

THE ROLE OF ITALY IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

Italy is an important player of international organizations worldwide. It has been member -often a founding member- of all main such entities for decades, including various European institutions, UN agencies, and Multilateral Development Banks – MDBs, among others. Apart from longstanding membership, Italy’s commitment to international organizations is demonstrated by its generous contributions to their budget and activities, both financial and military, as well as by diplomatic initiatives it has championed throughout the years. While the role of Italy as a trusted member and donor of those organizations is generally recognized, opportunities may still exist for the country to leverage its contribution within each of them in order to further advance its national interests.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents an overview of Italy’s membership in selected international organizations. Section 3 provides evidence in support of the country’s financial, military and diplomatic role within European institutions, UN agencies, and NATO. Section 4 then summarizes the position of Italy as a major contributor to MDBs, while Section 5 presents conclusions and recommendations.

2. ITALY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS – An overview

Italy is a member of all main international organizations. As of 2022, the Republic of Italy is a member, and in some cases a founding member, of all main international organizations existing worldwide². Italy was a founding member of all key European institutions, starting with the Council of

² For the purpose of this paper, an **international organization** is defined as “a stable set of norms and rules meant to govern the behavior of states and other actors in the international system” [Simmons and Martin, 2002]. Such organizations may be established by a treaty, or be an instrument governed by international law and possessing its own legal personality – notable examples include the United Nations (along with its Specialized Agencies), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), among others [Bouwhuis, 2012].

Regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU) and the African Union, are international organizations marked by restrictions on membership due to factors such as geography or political regimes. On the other hand, **international financial institutions** (IFIs) are financial entities established (or chartered) by more than one country, and subject to international law. Types of IFIs include multilateral development banks – MDBs (such as the World Bank), which in turn include regional development banks i.e. MDBs with a regional focus (such as the African Development Bank - AfDB, the Asian Development Bank – ADB, and the Inter-American Development Bank – IADB), as well as national development banks – NDBs (such as Italy’s *Cassa di Risparmio di Roma e di Monte dei Paschi di Siena* – CDP, Germany’s KfW, and UK’s British International Investment – BII).

Europe (1949) and the European Coal and Steel Community - ECSC (1951), and followed by the European Atomic Energy Community (1957) – EURATOM and by the European Economic Community – EEC (1957), the latter established by the Treaty of Rome (which also created the European customs union) and subsequently absorbed into the European Union – EU. The country was also a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization – NATO in 1949, and of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – OECD in 1961.

In addition, Italy has been a long-standing member of United Nations – UN (upon signature of the UN Charter in 1955) and of many of its Specialized Agencies, as well as of the so-called “Bretton Woods institutions” i.e. the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – IMF (which it both joined in 1947). Finally, Italy is currently a member of the main multilateral development banks – MDBs, including regional development banks such as the African Development Bank - AfDB, the Asian Development Bank – ADB (of which it also was one the founders), and the Inter-American Development Bank – IADB, among others. Table 1 presents an overview of Italy’s membership in selected international organizations.

The World Bank Group - WBG institutions (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development – IBRD, International Development Association – IDA, International Finance Corporation – IFC, International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes – ICSID, and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency – MIGA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), collectively known as “**Bretton Woods institutions**”, are some of the best-known IFIs [Conforti, 2010]. Specifically, the IBRD (founded in 1944) and the IDA (founded in 1960) jointly constitute the World Bank – the other WBG institutions i.e. IFC, ICSID, and MIGA, were respectively established in 1956, 1966, and 1988.

TABLE 1: Italy in the International Organizations³, by type of entity and accession year.

ORGANIZATION	TYPE	YEAR OF ACCESSION
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	International Financial Institution (part of “Bretton Wood institutions”)	1947
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	International Financial Institution (part of “Bretton Wood institutions”)	1947
Council of Europe*	International Organization	1949
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)*	International Organization	1949
European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)*	Regional Organization	1951
United Nations (UN)	International Organization	1955
EURATOM*	Regional Organization	1957
European Economic Community (EEC)*	Regional Organization	1957
International Development Association (IDA)*	International Financial Institution (part of “Bretton Wood institutions”)	1960
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*	International Organization	1961
Asian Development Bank (ADB)*	Regional Development Bank	1966
Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB)	Regional Development Bank	1974
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Regional Development Bank	1982
European Union (EU)	Regional Organization	1993
World Trade Organization (WTO)*	International Organization	1995

Source: Author’s elaboration.

