



CENTRO DI RICERCA PER LE
RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI



Republic of San Marino



Fixed size

Capital: Città di San Marino, or San Marino

Population: 33,196

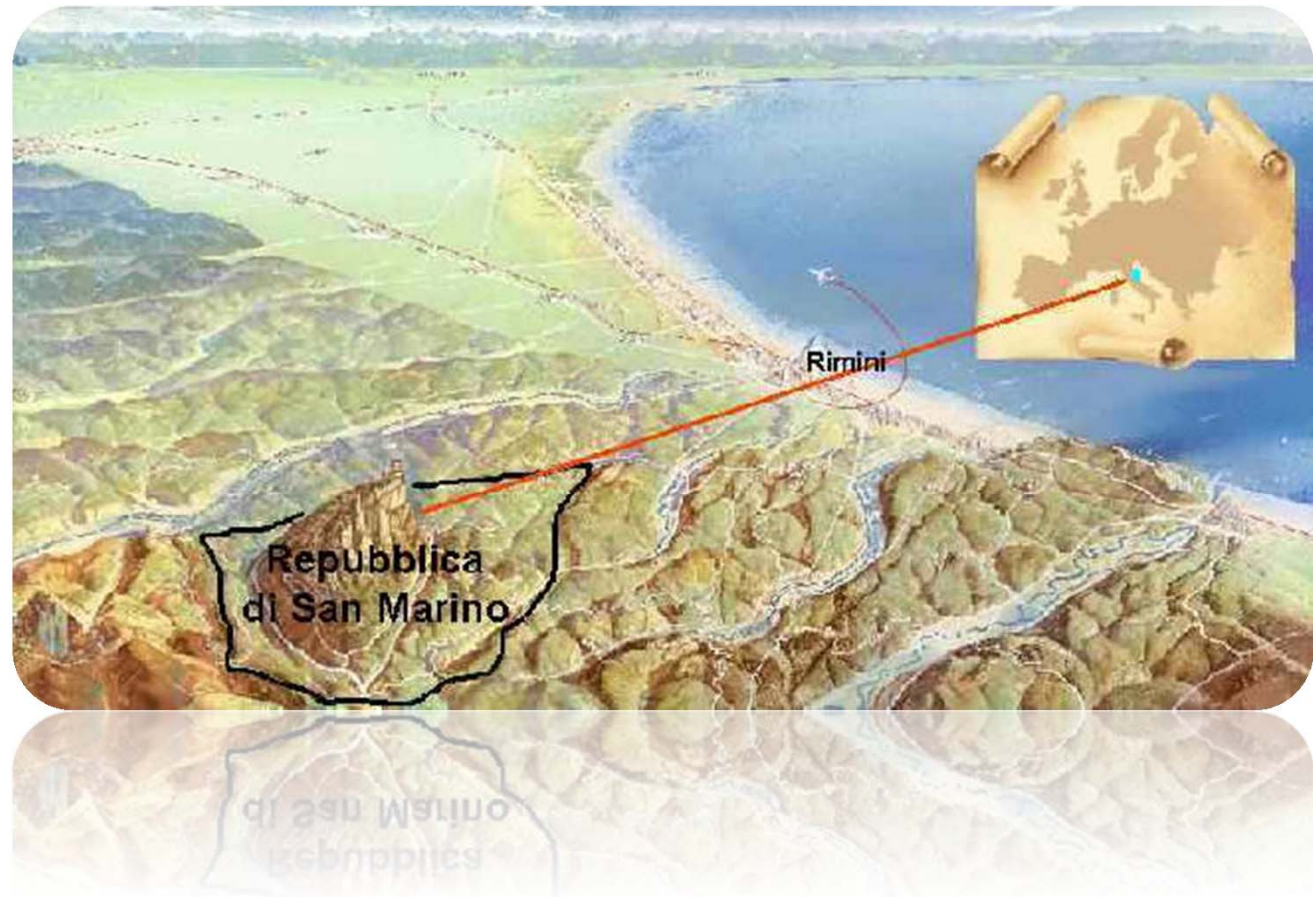
Density: 544 sq km

Area: 61.19 sq km / 23.5 sq mi

San Marino is located in Southern Europe, in the central-northern area of the Italian peninsula.

