

# World Factbook

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## Slovakia



## Introduction

### Background

Slovakia traces its roots to the 9th century state of Great Moravia. Subsequently, the Slovaks became part of the Hungarian Kingdom, where they remained for the next 1,000 years. After the formation of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1867, backlash to language and education policies favoring the use of Hungarian (Magyarization) encouraged the strengthening of Slovak nationalism and a cultivation of cultural ties with

the closely related Czechs, who fell administratively under the Austrian half of the empire. After the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of World War I, the Slovaks joined the Czechs to form Czechoslovakia. The new state was envisioned as a nation with Czech and Slovak branches. During the interwar period, Slovak nationalist leaders pushed for autonomy within Czechoslovakia, and in 1939 Slovakia became an independent state created by and allied with Nazi Germany. Following World War II, Czechoslovakia was reconstituted and came under communist rule within Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of Czechoslovakia's leaders to liberalize communist rule and create "socialism with a human face," ushering in a period of repression known as "normalization." The peaceful "Velvet Revolution" swept the Communist Party from power at the end of 1989 and inaugurated a return to democratic rule and a market economy. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia underwent a nonviolent "velvet divorce" into its two national components, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Slovakia joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004 and the euro zone on 1 January 2009.

## **Geography**

### **Location**

Central Europe, south of Poland

### **Geographic Coordinates**

48 40 N, 19 30 E

### **Map References**

Europe

### **Area**

total: 49,035 sq km

land: 48,105 sq km

water: 930 sq km

country comparison to the world: 131

### **Area Comparative**

about one and a half times the size of Maryland; about twice the size of New Hampshire

### **Land Boundaries**

total: 1,611 km

border countries (5): Austria 105 km, Czech Republic 241 km, Hungary 627 km, Poland 541 km, Ukraine 97 km

### **Coastline**

0 km (landlocked)

### **Maritime Claims**

none (landlocked)

## **Climate**

temperate, cool summers, cold, cloudy, humid winters

## **Terrain**

rugged mountains in the central and northern part and lowlands in the south

## **Elevation**

mean elevation: 458 m

lowest point: Bodrok River 94 m

highest point: Gerlachovsky Stit 2,655 m

## **Natural Resources**

lignite, small amounts of iron ore, copper and manganese ore; salt; arable land

## **Land Use**

agricultural land: 40.1% (2011 est.)

arable land: 28.9% (2011 est.) / permanent crops: 0.4% (2011 est.) / permanent pasture: 10.8% (2011 est.)

forest: 40.2% (2011 est.)

other: 19.7% (2011 est.)

## **Irrigated Land**

869 sq km (2012)

## **Population Distribution**

a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country; slightly larger concentration in the west in proximity to the Czech border

## **Natural Hazards**

flooding

## **Environment - Current Issues**

air pollution and acid rain present human health risks and damage forests; land erosion caused by agricultural and mining practices; water pollution

## **Environment - International Agreements**

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling  
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

## **Geography - Note**

landlocked; most of the country is rugged and mountainous; the Tatra Mountains in the north are interspersed with many scenic lakes and valleys

## People And Society

### Population

5,440,602 (July 2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 120

### Nationality

noun: Slovak(s)

adjective: Slovak

### Ethnic Groups

Slovak 80.7%, Hungarian 8.5%, Romani 2%, other 1.8% (includes Czech, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Russian, German, Polish), unspecified 7% (2011 est.)

### Languages

Slovak (official) 78.6%, Hungarian 9.4%, Roma 2.3%, Ruthenian 1%, other or unspecified 8.8% (2011 est.)

### Religions

Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 8.2%, Greek Catholic 3.8%, other or unspecified 12.5%, none 13.4% (2011 est.)

### Age Structure

0-14 years: 15.13% (male 423,180/female 400,128)

15-24 years: 10.06% (male 280,284/female 266,838)

25-54 years: 44.61% (male 1,228,462/female 1,198,747)

55-64 years: 13.15% (male 342,124/female 373,452)

65 years and over: 17.05% (male 366,267/female 561,120) (2020 est.)

### Dependency Ratios

total dependency ratio: 41.5 (2015 est.)

youth dependency ratio: 21.6 (2015 est.)

elderly dependency ratio: 19.9 (2015 est.)

potential support ratio: 5 (2015 est.)

### Median Age

total: 41.8 years

male: 40.1 years

female: 43.6 years (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 41

### Population Growth Rate

-0.05% (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 199

## **Birth Rate**

9.3 births/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 203

## **Death Rate**

10.1 deaths/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 37

## **Net Migration Rate**

0.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 72

## **Population Distribution**

a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country; slightly larger concentration in the west in proximity to the Czech border

## **Urbanization**

urban population: 53.8% of total population (2020)

rate of urbanization: 0% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

## **Major Urban Areas**

433,000 BRATISLAVA (capital) (2019)

## **Sex Ratio**

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

0-14 years: 1.06 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

15-24 years: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

25-54 years: 1.02 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

55-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

65 years and over: 0.65 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

total population: 94.3 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

## **Mother's Mean Age At First Birth**

27.6 years (2014 est.)