* Denotes an organization of which Italy was a founding member.

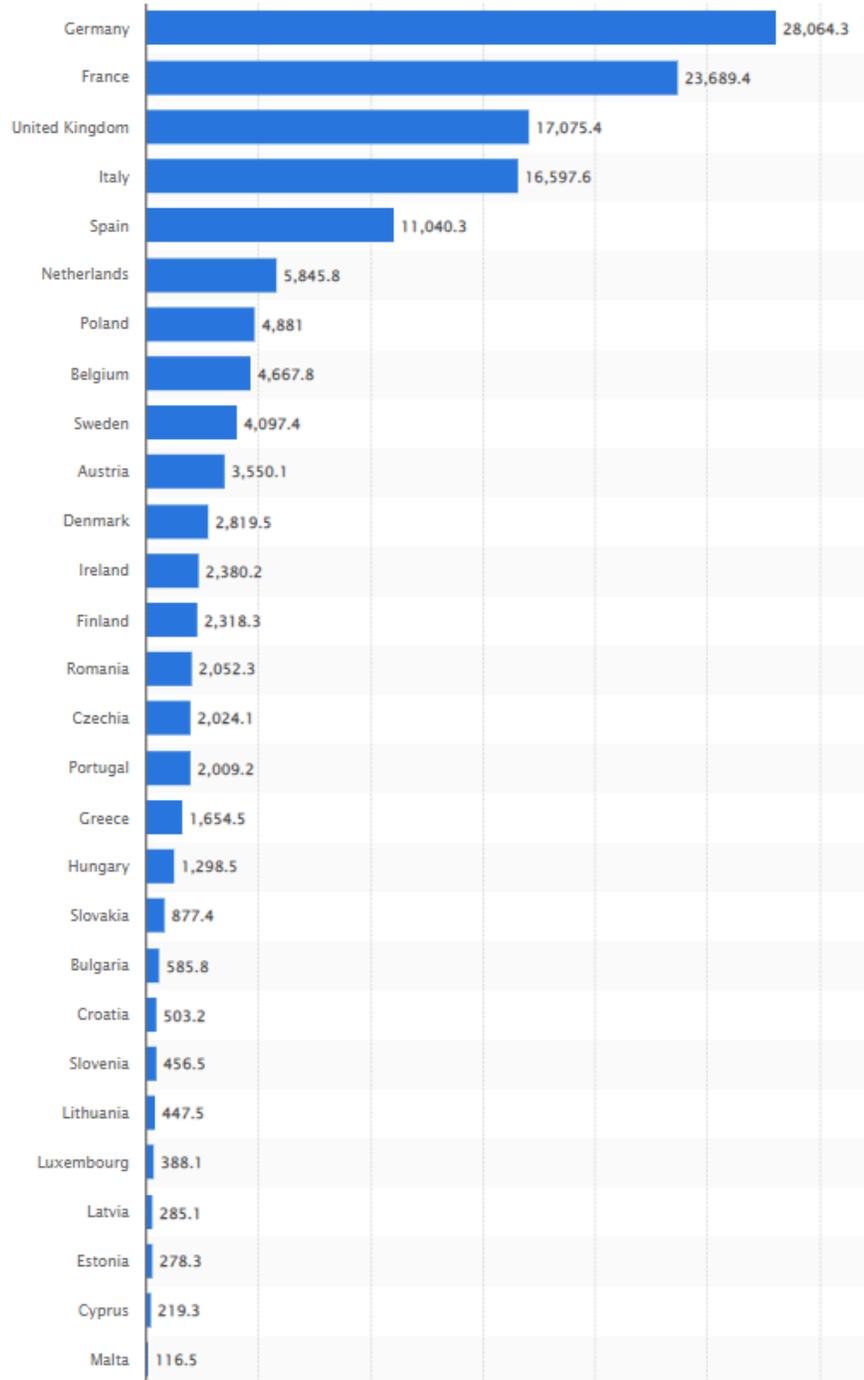
³ The list presented in Table 1 is non-exhaustive. UN Specialized Agencies (such as the Food and Agricultural Organization – FAO, the International Labour Organization – ILO, and the World Health Organization – WHO, among others), along with other international organizations of which Italy is also a member, were not included.