It borders only with Italy.

It has no access to the sea (18 km) and it is crossed by three streams (San Marino, Marano, Ausa) that flow into the near Adriatic Sea. The climate is Mediterranean with mild summers and winters. The territory is divided into three morphological areas. A mountain area, a foothill area, and a low hill and bottom valley area.



Fixed size



Major cities: Serravalle, Borgo Maggiore

Ethnic groups: Sammarinesi (84%), Italians (14%), others 2%

Languages: Modern Standard Italian

Religions: Roman Catholicism 88%, other Christians 3.60%, not affiliated 7.20%, others 1.20%.

Government Type: Parliamentary republic

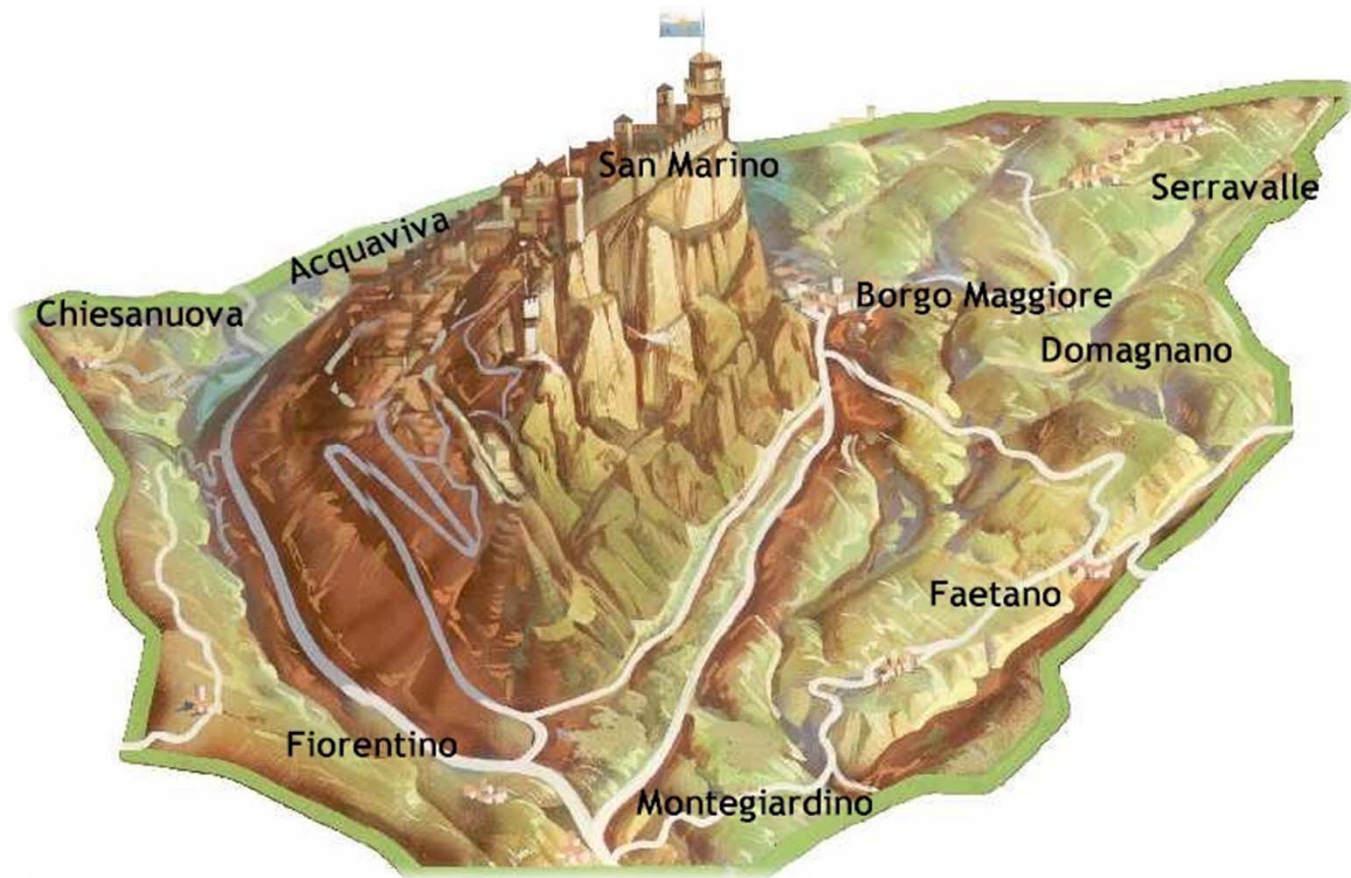
Currency: Euro

San Marino is not part of the European Union

The soil is one-fifth occupied by buildings and roads, one-fifth by natural environment and forty percent is agricultural land.

The central area, which is mainly composed of limestone rock, is dotted with many caves that have become cellars or basements.

San Marino is not a single urban center but a system of connected urban centers, based on an ancient network of castles



Fixed size

San Marino is the fourth country in the world and the second in Europe for life expectancy at birth.

Women are the majority in San Marino.
Population has an annual increase of less than one percent.

San Marino is the fourth country in the world and the second in Europe for life expectancy at birth. The average age of the resident population is 43.23 years.