## **Maternal Mortality Rate**

5 deaths/100,000 live births (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 170

## **Infant Mortality Rate**

total: 4.9 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.3 deaths/1,000 live births (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 179

## **Life Expectancy At Birth**

total population: 77.8 years  
male: 74.3 years  
female: 81.6 years (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 75

## **Government**

### **Country Name**

conventional long form: Slovak Republic  
conventional short form: Slovakia  
local long form: Slovenska republika  
local short form: Slovensko  
etymology: may derive from the medieval Latin word "Slavus" (Slav), which had the local form "Sloven", used since the 13th century to refer to the territory of Slovakia and its inhabitants

### **Government Type**

parliamentary republic

### **Capital**

name: Bratislava  
geographic coordinates: 48 09 N, 17 07 E  
time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)  
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October  
etymology: the name was adopted in 1919 after Czechoslovakia gained its independence and may derive from later transliterations of the 9th century military commander, Braslav, or the 11th century Bohemian Duke Bretislav I; alternatively, the name may derive from the Slovak words "brat" (brother) and "slava" (glory)

### **Administrative Divisions**

8 regions (kraje, singular - kraj); Banskobystricky, Bratislavsky, Kosicky, Nitriansky, Presovsky, Trenciansky, Trnavsky, Zilinsky

### **Independence**

1 January 1993 (Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia)

### **National Holiday**

Constitution Day, 1 September (1992)

### **Constitution**



history: several previous (preindependence); latest passed by the National Council 1 September 1992, signed 3 September 1992, effective 1 October 1992

amendments: proposed by the National Council; passage requires at least three-fifths majority vote of Council members; amended many times, last in 2017 (2017)

## **Legal System**

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; note - legal code modified to comply with the obligations of Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe

## **Citizenship**

citizenship by birth: no

citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of Slovakia

dual citizenship recognized: no

residency requirement for naturalization: 5 years

## **Suffrage**

18 years of age; universal

# **Economy**

## **Economy - Overview**

Slovakia's economy suffered from a slow start in the first years after its separation from the Czech Republic in 1993, due to the country's authoritarian leadership and high levels of corruption, but economic reforms implemented after 1998 have placed Slovakia on a path of strong growth. With a population of 5.4 million, the Slovak Republic has a small, open economy driven mainly by automobile and electronics exports, which account for more than 80% of GDP. Slovakia joined the EU in 2004 and the euro zone in 2009. The country's banking sector is sound and predominantly foreign owned. Slovakia has been a regional FDI champion for several years, attractive due to a relatively low-cost yet skilled labor force, and a favorable geographic location in the heart of Central Europe. Exports and investment have been key drivers of Slovakia's robust growth in recent years. The unemployment rate fell to historical lows in 2017, and rising wages fueled increased consumption, which played a more prominent role in 2017 GDP growth. A favorable outlook for the Eurozone suggests continued strong growth prospects for Slovakia during the next few years, although inflation is also expected to pick up. Among the most pressing domestic issues potentially threatening the attractiveness of the Slovak market are shortages in the qualified labor force, persistent corruption issues, and an inadequate judiciary, as well as a slow transition to an innovation-based economy. The energy sector in particular is characterized by unpredictable regulatory oversight and high costs, in part driven by government interference in regulated tariffs. Moreover, the government's attempts to maintain low household energy prices could harm the profitability of domestic energy firms while undercutting energy efficiency initiatives.

## **GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)**

\$179.7 billion (2017 est.)

\$173.8 billion (2016 est.)

\$168.2 billion (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 69

## **GDP (Official Exchange Rate)**

\$95.96 billion (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Real Growth Rate**

3.4% (2017 est.)

3.3% (2016 est.)

3.9% (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 102

## **GDP - Per Capita (PPP)**

\$33,100 (2017 est.)

\$32,000 (2016 est.)

\$31,000 (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 61

## **Gross National Saving**

20.6% of GDP (2017 est.)

21.1% of GDP (2016 est.)

22.5% of GDP (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 92

## **GDP - Composition, By End Use**

household consumption: 54.7% (2017 est.)

government consumption: 19.2% (2017 est.)

investment in fixed capital: 21.2% (2017 est.)

investment in inventories: 1.2% (2017 est.)

exports of goods and services: 96.3% (2017 est.)

imports of goods and services: -92.9% (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Composition, By Sector Of Origin**

agriculture: 3.8% (2017 est.)

industry: 35% (2017 est.)

services: 61.2% (2017 est.)