3. ITALY IN THE EU, UN, AND NATO

Italy is among the largest contributors to the EU budget, and a net contributor. Historically Italy was the fourth-largest EU economy and thus a key contributor to the EU budget, of which the largest share is traditionally represented by the so-called GNI-based resources, comprising a percentage (around 0.7 percentage) of each member state's gross national income (GNI) [European Commission, 2017]. Specifically, during the 2014-2020 budget cycle Italy made annual contributions to the EU budget averaging over EUR 15 bn./year, with almost EUR 16.6 bn. contributed in 2020 alone [EU, 2020]. This made Italy the fourth-largest contributor to the EU budget that year, surpassed only by Germany, France, and the UK [Figure 1]. Following Britain's exit, Italy is now set to become the third largest contributor to the budget of the EU. Finally, and very importantly, Italy has historically been a net contributor to the EU budget, as its annual contributions traditionally surpass any amounts received under EU programs and funds – in 2018, for instance, Italy's net contribution amounted to almost EUR 6.7 bn. [European Commission, 2018], the fourth largest after Germany's, UK's, and France's [Figure 2].



FIGURE 1: EU budget contribution by Member State, 2020 (billion Euros).



Source: www.statista.com based on European Union, 2020.



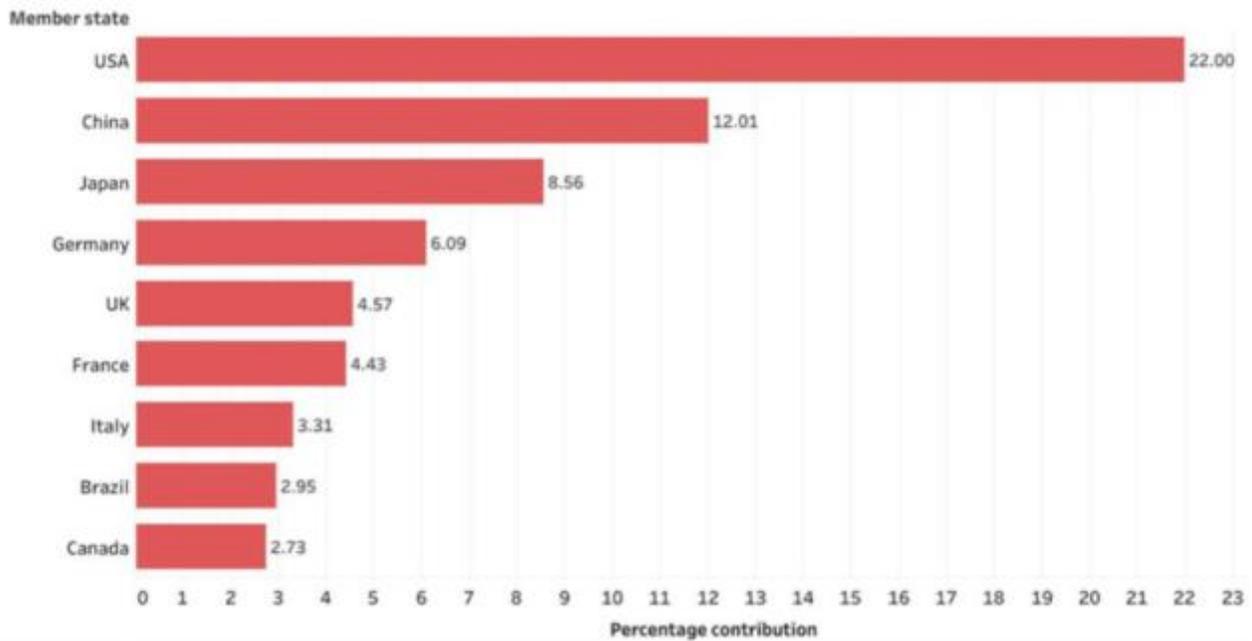
FIGURE 2: EU budget net contributors and net beneficiaries, 2018 (EUR million).



Source: www.statista.com based on European Union, 2018.

Italy is a key contributor to the UN budget. In addition to being a long-standing UN member, with almost 70 years having passed since its accession in 1955, Italy has traditionally been one of the main contributors to the organization’s regular budget. In the 2019-2021 period, Italy was the 7th largest contributor to the UN budget, accounting for about 3.3 percent of total resources contributed⁴ [UN, 2019]. The figure is in line with contributions made by other leading European members such as France and the UK, although is below the one of historically larger contributors such as the US (by far the leading UN donor) as well as China and Japan. It is worth noting that, traditionally, Italy used to be the 6th largest contributor to the UN regular budget – its position in the ranking then recently went down to 7th place as result of China’s tremendous economic growth and related increased UN contributions [Figure 3].

