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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	118.guide . . . . .	1
1.2	118.guide/Italy . . . . .	1
1.3	118.guide/Geography (Italy) . . . . .	2
1.4	118.guide/People (Italy) . . . . .	3
1.5	118.guide/Government (Italy) . . . . .	4
1.6	118.guide/Government (Italy 2. usage) . . . . .	5
1.7	118.guide/Economy (Italy) . . . . .	6
1.8	118.guide/Economy (Italy 2. usage) . . . . .	8
1.9	118.guide/Communications (Italy) . . . . .	8
1.10	118.guide/Defense Forces (Italy) . . . . .	9

# Chapter 1

## 118

### 1.1 118.guide

Texified version of data for Italy.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Italy

### 1.2 118.guide/Italy

Italy  
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Geography (Italy)  
 People (Italy)  
 Government (Italy)  
 Government (Italy 2. usage)  
 Economy (Italy)  
 Economy (Italy 2. usage)  
 Communications (Italy)  
 Defense Forces (Italy)

### 1.3 118.guide/Geography (Italy)

Geography (Italy)

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Location:

Southern Europe, a peninsula in the central Mediterranean Sea

Map references:

Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

301,230 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

294,020 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Arizona

note:

includes Sardinia and Sicily

Land boundaries:

total 1,899.2 km, Austria 430 km, France 488 km, Holy See (Vatican City) ↔  
3.2

km, San Marino 39 km, Slovenia 199 km, Switzerland 740 km

Coastline:

4,996 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

small vocal minority in northern Italy seeks the return of parts of southwestern Slovenia

Climate:

predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south

Terrain:

mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

Natural resources:

mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish, coal

Land use:

arable land:

32%

permanent crops:  
   10%  
 meadows and pastures:  
   17%  
 forest and woodland:  
   22%  
 other:  
   19%  
 Irrigated land:  
   31,000 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
   regional risks include landslides, mudflows, snowslides, earthquakes,  
   volcanic eruptions, flooding, pollution; land sinkage in Venice  
 Note:  
   strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea  
   and air approaches to Western Europe

## 1.4 118.guide/People (Italy)

People (Italy)

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Population:  
   58,018,540 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
   0.2% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
   10.65 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
   9.66 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
   1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
   7.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
   total population:  
     77.43 years  
   male:  
     74.22 years  
   female:  
     80.85 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
   1.37 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
   noun:  
     Italian(s)  
   adjective:  
     Italian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
   Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians  
   in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south),  
   Sicilians, Sardinians  
 Religions:

Roman Catholic 100%

Languages:  
 Italian, German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking), French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region), Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area)

Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 97%

male:  
 98%

female:  
 96%

Labor force:  
 23.988 million  
 by occupation:  
 services 58%, industry 32.2%, agriculture 9.8% (1988)

## 1.5 118.guide/Government (Italy)

Government (Italy)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Italian Republic  
 conventional short form:  
 Italy  
 local long form:  
 Repubblica Italiana  
 local short form:  
 Italia  
 former:  
 Kingdom of Italy

Digraph:  
 IT

Type:  
 republic

Capital:  
 Rome

Administrative divisions:  
 20 regions (regioni, singular - regione); Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto

Independence:  
 17 March 1861 (Kingdom of Italy proclaimed)

Constitution:  
 1 January 1948

Legal system:  
 based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; appeals treated as trials de novo; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

## National holiday:

Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June (1946)

## Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party (DC), Fermo Mino MARTINAZZOLI, general secretary ←  
;

Rosa Russo JERVOLINO, president; Socialist Party (PSI), Giorgio BENVENUTO, party secretary; Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Enrico FERRI, party secretary; Liberal Party (PLI); Democratic Party of the Left (PDS - was Communist Party, or PCI, until January 1991), Achille OCCHETTO, secretary general; Italian Social Movement (MSI), Gianfranco FINI, national secretary ←  
;

Republican Party (PRI), Giorgio BOGI, political secretary; Lega Nord (Northern League), Umberto BOSSI, president; Communist Renewal (RC), Sergio GARAVINI

## Other political or pressure groups:

the Roman Catholic Church; three major trade union confederations (CGIL - formerly Communist dominated, CISL - Christian Democratic, and UIL - Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura)

## Suffrage:

18 years of age, universal (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

## Elections:

## Senate:

last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - DC 27.3%, PDS 17.0%, PSI 13.6%, Northern Leagues 8.2%, other 33.9%; seats - (326 total; 315 elected, 11 appointed senators-for-life) DC 107, PDS 64, ←  
PSI  
49, Leagues 25, other 70

## 1.6 118.guide/Government (Italy 2. usage)

### Government (Italy 2. usage)

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## Chamber of Deputies:

last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - DC 29.7%, PDS 16.1%, PSI 13.6%, Northern Leagues 8.7%, RC 5.6%, MSI 5.4%, PRI 4.4%, PLI 2.8%, PSDI 2.7%, other 11%; seats - (630 total) DC 206, PDS 107, PSI 92, Northern Leagues 55, RC 35, MSI 34, PRI 27, PLI 17, PSDI 16, other 41

## Executive branch:

president, prime minister (president of the Council of Ministers)

## Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Parlamento) consists of an upper chamber or Senate of the Republic (Senato della Repubblica) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camera dei Deputati)

## Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)