## **Agriculture - Products**

grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, cattle, poultry; forest products

## **Industries**

automobiles; metal and metal products; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals, synthetic fibers, wood and paper products; machinery; earthenware and ceramics; textiles; electrical and optical apparatus; rubber products; food and beverages; pharmaceutical

## Energy

### Electricity Access

electrification - total population: 100% (2016)

### Electricity - Production

25.32 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 72

### Electricity - Consumption

26.64 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 66

### Electricity - Exports

10.6 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 19

### Electricity - Imports

13.25 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 19

### Electricity - Installed Generating Capacity

7.644 million kW (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 72

### Electricity - From Fossil Fuels

36% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 176

### Electricity - From Nuclear Fuels

27% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 3

### Electricity - From Hydroelectric Plants

24% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 81

### Electricity - From Other Renewable Sources

13% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 70

## Communications

### Telephones - Fixed Lines

total subscriptions: 722,704  
 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 13 (2018 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 86

### Telephones - Mobile Cellular

total subscriptions: 7,241,702  
 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 133 (2018 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 103

### Telephone System

general assessment: a modern telecommunications system; near monopoly of fixed-line market; competition in mobile and fixed broadband market; poor mobile virtual network operator (MVNO); regulatory preparing for 5G; broadband growth in recent years; competition among DSL, cable and fiber platforms; wireless broadband options from mobile network operators; FttP growth in cities (2019)  
 domestic: four companies have a license to operate cellular networks and provide nationwide cellular services (cellular operators); a few other companies provide services but do not have their own networks; fixed-line 14 per 100 and mobile-cellular 131 per 100 teledensity (2018)  
 international: country code - 421; 3 international exchanges (1 in Bratislava and 2 in Banska Bystrica) are available; Slovakia is participating in several international telecommunications projects that will increase the availability of external services (2017)

### Broadcast Media

state-owned public broadcaster, Radio and Television of Slovakia (RTVS), operates 2 national TV stations and multiple national and regional radio networks; roughly 50 privately owned TV stations operating nationally, regionally, and locally; about 40% of households are connected to multi-channel cable or satellite TV; 32 privately owned radio stations

### Internet Country Code

.sk

### Internet Users

total: 4,382,558  
 percent of population: 80.5% (July 2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 82

### Broadband - Fixed Subscriptions

total: 1,507,998  
 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 28 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 64

## **Military And Security**

### **Military Expenditures**

1.74% of GDP (2019 est.)

1.22% of GDP (2018)

1.1% of GDP (2017)

1.12% of GDP (2016)

1.12% of GDP (2015)

country comparison to the world: 66

### **Military And Security Forces**

Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic (Ozbrojene Sily Slovenskej Republiky): Land Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, and a Joint Training and Support Command (2019)

### **Military Service Age And Obligation**

18-30 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription in peacetime suspended in 2006; women are eligible to serve (2012)

## **Transportation**

### **National Air Transport System**

number of registered air carriers: 4 (2015)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 23 (2015)

annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 11,100 (2015)

annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 0 mt-km (2015)

### **Civil Aircraft Registration Country Code Prefix**

OM (2016)

### **Airports**

35 (2013)

country comparison to the world: 111

### **Airports - With Paved Runways**

total: 19 (2019)

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 9

## **Airports - With Unpaved Runways**

total: 15 (2019)  
 914 to 1,523 m: 10  
 under 914 m: 5

## **Heliports**

1 (2019)

## **Pipelines**

2270 km gas transmission pipelines, 6278 km high-pressure gas distribution pipelines, 27023 km mid- and low-pressure gas distribution pipelines (2016), 510 km oil (2015)

## **Railways**

total: 3,580 km (2016)  
 standard gauge: 3,435 km 1.435-m gauge (1,587 km electrified) (2016)  
 narrow gauge: 46 km 1.000-m or 0.750-m gauge (2016)  
 broad gauge: 99 km 1.520-m gauge (2016)  
 country comparison to the world: 56

## **Roadways**

total: 56,926 km (includes local roads, national roads, and 464 km of highways) (2016)  
 country comparison to the world: 80

## **Waterways**

172 km (on Danube River) (2012)  
 country comparison to the world: 99

## **Ports And Terminals**

river port(s): Bratislava, Komarno (Danube)

# **Transnational Issues**

## **Disputes - International**

bilateral government, legal, technical and economic working group negotiations continued between Slovakia and Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovakia has implemented strict Schengen border rules

## **Refugees And Internally Displaced Persons**

refugees (country of origin): 0 (2018)  
 stateless persons: 1,523 (2018)

## **Illicit Drugs**

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe; producer of synthetic drugs for regional market; consumer of ecstasy

## Finland



## Introduction

### Background

Finland was a province and then a grand duchy under Sweden from the 12th to the 19th centuries, and an autonomous grand duchy of Russia after 1809. It gained complete independence in 1917. During World War II, Finland successfully defended its independence through cooperation with Germany and resisted subsequent invasions by the Soviet Union - albeit with some loss of territory. In the subsequent half century, Finland



transformed from a farm/forest economy to a diversified modern industrial economy; per capita income is among the highest in Western Europe. A member of the EU since 1995, Finland was the only Nordic state to join the euro single currency at its initiation in January 1999. In the 21st century, the key features of Finland's modern welfare state are high quality education, promotion of equality, and a national social welfare system - currently challenged by an aging population and the fluctuations of an export-driven economy.