More than fifteen percent of residents in San Marino have a different citizenship, representing seventy nationalities.

Almost 70% of the citizens of San Marino live within its national borders, the remaining citizenry live abroad (20% Europe, 7% US, 3% Argentina).

The citizenship is acquired by origin. It can also be acquired by naturalization through particular residence requirements.



Sovereignty size

San Marino is the oldest existing representative republic and the smallest European state for population, the clerical Vatican City aside.

It dates its foundation in the Roman period, in the year 301.

As a buffer state between the Houses of Montefeltro and Malatesta, it overcame centuries of Italian wars and the Papal States expansion (1291-1631).

It has both the oldest surviving constitution and elective institution, the Captain Regents, in the world.

Thanks to its refusal of Napoleon Bonaparte's offer to extend the territory (1797), the Republic maintained its independence even after the Congress of Vienna (1815), as shown when France hosted San Marino's first ever resident ambassador (1854).



Sovereignty size

During the unification of Italy (1861) Giuseppe Garibaldi praised the asylum he received in San Marino, where he escaped the Austrian Empire's army.

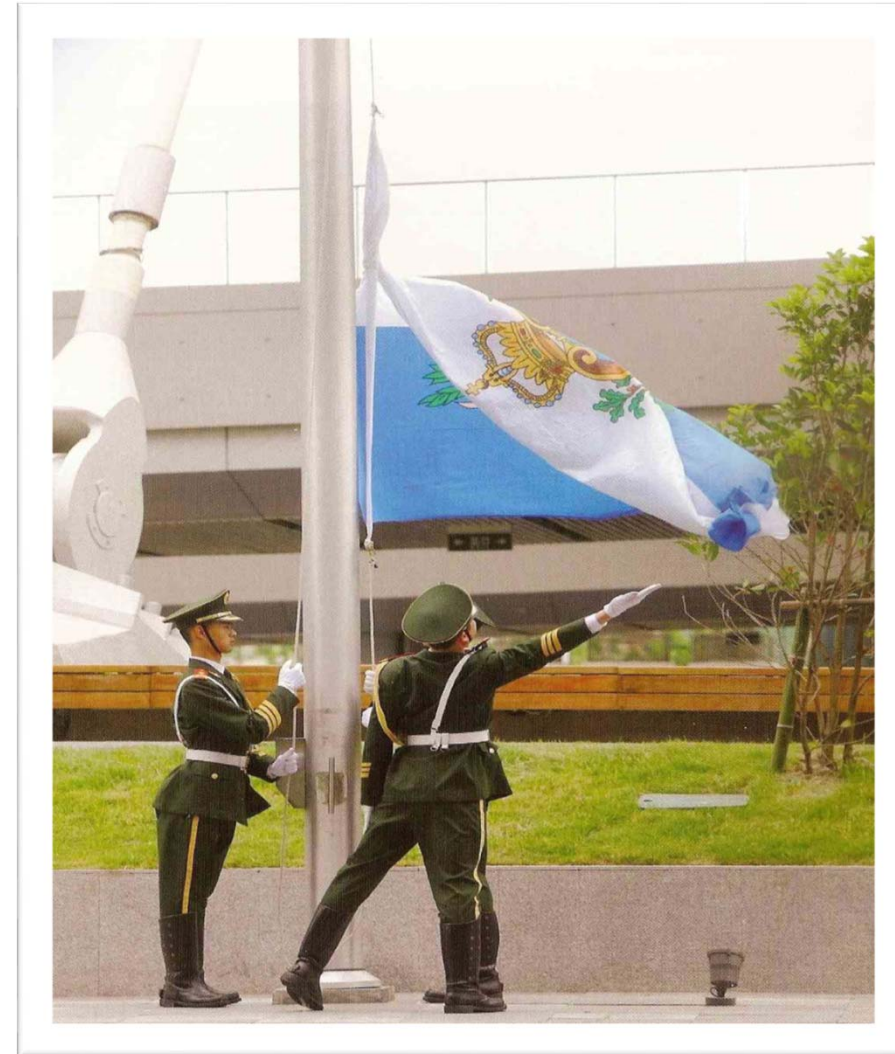
Garibaldi became an honorary citizen of San Marino as did the US President Abraham Lincoln.