## Leaders:

## Chief of State:

President Oscar Luigi SCALFARO (since 28 May 1992)

## Head of Government:

Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio CIAMPI (29 April 1993)

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), Australia Group, AsDB, BIS, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-7, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOMOT, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Boris BIANCHERI CHIAPPORI

chancery:

1601 Fuller Street NW, Washington DC 20009

telephone:

(202) 328-5500

consulates general:

Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco

consulates:

Detroit, New Orleans, and Newark (New Jersey)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

(vacant)

embassy:

Via Veneto 119/A, 00187, Rome

mailing address:

PSC 59, Box 100, APO AE 09624

telephone:

[39] (6) 46741

FAX:

[39] (6) 488-2672

consulates general:

Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Palermo (Sicily)

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and is green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of the Cote d'Ivoire, which has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green

## 1.7 118.guide/Economy (Italy)

Economy (Italy)

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Overview:

Since World War II the economy has changed from one based on agriculture into a ranking industrial economy, with approximately the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. The country is still divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and an undeveloped agricultural south, dominated by large public enterprises.

Services account for 48% of GDP, industry 35%, agriculture 4%, and public administration 13%. Most raw materials needed by industry and over 75% of energy requirements must be imported. After growing at an annual average rate of 3% in 1983-90, growth slowed to about 1% in 1991 and 1992. In the second half of 1992, Rome became unsettled by the prospect of not qualifying

to participate in EC plans for economic and monetary union later in the decade; thus it finally began to address its huge fiscal imbalances. Thanks to the determination of Prime Minister AMATO, the government adopted a fairly stringent budget for 1993, abandoned its highly inflationary wage indexation system, and started to scale back its extremely generous social welfare programs, including pension and health care benefits. Monetary officials, who were forced to withdraw the lira from the European monetary system in September 1992 when it came under extreme pressure in currency markets, remain committed to bringing the currency back into the grid as soon as conditions warrant. For the 1990s, Italy faces the problems of refurbishing a tottering communications system, curbing pollution in major industrial centers, and adjusting to the new competitive forces accompanying

the ongoing economic integration of the European Community.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$1.012 trillion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

0.9% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$17,500 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.4% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

11% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$447 billion; expenditures \$581 billion, including capital expenditures of \$46 billion (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$168.8 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles, wearing apparel, metals, production machinery, motor vehicles, transportation equipment, chemicals, other

partners:

EC 58.3%, US 6.8%, OPEC 5.1% (1992)

Imports:

\$169.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum, industrial machinery, chemicals, metals, food, agricultural products

partners:

EC 58.8%, OPEC 6.1%, US 5.5% (1992)

External debt:

\$42 billion (September 1992)

Industrial production:

growth rate -0.5% (1992 est.); accounts for almost 35% of GDP

Electricity:

58,000,000 kW capacity; 235,000 million kWh produced, 4,060 kWh per capita (1992)

## 1.8 118.guide/Economy (Italy 2. usage)

Economy (Italy 2. usage)

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### Industries:

machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics

### Agriculture:

accounts for about 4% of GDP and about 10% of the work force; self-sufficient in foods other than meat, dairy products, and cereals; principal crops - fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; fish catch of 525,000 metric tons in 1990

### Illicit drugs:

increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market

### Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$25.9 billion

### Currency:

1 Italian lira (Lit) = 100 centesimi

### Exchange rates:

Italian lire (Lit) per US\$1 - 1,482.5 (January 1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988)

### Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.9 118.guide/Communications (Italy)

Communications (Italy)

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### Railroads:

20,011 km total; 16,066 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge (8,999 km electrified); 3,945 km privately owned - 2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (1,155 km electrified) and 1,845 km 0.950-meter narrow gauge (380 km electrified)

### Highways:

298,000 km total; autostrada (expressway) 6,000 km, state highways 46,000 km, provincial highways 103,000 km, communal highways 143,000 km; 270,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 5,000 km earth

### Inland waterways:

2,400 km for various types of commercial traffic, although of limited overall value

### Pipelines:

crude oil 1,703 km; petroleum products 2,148 km; natural gas 19,400 km

### Ports:

Cagliari (Sardinia), Genoa, La Spezia, Livorno, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), Taranto, Trieste, Venice

### Merchant marine:

536 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,788,938 GRT/10,128,468 DWT;

includes 15 passenger, 36 short-sea passenger, 87 cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 21 container, 69 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 8 vehicle carrier, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 138 oil tanker, 34 chemical tanker, 45 liquefied gas, 10 specialized tanker, 9 combination ore/oil, 57 bulk, 2 combination bulk

Airports:

total:

137

usable: 133

with permanent-surface runways:

92

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

36

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

39

Telecommunications:

modern, well-developed, fast; 25,600,000 telephones; fully automated telephone, telex, and data services; high-capacity cable and microwave ↔ radio

relay trunks; broadcast stations - 135 AM, 28 (1,840 repeaters) FM, 83 (1,000 repeaters) TV; international service by 21 submarine cables, 3 satellite earth stations operating in INTELSAT with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; also participates in INMARSAT and EUTELSAT systems

## 1.10 118.guide/Defense Forces (Italy)

Defense Forces (Italy)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Carabinieri

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 14,898,913; fit for military service 12,989,142; reach military age (18) annually 425,286 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$24.5 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)