## **Geography**

### **Location**

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia

### **Geographic Coordinates**

64 00 N, 26 00 E

### **Map References**

Europe

### **Area**

total: 338,145 sq km

land: 303,815 sq km

water: 34,330 sq km

country comparison to the world: 66

### **Area Comparative**

slightly more than two times the size of Georgia; slightly smaller than Montana

### **Land Boundaries**

total: 2,563 km

border countries (3): Norway 709 km, Sweden 545 km, Russia 1309 km

### **Coastline**

1,250 km

### **Maritime Claims**

territorial sea: 12 nm (in the Gulf of Finland - 3 nm)

contiguous zone: 24 nm

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm; extends to continental shelf boundary with Sweden, Estonia, and Russia

### **Climate**

cold temperate; potentially subarctic but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes

## **Terrain**

mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills

## **Elevation**

mean elevation: 164 m

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Halti (alternatively Haltia, Haltitunturi, Haltiatunturi) 1,328 m

## **Natural Resources**

timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, limestone

## **Land Use**

agricultural land: 7.5% (2011 est.)

arable land: 7.4% (2011 est.) / permanent crops: 0% (2011 est.) / permanent pasture: 0.1% (2011 est.)

forest: 72.9% (2011 est.)

other: 19.6% (2011 est.)

## **Irrigated Land**

690 sq km (2012)

## **Population Distribution**

the vast majority of people are found in the south; the northern interior areas remain sparsely populated

## **Natural Hazards**

severe winters in the north

## **Environment - Current Issues**

limited air pollution in urban centers; some water pollution from industrial wastes, agricultural chemicals; habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

## **Environment - International Agreements**

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling  
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

## **Geography - Note**

long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

## People And Society

### Population

5,571,665 (July 2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 116

### Nationality

noun: Finn(s)  
adjective: Finnish

### Ethnic Groups

Finn, Swede, Russian, Estonian, Romani, Sami

### Languages

Finnish (official) 87.6%, Swedish (official) 5.2%, Russian 1.4%, other 5.8% (2018 est.)

### Religions

Lutheran 69.8%, Greek Orthodox 1.1%, other 1.7%, unspecified 27.4% (2018 est.)

### Age Structure

0-14 years: 16.41% (male 467,220/female 447,005)  
15-24 years: 10.95% (male 312,179/female 297,717)  
25-54 years: 37.37% (male 1,064,326/female 1,017,545)  
55-64 years: 13.02% (male 357,687/female 367,610)  
65 years and over: 22.26% (male 543,331/female 697,045) (2020 est.)

### Dependency Ratios

total dependency ratio: 57.9 (2015 est.)  
youth dependency ratio: 25.9 (2015 est.)  
elderly dependency ratio: 32 (2015 est.)  
potential support ratio: 3.1 (2015 est.)

### Median Age

total: 42.8 years  
male: 41.3 years  
female: 44.4 years (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 31

### Population Growth Rate

0.3% (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 171

## **Birth Rate**

10.6 births/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 186

## **Death Rate**

10.3 deaths/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 31

## **Net Migration Rate**

2.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 40

## **Population Distribution**

the vast majority of people are found in the south; the northern interior areas remain sparsely populated

## **Urbanization**

urban population: 85.5% of total population (2020)  
rate of urbanization: 0.42% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

## **Major Urban Areas**

1.292 million HELSINKI (capital) (2019)

## **Sex Ratio**

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
0-14 years: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
15-24 years: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
25-54 years: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
55-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
total population: 97.1 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

## **Mother's Mean Age At First Birth**

28.8 years (2015 est.)

## **Maternal Mortality Rate**

3 deaths/100,000 live births (2017 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 177

## **Infant Mortality Rate**

total: 2.5 deaths/1,000 live births  
male: 2.7 deaths/1,000 live births  
female: 2.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 222

## Life Expectancy At Birth

total population: 81.3 years

male: 78.4 years

female: 84.4 years (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 33

## Government

### Country Name

conventional long form: Republic of Finland

conventional short form: Finland

local long form: Suomen tasavalta/Republiken Finland

local short form: Suomi/Finland

etymology: name may derive from the ancient Fenni peoples who are first described as living in northeastern Europe in the first centuries A.D.

### Government Type

parliamentary republic

### Capital

name: Helsinki

geographic coordinates: 60 10 N, 24 56 E

time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

etymology: the name may derive from the Swedish "helsing," an archaic name for "neck" ("hals"), and which may refer to a narrowing of the Vantaa River that flows into the Gulf of Finland at Helsinki; "fors" refers to "rapids," so "helsing fors" meaning becomes "the narrows' rapids"

