

This is an online appendix for the article:

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The Politicization of Diplomacy: A Comparative Study of Ambassador Appointments

Appendix

Table A1. Formal and informal rules of diplomatic appointments

Denmark	Denmark's ambassadors are appointed by the MFA. Despite recent attempts to include former politicians as eligible candidates (in 2017 and 2020), the nominees are to be selected from civil servants.
Iceland	Iceland's ambassadors are appointed by the foreign minister. They must introduce themselves to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament, and the appointment is signed by the president. A new Law on Foreign Service from 2020 stipulates that the foreign minister can appoint non-career ambassadors, who must pass an evaluation committee and have a university degree. These political appointees can serve only one 5-year appointment period that cannot be renewed. There is a maximum of 20% of political appointees, and none have been appointed under this rule to date.
Mexico	Mexico's Constitution provides that the president can appoint ambassadors as long as the Senate concurs (Articles 89 and 76). The Foreign Service Law further establishes preference for the appointment of ambassadors from the Foreign Service, thus also allowing the possibility of non-career appointments.
Spain	Spain's ambassadors are recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation. They are appointed by royal decree agreed upon in the Council of Ministers. According to practice, non-career ambassadors may also be appointed.
Sweden	The Swedish MFA suggests three candidates for each ambassador posting, and the government appoints one of them. The appointment is made according to what the government deems appropriate qualifications. There is no formal limit to the number of non-career ambassadors, but these kinds of appointments are often scrutinized and criticized by the opposition and the media.
The US	According to the US Constitution, the president can appoint ambassadors as long as the Senate concurs (Article II, section 2). There are well-established norms that have generally been followed, keeping the ratio of career diplomats at approximately 70% and political appointees at 30%.
UK	UK ambassadors are recommended by the MFA and approved by Buckingham Palace, as they have a dual role of representing the British government and the British monarchy. Political appointments of ambassadors are based on Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (Section 10:3a), the norm, however, is that the vast majority of ambassadors are career diplomats.

Note: The information regarding formal and informal rules was to a great extent acquired through email requests to the relevant MFAs.

Table A2. Descriptive statistics of the measures included in the analyses

Measure	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance
Career diplomat	669	0	1	0.82	0.384	0.147
Politically connected prof.	669	0	1	0.08	0.275	0.076
Political appointees	669	0	1	0.10	0.296	0.088
Ambassador type (for regression)	669	0 (career diplomat)	2 (political appointee)	0.28	0.628	0.395
Hardship	650	0	1	0.38	0.326	0.106
Political importance (rank)	669	1	195	68.67	48.042	2308.030
Political importance (rank) for regression	669	0	1	0.35	0.246	0.061
Political importance (group)	669	1	5	2.99	1.416	2.004

Regression analysis

We carried out a regression analysis and logistic regression analysis, which included the following steps:

- Independent variables:
 - Dummies for the UK, the Scandinavian countries, and the Napoleonic countries. Thus, the US is singled out since it differs significantly from the other administrative traditions as well as from the UK in the same administrative tradition. The other countries and traditions do not differ significantly from one another; this was tested by changing the countries and traditions included in other regressions.
 - Hardship level of the receiving country. Normalized so that it ranges between 0 and 1, with 1 being the highest level of hardship.
 - The rank of the receiving state. Normalized so that it ranges between 0 and 1, with 0 being the highest rank, that is, the most prestigious receiving state, and 1 being the least prestigious receiving state.
- Dependent variable: the ambassador is a career diplomat. This is a dummy variable (0=non-career diplomat, 1= career diplomat), which means that the analysis does not distinguish between the two categories of non-career diplomats: politically connected professionals and political appointees. The reason is that the number of non-career diplomats is so low.

The low number of non-career diplomats is also the main reason why we do not include this analysis in the main body of the paper. Furthermore, we have no access to other necessary independent variables (e.g., seniority) to make a causal claim based on such

regression analyses. We include two regressions in the Appendix since the aspects of politicization that we study overlap somewhat. The regressions in Table A3 and A4 demonstrate, however, that the hardship level (patronage) and the political importance (control) of the receiving states also matter significantly for the appointment of non-career ambassadors even under control for one another.

Table A3. Regression analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Career diplomat	.83	.378	650
UK is the sending state	.2308	.42165	650
Sender of the Scandinavian administrative tradition	.27	.446	650
Sender of the Napolean administrative tradition	.29	.454	650
Hardship level of the receiving country (0-1)	.3818	.32568	650
Rank of receiving state running 0-1	.34422300	.239611187	650
Receiving state is in the same region as the sending state	.27	.445	650

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.341 ^a	.116	.108	.357

a. Predictors: (Constant), Receiving state is in the same region as the sending state, Sender of the Napolean administrative tradition, Rank of receiving state running 0-1, UK is the sending state, Hardship level of the receiving country (0-1), Sender of the Scandinavian administrative tradition

b. Dependent Variable: Career diplomat

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95,0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.510	.043		11.806	<.001	.425	.595		
	UK is the sending state	.266	.043	.297	6.191	<.001	.182	.351	.597	1.674
	Sender of the Scandinavian administrative tradition	.321	.044	.379	7.311	<.001	.235	.408	.510	1.960
	Sender of the Napolean administrative tradition	.289	.042	.346	6.930	<.001	.207	.370	.550	1.819
	Hardship level of the receiving country (0-1)	.103	.051	.089	2.013	.045	.003	.204	.704	1.421
	Rank of receiving state running 0-1	.208	.067	.132	3.091	.002	.076	.340	.754	1.326
	Receiving state is in the same region as the sending state	-.097	.036	-.114	-2.717	.007	-.167	-.027	.780	1.282

a. Dependent Variable: Career diplomat

Table A4. Logistic regression

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	1.569	.104	228.314	1	<.001	4.804

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	522.059 ^a	.109	.182

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

Observed	Career diplomat	Predicted		Percentage Correct
		No	Yes	
Step 1 Career diplomat	No	23	89	20.5
	Yes	2	536	99.6
Overall Percentage				86.0

a. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	UK is the sending state	1.837	.343	28.763	1	<.001	6.278
	Sender of the Napoleon administrative tradition	1.921	.316	37.038	1	<.001	6.826
	Sender of the Scandinavian administrative tradition	2.238	.350	40.962	1	<.001	9.376
	Hardship level of the receiving country (0-1)	.853	.419	4.137	1	.042	2.346
	Rank of receiving state running 0-1	1.647	.565	8.498	1	.004	5.190
	Receiving state is in the same region as the sending state	-.839	.276	9.254	1	.002	.432
	Constant	-.414	.296	1.963	1	.161	.661

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: UK is the sending state, Sender of the Napoleon administrative tradition, Sender of the Scandinavian administrative tradition, Hardship level of the receiving country (0-1), Rank of receiving state running 0-1, Receiving state is in the same region as the sending state.