FIGURE 3: Top contributors UN regular budget, 2019-2021 (% of total budget).



Source: www.factly.in, based on UN, 2019.

⁴ Contributions to the budget of UN Specialized Agencies are not included in the UN regular budget, and are instead made voluntarily by member states into the budget of each agency.

Italy is also among the world’s leading countries for number of UN personnel stationed, and hosts the UN food and agriculture hub. As of 2020, Italy hosted the offices of 48 UN agencies in total, including the headquarters of leading specialized agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization – FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development – IFAD, and the World Food Program – WFP, as well as those of the Regional Representative Office for Southern Europe of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR, and of the Human Resources Office for International Cooperation of the United Nations of Economic and Social Affairs – UNDESA [Italy’s Permanent Mission to the UN, 2002]. As a result, Italy is the fourth largest UN hub in the world and the third largest in Europe, with a total of 4,252 UN personnel stationed as of 2020 which corresponds to 3.7 percent of the world’s total UN staff [Table 2 - UN CEB, 2020. The full list of UN agencies found in Italy is presented in Annex 1]. Also, as the three leading UN agencies working on food and agriculture are all headquartered in Rome, the latter can be considered as the UN capital of food security⁵.

TABLE 2: Top 10 countries by number of UN personnel stationed, 2020.

COUNTRY	PERSONNEL IN 2020	% TOTAL
Switzerland	11,444	9.8
United States of America	10,164	8.7
Austria	4,428	3.8
Italy	4,252	3.7
Kenya	3,707	3.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,548	3.0
South Sudan	3,533	3.0
Sudan	3,080	2.6

⁵ The FAO, specifically, is the successor of the International Institute of Agriculture - IIA i.e. the first intergovernmental organization mandated to deal with agriculture-related challenges on a global scale. The IIA was established by the Italian King Victor Emmanuel III at a conference held in Rome in 1905, thus demonstrating Italy’s commitment to take a leading role in advancing the global fight for food security since the very early stages of its history [FCO, 2012].

Ethiopia	2,899	2.5
Afghanistan	2,312	2.0

Source: UN CEB data, available at: <https://unsceb.org/hr-duty-station> . Accessed in June 2022.

Italy has championed various high-profile diplomatic initiatives within the UN system. In 2000, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – UNTOC was signed in Palermo, Italy and subsequently adopted by UN General Assembly 55/25 [UNODC, 2018]. The text, along with its three protocols (collectively known as “Palermo Protocols”⁶), builds on Italy’s unique experience in the fight against organized crime, and is widely regarded as the main UN-sponsored multilateral treaty on such matter. Its adoption was the result of a successful diplomatic effort that saw Italy in the leading front, among other countries [Italy’s Permanent Mission to the UN, 2012].

In 2007, at Italy’s instigation, the UN moratorium on the death penalty resolution was then presented, calling for general suspension (not abolition) of capital punishment throughout the world. The text, adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2007 via resolution 62/149 (and subsequently confirmed by seven additional resolutions in the following years), called on countries that maintained the death penalty to establish a moratorium on its use with a view to abolition, and in the meantime, to restrict the number of offences which it punishes and to respect the rights of those on death row. The adoption of the resolution was seen as a diplomatic success for Italy, also considering that the UN moratorium campaign had been launched by the Italian association “Hands off Cain” (*Nessuno tocchi Caino*) [Italy’s Permanent Mission to the UN, 2012].