### Administrative Divisions

19 regions (maakunnat, singular - maakunta (Finnish); landskapen, singular - landskapet (Swedish)); Aland (Swedish), Ahvenanmaa (Finnish); Etela-Karjala (Finnish), Sodra Karelen (Swedish) [South Karelia]; Etela-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Sodra Osterbotten (Swedish) [South Ostrobothnia]; Etela-Savo (Finnish), Sodra Savolax (Swedish) [South Savo]; Kanta-Hame (Finnish), Egentliga Tavastland (Swedish); Kainuu (Finnish), Kajanaland (Swedish); Keski-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Mellersta Osterbotten (Swedish) [Central Ostrobothnia]; Keski-Suomi (Finnish), Mellersta Finland (Swedish) [Central Finland]; Kymenlaakso (Finnish), Kymmenedalen (Swedish); Lappi (Finnish), Lappland (Swedish); Pajjat-Hame (Finnish), Pajanne-Tavastland (Swedish); Pirkanmaa (Finnish), Birkaland (Swedish) [Tampere]; Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Osterbotten (Swedish) [Ostrobothnia]; Pohjois-Karjala (Finnish), Norra Karelen (Swedish) [North Karelia]; Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Finnish), Norra Osterbotten (Swedish) [North Ostrobothnia]; Pohjois-Savo (Finnish), Norra Savolax (Swedish) [North Savo]; Satakunta (Finnish and Swedish);

Uusimaa (Finnish), Nyland (Swedish) [Newland]; Varsinais-Suomi (Finnish), Egentliga Finland (Swedish) [Southwest Finland]

## **Independence**

6 December 1917 (from Russia)

## **National Holiday**

Independence Day, 6 December (1917)

## **Constitution**

history: previous 1906, 1919; latest drafted 17 June 1997, approved by Parliament 11 June 1999, entered into force 1 March 2000

amendments: proposed by Parliament; passage normally requires simple majority vote in two readings in the first parliamentary session and at least two-thirds majority vote in a single reading by the newly elected Parliament; proposals declared "urgent" by five-sixths of Parliament members can be passed by at least two-thirds majority vote in the first parliamentary session only; amended several times, last in 2012 (2016)

## **Legal System**

civil law system based on the Swedish model

## **Citizenship**

citizenship by birth: no

citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of Finland

dual citizenship recognized: yes

residency requirement for naturalization: 6 years

## **Suffrage**

18 years of age; universal

# **Economy**

## **Economy - Overview**

Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free-market economy with per capita GDP almost as high as that of Austria and the Netherlands and slightly above that of Germany and Belgium. Trade is important, with exports accounting for over one-third of GDP in recent years. The government is open to, and actively takes steps to attract, foreign direct investment. Finland is historically competitive in manufacturing, particularly in the wood, metals, engineering, telecommunications, and electronics industries. Finland excels in export of technology as well as promotion of startups in the information and communications technology, gaming, cleantech, and biotechnology sectors. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the cold climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. Forestry, an

important export industry, provides a secondary occupation for the rural population. Finland had been one of the best performing economies within the EU before 2009 and its banks and financial markets avoided the worst of global financial crisis. However, the world slowdown hit exports and domestic demand hard in that year, causing Finland's economy to contract from 2012 to 2014. The recession affected general government finances and the debt ratio. The economy returned to growth in 2016, posting a 1.9% GDP increase before growing an estimated 3.3% in 2017, supported by a strong increase in investment, private consumption, and net exports. Finnish economists expect GDP to grow a rate of 2-3% in the next few years. Finland's main challenges will be reducing high labor costs and boosting demand for its exports. In June 2016, the government enacted a Competitiveness Pact aimed at reducing labor costs, increasing hours worked, and introducing more flexibility into the wage bargaining system. As a result, wage growth was nearly flat in 2017. The Government was also seeking to reform the health care system and social services. In the long term, Finland must address a rapidly aging population and decreasing productivity in traditional industries that threaten competitiveness, fiscal sustainability, and economic growth.

### **GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)**

\$244.9 billion (2017 est.)

\$238.2 billion (2016 est.)

\$232.4 billion (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 62

### **GDP (Official Exchange Rate)**

\$252.8 billion (2017 est.)

### **GDP - Real Growth Rate**

2.8% (2017 est.)

2.5% (2016 est.)

0.1% (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 122

### **GDP - Per Capita (PPP)**

\$44,500 (2017 est.)

\$43,400 (2016 est.)

\$42,500 (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 38

### **Gross National Saving**

23.3% of GDP (2017 est.)

21.7% of GDP (2016 est.)

20% of GDP (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 73

## **GDP - Composition, By End Use**

household consumption: 54.4% (2017 est.)  
 government consumption: 22.9% (2017 est.)  
 investment in fixed capital: 22.1% (2017 est.)  
 investment in inventories: 0.4% (2017 est.)  
 exports of goods and services: 38.5% (2017 est.)  
 imports of goods and services: -38.2% (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Composition, By Sector Of Origin**

agriculture: 2.7% (2017 est.)  
 industry: 28.2% (2017 est.)  
 services: 69.1% (2017 est.)