During World War II (1939-1945), San Marino hosted as a neutral state more than 100,000 refugees, ten times its population in 1944.

It has been one of the first state recognizing PRC, which explains its special relationship with China.

Today it incarnates a living cultural tradition that has persisted over 17 centuries of national history, with a unique, uninterrupted continuity based on civic autonomy and self-governance.

This polity is considered a World Heritage by UNESCO.



Sovereignty size

San Marino maintains an extensive diplomatic network with more than 100 states, among which 12 are at a resident ambassadorial level.

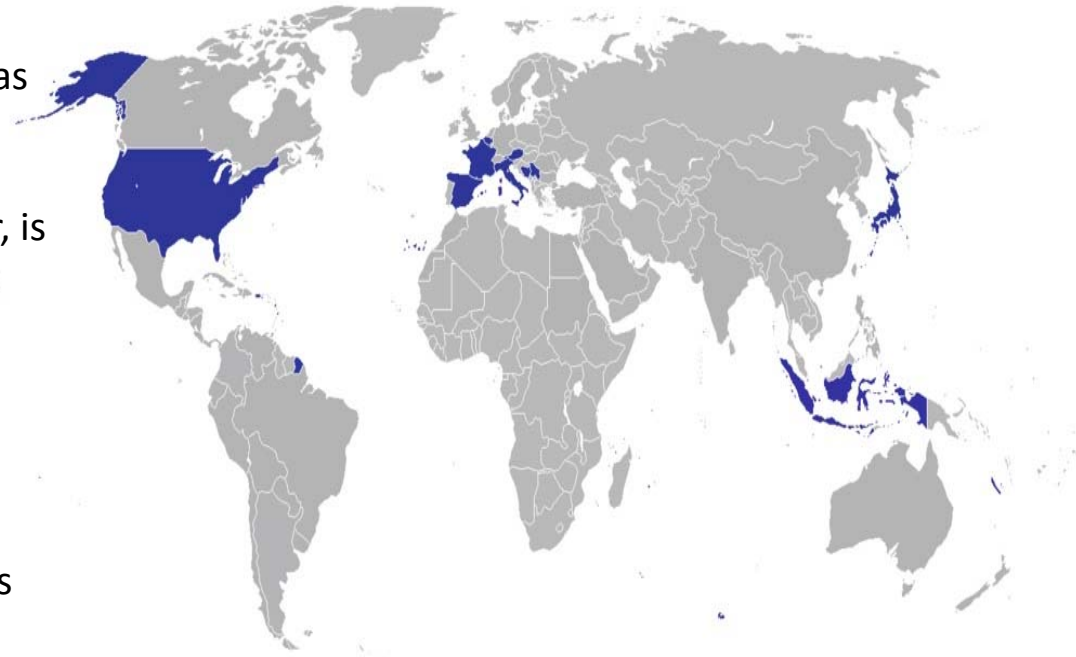
It has an active foreign policy and international presence. It is a full member of the most important international organizations as well as multilateral treaties.