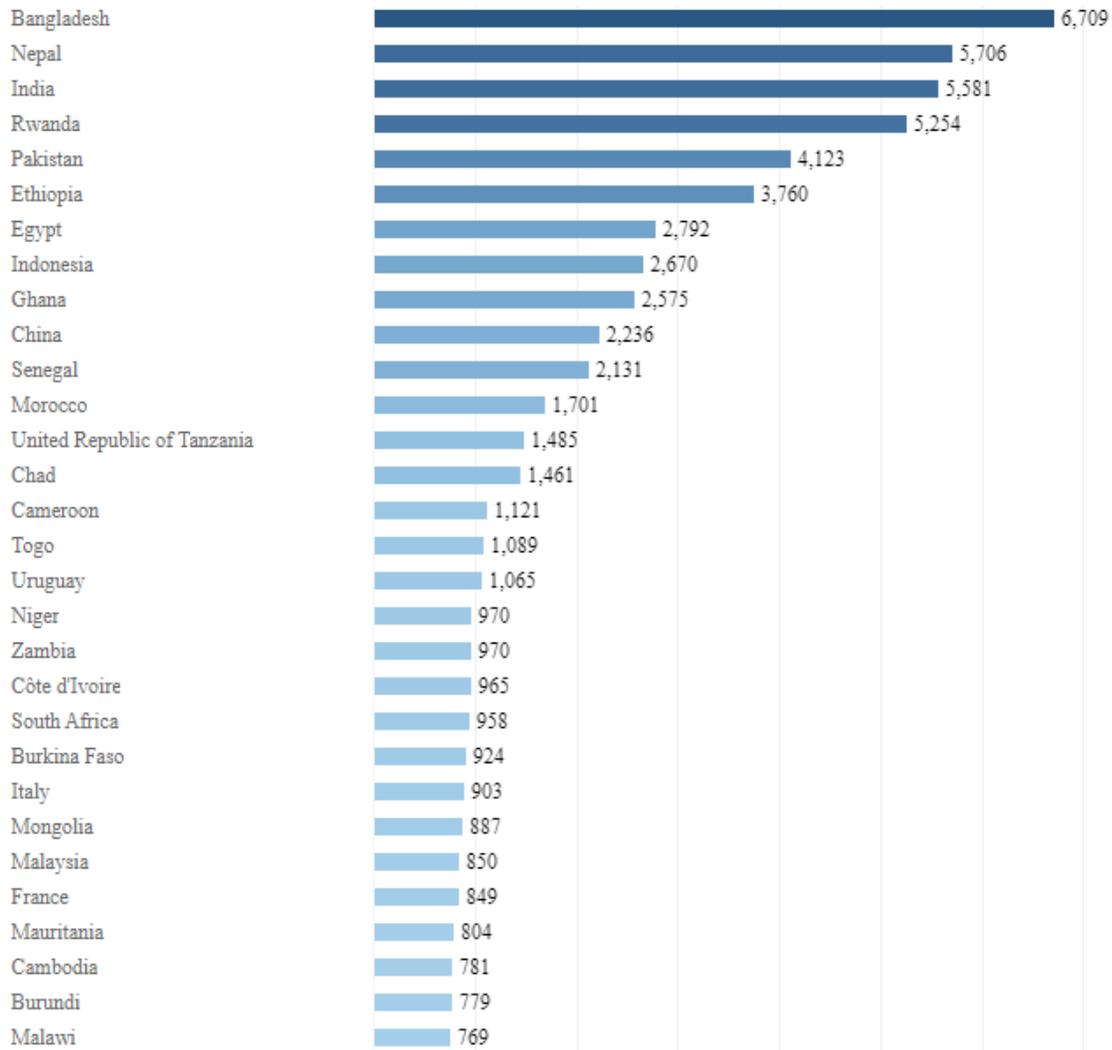
In 2012, finally, Italy was among the promoters of a global campaign to end female genital mutilation, which culminated into the adoption of resolution 67/146 by the UN General Assembly. The initiative, confirmed by two subsequent UN resolutions, is still ongoing and to date it remains the largest global effort to fight such horrific practice [Italy’s Permanent Mission to the UN, 2012].

⁶ The “Palermo protocols” are three protocols that were adopted by the United Nations to supplement the 2000 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Palermo Convention). The protocols are:

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; and
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition [UNODC, 2018].

Italy is an important contributor to UN Peacekeeping forces, and a key player in the UNIFIL mission. As of March 2022, Italy contributed a total of 903 personnel to UN Peacekeeping operations worldwide, including military and police contributions. This makes Italy the 23rd largest Peacekeeping contributor and, more importantly, the first among developed countries, well above comparable contributors such as France, Germany, Spain and the UK [Figure 4 – UN Peacekeeping, 2022]. The vast majority of Italian personnel are currently deployed under the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon – UNIFIL, a peacekeeping mission to which Italy contributes about 10 percent of total troops, and of which it currently holds the command (for the fourth time since 2007) [UN Peacekeeping, 2022].