## **Agriculture - Products**

barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; dairy cattle; fish

## **Industries**

metals and metal products, electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing

## **Energy**

### **Electricity Access**

electrification - total population: 100% (2016)

### **Electricity - Production**

66.54 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 43

### **Electricity - Consumption**

82.79 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 35

### **Electricity - Exports**

3.159 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 43

### **Electricity - Imports**

22.11 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 8

### **Electricity - Installed Generating Capacity**

16.27 million kW (2016 est.)



country comparison to the world: 50

## **Electricity - From Fossil Fuels**

41% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 165

## **Electricity - From Nuclear Fuels**

17% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 12

## **Electricity - From Hydroelectric Plants**

20% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 88

## **Electricity - From Other Renewable Sources**

23% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 30

# **Communications**

## **Telephones - Fixed Lines**

total subscriptions: 323,000

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 6 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 110

## **Telephones - Mobile Cellular**

total subscriptions: 7.15 million

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 129 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 105

## **Telephone System**

general assessment: modern system with excellent service; one of the most progressive in Europe; one of the highest broadband and mobile penetrations rates in the region; forefront in testing 5G networks; for 2025 and 2030 FttP (fiber to the home) and DOCSIS3.1 (new generation of cable services for high speed connections) technologies (2018)

domestic: digital fiber-optic, fixed-line 7 per 100 subscription; 132 per 100 mobile-cellular (2018)

international: country code - 358; landing points for Botnia, BCS North-1 and 2, SFL, SFS-4, C-Lion1, Eastern Lights, Baltic Sea Submarine Cable, FEC, and EESF-2 and 3 submarine cables provide links to many Finland points, Estonia, Sweden, Germany, and Russia; satellite earth stations - access to Intelsat transmission service via a Swedish satellite earth station, 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions); note - Finland

shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) (2019)

## **Broadcast Media**

a mix of 3 publicly operated TV stations and numerous privately owned TV stations; several free and special-interest pay-TV channels; cable and satellite multi-channel subscription services are available; all TV signals are broadcast digitally; Internet television, such as Netflix and others, is available; public broadcasting maintains a network of 13 national and 25 regional radio stations; a large number of private radio broadcasters and access to Internet radio

## **Internet Country Code**

.finote - Aland Islands assigned .ax

## **Internet Users**

total: 4,822,132

percent of population: 87.7% (July 2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 77

## **Broadband - Fixed Subscriptions**

total: 1.737 million

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 31 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 58

# **Military And Security**

## **Military Expenditures**

1.29% of GDP (2019)

1.23% of GDP (2018)

1.26% of GDP (2017)

1.31% of GDP (2016)

1.29% of GDP (2015)

country comparison to the world: 95

## **Military And Security Forces**

Finnish Defense Forces (FDF): Army (Maavoimat), Navy (Merivoimat), Air Force (Ilmavoimat), Border Guard (Rajavartiolaitos) (2019)

## **Military Service Age And Obligation**

at age 18, all Finnish men are obligated to serve 6-12 months of service within a branch of the military or the Border Guard, and women may volunteer for service; after completing their initial conscript obligation, individuals enter the reserves and remain eligible for mobilization until the age of 60 (2019)

## Transportation

### National Air Transport System

number of registered air carriers: 3 (2015)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 73 (2015)

annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 9,972,333 (2015)

annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 713.484 million mt-km (2015)

### Civil Aircraft Registration Country Code Prefix

OH (2016)

### Airports

148 (2013)

country comparison to the world: 38

### Airports - With Paved Runways

total: 74 (2017)

over 3,047 m: 3 (2017)

2,438 to 3,047 m: 26 (2017)

1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 (2017)

914 to 1,523 m: 21 (2017)

under 914 m: 14 (2017)

### Airports - With Unpaved Runways

total: 74 (2013)

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2013)

under 914 m: 71 (2013)

### Heliports

1 (2019)

### Pipelines

1288 km gas transmission pipes, 1976 km distribution pipes (2016)

### Railways

total: 5,926 km (2016)

broad gauge: 5,926 km 1.524-m gauge (3,270 km electrified) (2016)

country comparison to the world: 32

### Roadways

total: 454,000 km (2012)

highways: 78,000 km (50,000 paved, including 700 km of expressways; 28,000 unpaved) (2012)

private and forest roads: 350,000 km (2012)  
 urban: 26,000 km (2012)  
 country comparison to the world: 16

## **Waterways**

8,000 km (includes Saimaa Canal system of 3,577 km; southern part leased from Russia; water transport used frequently in the summer and widely replaced with sledges on the ice in winter; there are 187,888 lakes in Finland that cover 31,500 km); Finland also maintains 8,200 km of coastal fairways (2013)  
 country comparison to the world: 17

## **Ports And Terminals**

major seaport(s): Helsinki, Kotka, Naantali, Porvoo, Rauma, Raahe

## **Transnational Issues**

### **Disputes - International**

various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia and other areas ceded to the former Soviet Union, but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial demands

### **Refugees And Internally Displaced Persons**

refugees (country of origin): 8,523 (Iraq) (2018)  
 stateless persons: 2,759 (2018)

### **Illicit Drugs**

none

## Austria



## Introduction

### Background

Once the center of power for the large Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria was reduced to a small republic after its defeat in World War I. Following annexation by Nazi Germany in 1938 and subsequent occupation by the victorious Allies in 1945, Austria's status remained unclear for a decade. A State Treaty signed in 1955 ended the occupation, recognized Austria's independence, and forbade unification with Germany. A constitutional

law that same year declared the country's "perpetual neutrality" as a condition for Soviet military withdrawal. The Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 and Austria's entry into the EU in 1995 have altered the meaning of this neutrality. A prosperous, democratic country, Austria entered the EU Economic and Monetary Union in 1999.