The foreign policy is based on traditional neutrality which, however, is defined as “active”, because of San Marino’s involvement in international challenges.

Being an enclave in the Italian territory, San Marino has special relationships with Italy.

All the citizens from sixteen to sixty-five years old can be called to defend the Republic. The citizens have had to be soldiers (Militia) as they did not have a secular or religious lord who governed them.

The Militia is today formed by volunteer citizens and there is no army. The Council Guard is the honor guard of the Captains Regent and of the Parliament. The professional bodies are the Gendarmerie, the Civil Police, and the Rock Guard.



Sovereignty size

San Marino is not part of the European Union.

In 1983, the Republic of San Marino, as a third State, established official relations with the European Union.

In 2013, a proposal referendum on EU adesion did not reach the 35% quorum: 50,28% yes vs 49,72% no (49,78% vs 50,22 internal voters; 61,76 vs 38,24 % external voters).

Since then, the relations have strengthened, making it possible to considerably reduce distances and to enter negotiation for an association agreement with the EU.

From May to November 2006, San Marino held the Vice Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

From 15 November 2006 to 11 May 2007, San Marino held, for the second time, the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after the Chairmanship from 10 May to 6 November 1990.



Political size

San Marino is the only country that has two elected Heads of State (Captains Regent), and it is the first for the shorter duration of the charge (6 months).

They are elected by the Parliament (Great and General Council), from among native Members of Parliament (MPs) who are older than 25 years and do not have a criminal record.

They perform their functions together, with mutual right of veto, and can be re-elected after three years.

They have full immunity but, at the end of their term, citizens can challenge their work in a special court.

The first ever elected woman has been in 1981. In 2017, two women were elected Heads of State.

The Government (Congress of State) is a collegial body that exercises executive power. Its members, from seven to ten, are nominated in Parliament.



Political size

San Marino is the first existing state that abolished the death penalty (1865).

The sources of constitutional law date back to the 12th century first Statutes, being the oldest working Constitution in the world.

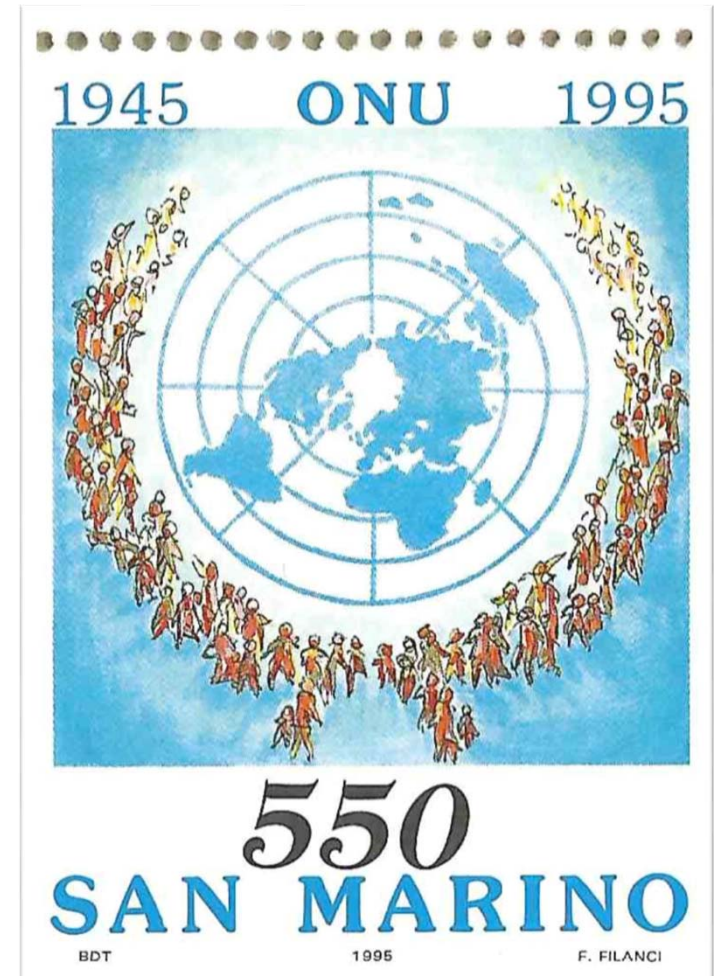
San Marino does not have a single, written Constitution.

