France	FRF 22.076 mln.	0,52	Development aid excluded (with the Ministry delegate for Development aid: 1,3 %)
United Kingdom	£ 1.203 mln.	0,30	Development aid excluded (fiscal year 2001/2002)
Italy	Lit. 3.279 bln.	0,28	Development aid included

Source: Elaboration by the Policy Planning Unit on data provided by the Italian Embassies accredited to the concerned Countries.

Note: Data are purely indicative since they are not comparable due to different National Budget structures.

Table 4.2 – Official Development Assistance - G7 countries disbursements as % of GDP (1990- 2000)

COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
France	0,55	0,62	0,63	0,63	0,64	0,55	0,48	0,45	0,40	0,39	0,33
UK	0,27	0,32	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,29	0,27	0,26	0,27	0,23	0,31
Japan	0,31	0,32	0,30	0,27	0,29	0,28	0,20	0,22	0,28	0,35	0,27
Germany	0,42	0,40	0,39	0,36	0,34	0,31	0,33	0,28	0,26	0,26	0,27
Canada	0,44	0,44	0,46	0,45	0,43	0,42	0,32	0,34	0,29	0,28	0,25
Italy	0,31	0,30	0,34	0,31	0,27	0,14	0,20	0,11	0,20	0,15	0,13
USA	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,16	0,14	0,10	0,12	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10

Source: OECD

Table 4.3 – Main contributing countries to ordinary UN Budget (percentage 1999 - 2001)

COUNTRIES	%		
	1999	2000	2001
United States of America	25,000	25,000	22,000
Japan	19,984	20,573	19,629
Germany	9,808	9,867	9,825
France	6,540	6,545	8,503
United Kingdom	5,080	5,092	5,568
Italy	5,432	5,437	5,094
Canada	2,754	2,732	2,573
Spain	2,589	2,591	2,534
Brazil	1,470	1,471	2,231
Netherlands	1,631	1,632	1,748
Republic of Korea	0,994	1,006	1,728
Australia	1,482	1,483	1,636
Russian Federation	1,487	1,077	1,200
Belgium	1,103	1,104	1,136
Sweden	1,084	1,079	1,033

Source: UN

Table 4.4 – Entry visas issued by Schengen Treaty countries (1998 - 2000)

PAESI	1998	1999	2000	Var. % 1999/2000
Germany	2.498.000	2.264.131	2.607.012	15,1 %
France	2.053.443	1.940.000	2.113.632	8,9 %
Italy	741.077	834.776	1.008.999	20,9 %
Spain	660.359	542.000	670.949	23,8 %
Greece	....	462.748	....	....
Austria	419.700	433.867	449.035	3,5 %
Netherlands + Luxembourg	415.420	369.665	320.847	-13,2 %
Belgium	147.684	122.761	....	....
Portugal	111.859	106.565	122.002	14,5 %
TOTAL	7.047.542	7.076.513	....	....

Source: Elaboration by the Policy Planning Unit on data provided by the Italian Embassies accredited to the concerned Countries.

Table 4.5 – Diplomatic Missions WEB Sites- selected Western countries (1 January 2001)

	Embassies Sites	Consulates Sites	Permanent Missions Sites	TOTAL
France	101	86	3	190
United States of America	126	40	7	173
Italy	63	56	8	127
United Kingdom	72	20	2	94
Japan	45	43	4	92
Canada	48	18	4	70
Germany	53	6	2	61
Spain	8	5	2	15

Source: Elaboration by Policy Planning Unit based on data available on Official WEB sites.

Chapter 5

Methodological notes

During the year 2000 the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, taking into account the procedures and results of the first edition of the statistical yearbook, has elaborated a series of criteria on which the 2001 gathering and standardisation of data is based.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS STATISTICAL COLLECTION AND STANDARDISATION CRITERIA

1) Data must refer to specific dates:

- a) 1st of January for annual collection
- b) 1st of January and 1st of July for six months collection
- c) 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October for three months collection

Data referring to the whole year must be considered in relation to the calendar year.

Data Collections carried out upon request from other administrations can set other dates as reference.

2) The names of the countries used are given in annex 4

3) The division according to geographical area follows the internal division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorates General (Circular letter n.17 28/11/2000).

4) The method of classification used must be maintained in future years so as to allow the establishment of an historical database for comparative analysis.

5) Round figures. The sums displayed in the tables might not coincide with the displayed figures, due to the process of rounding up the figures.

6) Conventional signs. In the tables, the following signs are used:

Line (-):

- a) when the phenomenon does not exist;
- b) when the phenomenon, although existing, has not taken place.

Four dots (....):

When the phenomenon exists, yet the information is unknown.

- 7) The main abbreviations used in the year-book are indicated in 5.1.
- 8) The countries currently applying the rules of the Schengen Agreement are: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

(Annex)
Foreign Office
General Secretariat

A/IV/51

Circular Letter n.17

Rome, 28th November 2000

OBJECT

Criteria used for the Foreign Office statistical measurements.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statistical Office was created within the General Secretariat Policy Planning Unit with ministerial decree n.029/3466 (10th September 1999).

The Statistical Office, as official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the context of the National Statistical System (SISTAN), is the reference point of all other offices for the collection of data as established by the National Statistical Plan (Annex 2).

One of the main tasks of the Statistical Office is that of assuring the quality and compatibility of the data collected with the indications given by SISTAN.

Criteria for the collection and rationalisation of data are included in (Annex 1).

Directorates General and Services are requested on a yearly basis to provide the most updated information for the statistical year-book. Tables which will be updated are listed in (Annex 3), together with the Directorate General or Service responsible for data collection. The list will vary according to the indications provided by SISTAN.

The need to ensure coherent figures and avoid discordant information has been pointed out to all Directorates General and Services. Hence it is necessary to underline the official nature of all data figuring both on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs web-site and in the statistical yearbook. All Directorates General and Services are requested to communicate as soon as possible any change regarding published figures and analyses.

Umberto Vattani
Secretary General

(v. 3.0)

Table 5.1 - List of abbreviations used in the text

Abbreviations

DGPE	Directorate General for Personnel
DGEU	Directorate General for the Countries of Europe
DGAM	Directorate General for the Countries of The Americas
DGMM	Directorate General for the Countries of the Mediterranean and the Middle East
DGAS	Directorate General for the Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa
DGAO	Directorate General for the Countries of 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 Co-operation
DGPC	Directorate General for Cultural Promotion and Co-operation
DGIT	Directorate General for Italians Abroad and Migratory Policies
DGAA	Directorate General for Administrative Affairs, Budget and Assets
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Co-operation
URP	Public Relations Office
ISTAT	Italian National Statistical Institute

International Abbreviations

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UN/ONU	United Nations
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
EU	European Union
WEU	Western European Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Annex 5 - Geographic Directorates General: Competence by area.

<i>Geographic Area</i>	<i>Countries according to the area of competence</i>
<i>Europe</i>	<i>Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Monaco, San Marino, Holy See, Order of Knights of Malta, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Hungary, Uzbekistan.</i>
<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Canada, Mexico, United States of America; Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago; Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.</i>
<i>Mediterranean and Middle East</i>	<i>Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia; Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Authority Territories; Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Yemen.</i>
<i>Sub-Saharan African countries</i>	<i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo; Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan; Burundi, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</i>
<i>Asia and Oceania</i>	<i>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Philippines, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua-New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Singapore, Federate States of Micronesia, Thailand, East Timor, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam; Japan, Mongolia, Popular Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Popular Democratic Republic of Korea.</i>

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<http://www.esteri.it/archivi/statistica/>