## **Geography**

### **Location**

Central Europe, north of Italy and Slovenia

### **Geographic Coordinates**

47 20 N, 13 20 E

### **Map References**

Europe

### **Area**

total: 83,871 sq km

land: 82,445 sq km

water: 1,426 sq km

country comparison to the world: 115

### **Area Comparative**

about the size of South Carolina; slightly more than two-thirds the size of Pennsylvania

### **Land Boundaries**

total: 2,524 km

border countries (8): Czech Republic 402 km, Germany 801 km, Hungary 321 km, Italy 404 km, Liechtenstein 34 km, Slovakia 105 km, Slovenia 299 km, Switzerland 158 km

### **Coastline**

0 km (landlocked)

### **Maritime Claims**

none (landlocked)

### **Climate**

temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain and some snow in lowlands and snow in mountains; moderate summers with occasional showers

### **Terrain**

mostly mountains (Alps) in the west and south; mostly flat or gently sloping along the eastern and northern margins

## Elevation

mean elevation: 910 m

lowest point: Neusiedler See 115 m

highest point: Grossglockner 3,798 m

## Natural Resources

oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite, tungsten, graphite, salt, hydropower

## Land Use

agricultural land: 38.4% (2016 est.)

arable land: 16.5% (2016 est.) / permanent crops: 0.8% (2016 est.) / permanent pasture: 21.1% (2016 est.)

forest: 47.2% (2016 est.)

other: 14.4% (2016 est.)

## Irrigated Land

1,170 sq km (2012)

## Population Distribution

the northern and eastern portions of the country are more densely populated; nearly two-thirds of the populace lives in urban areas

## Natural Hazards

landslides; avalanches; earthquakes

## Environment - Current Issues

some forest degradation caused by air and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of agricultural chemicals; air pollution results from emissions by coal- and oil-fired power stations and industrial plants and from trucks transiting Austria between northern and southern Europe; water pollution; the Danube, as well as some of Austria's other rivers and lakes, are threatened by pollution

## Environment - International Agreements

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

## Geography - Note

landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube; population is

concentrated on eastern lowlands because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

## People And Society

### Population

8,859,449 (July 2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 97

### Nationality

noun: Austrian(s)  
adjective: Austrian

### Ethnic Groups

Austrian 80.8%, German 2.6%, Bosnian and Herzegovinian 1.9%, Turkish 1.8%, Serbian 1.6%, Romanian 1.3%, other 10% (2018 est.)

### Languages

German (official nationwide) 88.6%, Turkish 2.3%, Serbian 2.2%, Croatian (official in Burgenland) 1.6%, other (includes Slovene, official in southern Carinthia, and Hungarian, official in Burgenland) 5.3% (2001 est.)

### Religions

Catholic 57%, Eastern Orthodox 8.7%, Muslim 7.9%, Evangelical Christian 3.3%, other/none/unspecified 23.1% (2018 est.)

### Age Structure

0-14 years: 14.01% (male 635,803/female 605,065)  
15-24 years: 10.36% (male 466,921/female 451,248)  
25-54 years: 41.35% (male 1,831,704/female 1,831,669)  
55-64 years: 14.41% (male 635,342/female 641,389)  
65 years and over: 19.87% (male 768,687/female 991,621) (2020 est.)

### Dependency Ratios

total dependency ratio: 49.2 (2015 est.)  
youth dependency ratio: 21.1 (2015 est.)  
elderly dependency ratio: 28.1 (2015 est.)  
potential support ratio: 3.6 (2015 est.)

### Median Age

total: 44.5 years  
male: 43.1 years  
female: 45.8 years (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 14



## Population Growth Rate

0.35% (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 167

## Birth Rate

9.5 births/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 195

## Death Rate

9.8 deaths/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 39

## Net Migration Rate

3.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 33

## Population Distribution

the northern and eastern portions of the country are more densely populated; nearly two-thirds of the populace lives in urban areas

## Urbanization

urban population: 58.7% of total population (2020)

rate of urbanization: 0.59% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

## Major Urban Areas

1.915 million VIENNA (capital) (2018)

## Sex Ratio

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

0-14 years: 1.05 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

15-24 years: 1.03 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

25-54 years: 1 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

55-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

total population: 96 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

## Mother's Mean Age At First Birth

29 years (2014 est.)