FIGURE 4: Top UN Peacekeeping contributors (number of troop and police personnel, 2022).



Source: UN Peacekeeping, 2022.

Finally, Italy has historically been a key member of NATO. Italy was among the founders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949, as indicated above. It currently maintains the 5th largest active armed force among NATO members with a total of 162,000 active forces, surpassed only by the US, Turkey, Germany, and France [Table 3 – IISS, 2022]. It also hosts seven NATO bases, of which four navy bases, two army bases, and one for air force [Militarybases.com, 2022]⁷. Finally, and more importantly,

⁷ Italy's NATO bases are the following:

Italy has historically been the second largest contributor to NATO “out-of-area” operations, i.e. those conducted outside the territory of NATO members [Marrone, 2020].

TABLE 3: Top 10 NATO members by active armed forces, 2022.

COUNTRY	TOTAL ACTIVE ARMED FORCES
United States	1,395,000
Turkey	355,000
France	203,000
Germany	203,000
Italy	162,000
United Kingdom	153,000
Greece	143,000
Spain	123,000
Poland	114,000
Romania	71,000

Source: IISS, 2022.

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- Aviano, Venice (air force)
 - Camp Darby, Pisa (army)
 - Ederle, Vicenza (army)
 - Bagnoli, Naples (navy)
 - Gaeta, Latina (navy)
 - La Maddalena, Sassari (navy)
 - Sigonella, Catania/Siracusa (navy)

[Militarybases.com – available at <https://militarybases.com/overseas/italy/>. Accessed in June 2022]

4. ITALY AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Italy is an important member and shareholder of the World Bank Group. Since its accession to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1947, Italy has been an “active [and] valued partner” of the World Bank Group as well as one of its leading contributors [WBG, 2020]. As of June 2022, Italy was the 10th largest subscriber of IBRD capital and the 10th largest shareholder, with 2.54 percent of total voting rights held [WBG, 2022 – Table 4]. Between July 2015 and January 2020, its total contributions paid-in to WBG funds amounted to about USD 2.19 billion, of which over half i.e. USD 1.35 billion in IDA funds i.e. those aimed at financing WBG development interventions in the world’s poorest countries [WBG, 2020]. Italy has also been an historically important contributor to WBG trust funds and financial intermediary funds (FIFs), especially those intended to address climate- and health-related development challenges. Among others, Italy has been and still is a major contributor to the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility with, respectively, USD 228 million and USD 208 million contributed in the 2015-20 period.

TABLE 4: Top 20 IBRD shareholders, by capital subscription and voting power (2022).

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNT*	% TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	NUMBER OF VOTES	% TOTAL VOTING POWER
United States	42,498.20	16.77	425,770	15.87
Japan	19,988.50	7.89	200,673	7.48
China	14,290.70	5.64	143,695	5.36
Germany	10,977.60	4.33	110,564	4.12
France	10,132.80	4	102,116	3.81
United Kingdom	10,132.80	4	102,116	3.81
India	8,212.40	3.24	82,912	3.09
Russian Federation	7,181	2.83	72,598	2.71
Canada	7,045.50	2.78	71,243	2.66
Italy	6,725.20	2.65	68,040	2.54
Saudi Arabia	6,650.50	2.62	67,293	2.51
Brazil	5,350.90	2.11	54,297	2.02
Spain	5,157	2.04	52,358	1.95

Netherlands	5,079.80	2	51,586	1.92
Korea, Republic Of	4,218	1.66	42,968	1.6
Mexico	4,011.90	1.58	40,907	1.52
Belgium	3,858.60	1.52	39,374	1.47
Switzerland	3,695.10	1.46	37,739	1.41
Australia	3,606.80	1.42	36,856	1.37

* Amounts are expressed in millions of 1944 USD.

Source: WBG, 2022

Italy is also an important shareholder of other leading MDBs. Italy is a member of leading regional MDBs such as the ADB, the AfDB and the IaDB, and has historically been an important contributor to their respective budgets. At the ADB, of which Italy is a founding member, the country was the 15th largest shareholder as of December 2020 as well as the 3rd largest in Europe, after Germany and France [ADB, 2021 - Table 5]. As of September 2021, similarly, Italy held the 11th largest share of voting rights at the AfDB, and was again the 3rd largest among European donors [AfDB, 2021 – Table 5]. Finally, Italy was the 10th largest shareholder of the IaDB as of December 2020, and ranked first among European shareholders [IaDB, 2021 – Table 6].