The last Statute is from the year 1600. The constitutional principles were set by law in 1974 and 2002.

The judicial system is based on civil law. The judges can also be foreign.

The Parliament exercises the legislative power, consisting of a sixty-member single-chamber, elected by universal suffrage every five years through a proportional electoral system with a majority bonus to ensure one coalition gains a majority in the legislature.

The Castle Council is the local governing body of the nine districts (Castles), presided by a Castle Captain elected by the Castle's residents.



Political size

San Marino is a multiparty system. Allocation of seats (60) to parties based on the results of the general elections held on 20 November 2016 and second round of voting on 4 December:



_____ MAJORITY 35
seats _____

Repubblica Futura (Future Republic), 11 seats

Civico10 (Civic 10), 10 seats

Sinistra Socialista Democratica (Democratic Socialist Left), 14 seats

_____ OPPOSITION 25 seats _____

Partito dei Socialisti e dei Democratici (Party of Socialists and Democrats), 3 seats

Partito Democratico Cristiano Sammarinese (San Marino Christian Democratic Party) 10 seats

Partito Socialista (Socialist Party), 3 seats

Movimento R.E.T.E. (Movement R.E.T.E.), 8 seats

Movimento Democratico (Democratic Movement), 4

Economic size

The Republic of San Marino, despite being a small state, has quite a differentiated economic system.

The structure of the Sammarinese economy corresponds to an industrialized, open economy with a significant service sector.

Aside of the public administration, which accounts for about 15 percent of the gross value added, the economy stands on two major production and export pillars: manufacturing and services.

The rest of the economy represents non-tradables: construction, real estate activities, and financial services.

The industrial system, based on small and medium-sized enterprises, is made up of industries that operate in various manufacturing sectors, including machinery, ceramics, wood and furniture, clothing, and packaging.

This sector employs thirty-five percent of the workforce of San Marino, and contributes over one third of GDP



Economic size

San Marino is the biggest single employer of European and Italian citizens in the Italian peninsula.

All the sectors of employment have collective labor contracts between the trades unions of workers and the associations of employers that regulate the whole employment relationship.

The highest number of employees is in manufacturing (34.4 percent), trading (17.7 percent), liberal professions (9.4 percent), construction industry (6 percent), accommodation and catering (5.5 percent), and real estate (5.3 percent). Other sectors are below 5 percent of employees.

Most of these employees are part of 6000 daily Italian commuters.

Their employment rate in the manufacturing sector is greater than that of locals (43.6 percent).

The breakdown of manufacturing employment in terms of the major products is: furniture (14.41 %), machinery (11.88 %), plastics (10.45 %), metals (9.38 %), food (7.69 %), and chemicals (%).



Economic size



MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (Mln of € prices)	1,536.4	1,390.9	1,286.4	1,247.5	1,235	1,241.9	1,254.3
GDP real variation rate	-4.65%	-9.47%	-7.52%	-3.03%	+0.98%	+0.51%	+1.1%
GDP composition	Manufacturing and building 32.8%	Manufacturing and building 32.3%	Manufacturing and building 32.2%	Manufacturing and building 31.9%	Manufacturing and building 33.4%	Manufacturing and building 35.0%	Manufacturing and building na
	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture 0.1%	Agriculture na
	Trade 14.5%	Trade 14.4%	Trade 14.7%	Trade 14.4%	Trade 19.5%	Trade 16.5%	Trade na
	Services 44.8%	Services 45.9%	Services 45.4%	Services 45.9%	Services 48.57%	Services 69.31%	Services na
Total Employment rate	98.96%	96.73%	94.36%	93.24%	91.69%	91.10%	91.15%
Tot. Unemployment rate.	4.9%	5.5%	6.9%	8.1%	8.7%	9.2%	8.6%
Inflation rate	2.6%	2.0%	2.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Exports (Mln €)	2,769	2,959	2,457	2,082	2,069	2,098	na
Imports (Mln €)	2,251	1,985	1,733	1,623	1,629	1,655	na
Main Exports	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services	Manufacturing Services
	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade
Main Imports	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade	Manufacturing Trade
	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services
Main supplying countries	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
Main client countries	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
Foreign debt	na	12.9%	15.4%	21.6%	22.9%	23.7%	24.4%

*estimates by IMF (IMF Country Report N. 16/111)

Perceptual size

Strong sovereignty and international position, great diplomacy.