TABLE 4: Top 20 ADB shareholders, by capital subscription and voting power (as of December 2020).

MEMBER	% TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	% TOTAL VOTING POWER
Japan	15.571	12.751
United States	15.571	12.751
China	6.429	5.437
India	6.317	5.347
Australia	5.773	4.913
Indonesia	5.434	4.641
Canada	5.219	4.469
South Korea	5.026	4.315
Germany	4.316	3.747
Malaysia	2.717	2.468
Philippines	2.377	2.196



France	2.322	2.152
Pakistan	2.174	2.033
United Kingdom	2.038	1.924
Italy	1.803	1.737
New Zealand	1.532	1.520
Thailand	1.358	1.381
Taiwan	1.087	1.164
Netherlands	1.023	1.113
Bangladesh	1.019	1.109

Source: ADB, 2021.

TABLE 5: Top 20 AfDB shareholders by voting power (as of September 2021).

MEMBER	% TOTAL VOTING POWER
Nigeria	10.077
United States	7.581
Japan	6.284
South Africa	5.863
Algeria	5.758
Germany	4.779
Canada	4.395
Morocco	4.386
France	4.299
Egypt	3.062
Italy	2.780
Libya	2.749
Ghana	2.552
United Kingdom	2.083
Ivory Coast	1.988
Sweden	1.802
Switzerland	1.683
Kenya	1.660
China	1.389
Denmark	1.351

TABLE 6: Top 20 laDB shareholders, by capital subscription and voting power (as of December 2020).

MEMBER	% TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	% TOTAL VOTING POWER
United States	54,237.1	30.006
Brazil	19,740.9	11.354
Argentina	19,718.7	11.354
European Union	16,322.5	9.207
Mexico	12,678.4	7.299
Japan	8,877.5	5.001
Canada	7,025.0	4.001
Venezuela	5,988.8	3.403
Chile	5,425.9	3.119
Colombia	5,423.0	3.119
Italy	3,480.1	1.965
Spain	3,479.2	1.965
Germany	3,368.7	1.896
France	3,364.2	1.896
Peru	2,646.3	1.521
Uruguay	2,115.9	1.219
United Kingdom	1,744.8	0.964
Bolivia	1,588.3	0.913
Dominican Republic	1,061.3	0.610
Ecuador	1,056.6	0.608

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS – How to better leverage Italy’s role

Italy is an important member *and* contributor of all main international organizations. Italy has a proven track record as valued member (and often founding member) as well as contributor/shareholder of all main international organizations existing worldwide, spanning from European organizations to UN agencies to NATO and MDBs. Over the years, this has allowed Italy to develop a reputation as trusted and reliable partner in international and multilateral settings, one that is ready to make real contributions -financial and military alike- towards the pursuit of meaningful global goals – its commitment to UN Peacekeeping operations and to NATO are clear examples of that. In parallel, Italy has been able to leverage its role within international organizations to deliver important diplomatic successes, as demonstrated by the Palermo Convention, the UN moratorium on death penalty, and the global campaign against female genital mutilation.

Membership of, and budget contributions, to international organizations can be vehicles to advance national interests. Being a member of an international organization can be a matter of moral responsibility, the result of legal obligations, and/or the product of geopolitical calculations, among other reasons. In the case of a relatively large economy such as Italy’s -which happens to be a member of both the G7 and G20 groups-, membership naturally also comes with financial responsibility, resulting into Italy often being among the leading contributors to the budget of those organizations.

Against the above, and while it is clear that participation in, and contribution to, the activities of any international organization should be primarily intended to support the fulfillment of that entity’s mission, vision, and goals, one might argue that membership and budget contributions can also offer avenues to advance a country’s national interest, and thus ultimately work as tools its foreign policy. MDBs, where voting rights are allocated to members based on their share of total capital subscriptions, are the clearest example of that. Thus, and while this may not be the result of any formal rule or official procedure within MDBs, in practice larger capital subscriptions can earn MDB members a greater chance to see projects/interventions approved in sectors and/or geographical areas of their interest, or perhaps the informal right to propose a national of theirs for a senior management role.

Italy seems to have so far done a good job in leveraging its role within international organizations, yet areas for development remain. While this paper stops short of presenting any evidence regarding Italy's ability to exercise influence within international organizations as result of its membership and/or budget contributions, anecdotal evidence suggests that such ability is, indeed, generally recognized to the country. However, a few areas for further improvement likely remain, including the following among others:

- **At macro level, opportunities remain for further leveraging Italy's role within MDBs, among other entities.** As one of the leading contributors to the budget of all main MDBs, Italy may perhaps explore options for further capitalizing on its contributions in terms of resources allocated to projects in sectors/areas in line with its national interests, as well as with regards to senior appointments. The latter ones, in particular, can be instrumental in directing an organization's resources towards projects/sectors/areas of interest, which in turn may translate into potential opportunities for firms and nationals from that country (see below).
- **At meso level, the role of Italy within international organizations might help better serve the interests of its national economic actors, including small firms.** Italy is renowned for, among other reasons, industrial excellencies that are often lead players in their markets of relevance – large private firms such as ENI, Technogym, and UniCredit are a few examples of such excellence, and many more could be cited. These firms are usually well-known in the context of international organizations, where they tend to be regarded by staff and management as sources of talent and best practices, and in which they are in principle capable of navigating institutional settings and independently making themselves competitive for business opportunities (e.g. in the context of public competition processes launched by international organizations with donor funding, including contributions made by Italy itself). However, the backbone of the Italian economy is notoriously represented by small and medium enterprises - SMEs (rather than large groups), which may instead find it more difficult to identify and compete for those opportunities due to institutional, technical

and/or financial limitations. Given its contributions made to the budget of many international organizations, including but not limited to MDBs, it'd seem natural for Italy to, on the one hand, work with its SMEs and related industry associations in a systemic manner to help them become more competitive for those opportunities – on the other hand, to again leverage its own membership/shareholder role within those organizations with a view to ensure that resources are also directed towards projects/sectors/areas that are relevant to national SMEs.

- **At micro level, Italy may need to explore options to better attract national talent currently employed by international organizations.** Italian professionals work as staff of virtually every single international organization of which Italy is a member, including in senior management roles. They represent a unique pool of international talent, multi-country experience, and often solid technical and/or managerial expertise. While some such professionals may simply not be interested in job opportunities in their native country, others may be willing to temporarily or even permanently relocate to Italy at some point of their careers. Italy's private sector and academia may be able to attract and retain those talents in this case – on the other hand, prevailing recruitment modalities and career paths in the Italian civil service are such that very limited opportunities may exist for those international civil servants wishing to return home. Against this, ad-hoc competitions, e.g. encompassing specific experience requirements and contemplating fast-tracked selection procedures (including for senior roles), may be helpful to make public sector jobs in Italy attractive to those international professionals.

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ANNEX 1:

UN agencies and personnel in Italy (as of 2020)

CITY	AGENCY	TOTAL PERSONNEL STATIONED
Agrigento	UNHCR	1
Ancona	UNHCR	1
Bari	UNHCR	9
Bologna	UNU	1
Brescia	UNHCR	1
Brindisi	UN	385
Brindisi	UNICC	51
Brindisi	UNOPS	45
Brindisi	WFP	24
Cagliari	UNHCR	1
Caserta	UNHCR	2
Catania	UNHCR	4
Crotone	UNHCR	1
Florence	UNHCR	5
Florence	UNICEF	41
Genoa	UNHCR	2
Gorizia	UNHCR	1
Lecce	UNHCR	1
Milan	UNHCR	4
Napoli	UNHCR	2
Padua	UNHCR	3
Palermo	UNHCR	1
Perugia	UNESCO	8
Perugia	UNHCR	1
Rome	FAO	1603
Rome	IFAD	493
Rome	ILO	5
Rome	IOM	46
Rome	UN	6
Rome	UNDP	2



Rome	UNHCR	70
Rome	UNICC	5
Rome	UNICEF	5
Rome	UNIDO	3
Rome	WFP	996
Salerno	UNHCR	1
Treviso	UNHCR	1
Trieste	UNESCO	184
Trieste	UNHCR	4
Turin	ILO	1
Turin	ITCILO	169
Turin	UN	2
Turin	UNHCR	2
Turin	UNSSC	34
Venice	UNESCO	15
Venice	WHO	7
Verona	UNHCR	2
Vicenza	UNHCR	1
TOTAL		4,252

Source: UN CEB data, available at: <https://unsceb.org/hr-duty-station> . Accessed in June 2022.