Limited material resources, small dimension.

Unique political and social system. Unrivaled welfare state.

Understanding and support of great powers (China, Russia) and European powers (Germany, France).

Special relationship with Italy and Vatican.

Present period as greatest historical transition.

State as epicenter of life, protection and security.

Nepotism and paternalism as decisive internal weakness.

Banks system as country's present black hole.

Financial hubris (1990-2009) unresolved contradiction.

No vision of the future, self-assurance detrimental to security.



Preference size: state



Defence of the national interest: sovereignty

Preservation of national advantages and international cooperation

Integration in the European Union

Reduction of public administration as employer and its innovation

Technological frontier as national objective

Attracting foreign investments

Advancement of infrastructures



Preference size: economy

Integration in the European common market (industry)

Reduction of public salaries, low taxes on private enterprises

Resolution of bank crisis, managing the financial burden

Improvement of public administration's efficiency and reduction of its size

Access to qualified and unqualified foreign workers

Creation of new material and immaterial infrastructure



Preference size: society

- Protection of the welfare state and social security level
- Resolution of bank crisis, managing the financial burden
- Protection from the possible reduction of private wealth
- Integrity of the state and its sovereign prerogatives
- Improvement of public services, including hospitals and educational institutions
- Protection from external pressure



The Research Centre for International Relations

- The Centre was founded in 2016 at the University of San Marino
- Housed within the Department of Historical Studies, but with an interdepartmental statute
- Aims to provide education, promote research, and carry out service projects in the international relations and European integration
- Projects include research, publishing, conferences and lectures related to international relations and European integration
- Contains the Europe Direct – Punto Europa San Marino
- Cooperates with the Government, the local authorities, the Parliament, the Unions, the Industrial Association, the High Schools.
- Financial support by the university as well as private associations
- <http://www.unirmsm.sm/crri>

Higher education

- Only one university with Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate's degree.
- 90 percent of students from San Marino at higher education institutions abroad –mainly Italy.
- Treatise with Italy to guarantee access to universities institutions of higher education.
- University of the Republic of San Marino
- http://www.unirmsm.sm/it//university_2572.htm
- Total numbers of Bachelor students in 2018: 260
- Total numbers of Masters students in 2018: 133

University of the Republic of San Marino

- *DESD - Department of Economics, Science, and Law.*
- Bachelors and Masters:
- Design
- Civil Engineering
- Management Engineering
- Other Masters:
- Nutraceutical and food education
- Mastersport
- Strategic Design with Local Community
- Criminology
- Geriatric medicine
- Cosmetic surgery

University of the Republic of San Marino

- *DSU – Department of Humanities*
- Bachelors:
- Communication and Digital Media
- Masters:
- Communication, Management, and New Media
- Rehabilitation techniques for Specific Learning Disabilities
- Didactics and Psycho-pedagogy for Specific Learning Disabilities
- Neuropsychological treatment of dyslexia
- Research Centers:
- Center of Theater and Citizenship

University of the Republic of San Marino

- *DSS – Department of History*

Graduate degrees and Research centers:

- Graduate School of Historical Studies (PhD)
- The San Marino Center of Historical Studies
- Research Center for International Relations
- The Emigrant Museum
- Law Institute

CONTINUING AND ADULT EDUCATION

- All Departments at UNIRSM offer several continuing and adult education programs:

DESD:

- Internationalization processes and practices
- Trust Law

DSU:

- Film production
- Advance degree in teaching
- Training for teachers of special needs students
- Archaeological, historical, artistic and landscape heritage
- Pedagogy for dyslexia

DSS:

- Specialization in San Marino law
- **Total numbers of adult education students in 2018: 104**

Other Adult Education institutions:

San Marino Music School:

<https://www.ims.sm/>

Founded 1975

454 persons registered for courses (2018)