## Maternal Mortality Rate

5 deaths/100,000 live births (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 163

## Infant Mortality Rate

total: 3.3 deaths/1,000 live births  
 male: 3.7 deaths/1,000 live births  
 female: 3 deaths/1,000 live births (2020 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 204

## **Life Expectancy At Birth**

total population: 81.9 years  
 male: 79.2 years  
 female: 84.7 years (2020 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 25

## **Government**

### **Country Name**

conventional long form: Republic of Austria  
 conventional short form: Austria  
 local long form: Republik Oesterreich  
 local short form: Oesterreich  
 etymology: the name Oesterreich means "eastern realm" or "eastern march" and dates to the 10th century; the designation refers to the fact that Austria was the easternmost extension of Bavaria, and, in fact, of all the Germans; the word Austria is a Latinization of the German name

### **Government Type**

federal parliamentary republic

### **Capital**

name: Vienna  
 geographic coordinates: 48 12 N, 16 22 E  
 time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)  
 daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October  
 etymology: the origin of the name is disputed but may derive from earlier settlements of the area; a Celtic town of Vedunia, established about 500 B.C., came under Roman dominance around 15 B.C. and became known as Vindobona; archeological remains of the latter survive at many sites in the center of Vienna

### **Administrative Divisions**

9 states (Bundeslaender, singular - Bundesland); Burgenland, Kaernten (Carinthia), Niederoesterreich (Lower Austria), Oberoesterreich (Upper Austria), Salzburg, Steiermark (Styria), Tirol (Tyrol), Vorarlberg, Wien (Vienna)

### **Independence**

no official date of independence: 976 (Margravate of Austria established); 17 September 1156 (Duchy of Austria founded); 6 January 1453 (Archduchy of Austria acknowledged);

11 August 1804 (Austrian Empire proclaimed); 30 March 1867 (Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy established); 12 November 1918 (First Republic proclaimed); 27 April 1945 (Second Republic proclaimed)

## **National Holiday**

National Day (commemorates passage of the law on permanent neutrality), 26 October (1955)

## **Constitution**

history: several previous; latest adopted 1 October 1920, revised 1929, replaced May 1934, replaced by German Weimar constitution in 1938 following German annexation, reinstated 1 May 1945

amendments: proposed through laws designated "constitutional laws" or through the constitutional process if the amendment is part of another law; approval required by at least a two-thirds majority vote by the National Assembly and the presence of one half of the members; a referendum is required only if requested by one third of the National Council or Federal Council membership; passage by referendum requires absolute majority vote; amended many times, last in 2018 (2019)

## **Legal System**

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts by the Constitutional Court

## **Citizenship**

citizenship by birth: no

citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of Austria

dual citizenship recognized: no

residency requirement for naturalization: 10 years

## **Suffrage**

16 years of age; universal

# **Economy**

## **Economy - Overview**

Austria is a well-developed market economy with skilled labor force and high standard of living. It is closely tied to other EU economies, especially Germany's, but also the US', its third-largest trade partner. Its economy features a large service sector, a sound industrial sector, and a small, but highly developed agricultural sector. Austrian economic growth strengthened in 2017, with a 2.9% increase in GDP. Austrian exports, accounting for around 60% of the GDP, were up 8.2% in 2017. Austria's unemployment rate fell by 0.3% to 5.5%, which is low by European standards, but still at its second highest rate since the end of World War II, driven by an increased number of refugees and EU migrants entering the labor market. Austria's fiscal position compares favorably with other euro-zone countries. The budget deficit stood at a low 0.7% of GDP in 2017 and public debt declined again

to 78.4% of GDP in 2017, after reaching a post-war high 84.6% in 2015. The Austrian government has announced it plans to balance the fiscal budget in 2019. Several external risks, such as Austrian banks' exposure to Central and Eastern Europe, the refugee crisis, and continued unrest in Russia/Ukraine, eased in 2017, but are still a factor for the Austrian economy. Exposure to the Russian banking sector and a deep energy relationship with Russia present additional risks. Austria elected a new pro-business government in October 2017 that campaigned on promises to reduce bureaucracy, improve public sector efficiency, reduce labor market protections, and provide positive investment incentives.

## **GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)**

\$441 billion (2017 est.)

\$428.1 billion (2016 est.)

\$422 billion (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 45

## **GDP (Official Exchange Rate)**

\$417.4 billion (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Real Growth Rate**

3% (2017 est.)

1.5% (2016 est.)

1.1% (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 110

## **GDP - Per Capita (PPP)**

\$50,000 (2017 est.)

\$49,000 (2016 est.)

\$48,900 (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 31

## **Gross National Saving**

27% of GDP (2017 est.)

26.2% of GDP (2016 est.)

25.5% of GDP (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 43

## **GDP - Composition, By End Use**

household consumption: 52.1% (2017 est.)

government consumption: 19.5% (2017 est.)

investment in fixed capital: 23.5% (2017 est.)

investment in inventories: 1.6% (2017 est.)

exports of goods and services: 54.2% (2017 est.)

imports of goods and services: -50.7% (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Composition, By Sector Of Origin**

agriculture: 1.3% (2017 est.)

industry: 28.4% (2017 est.)

services: 70.3% (2017 est.)

### **Agriculture - Products**

grains, potatoes, wine, fruit; dairy products, cattle, pigs, poultry; lumber and other forestry products

### **Industries**

construction, machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals, chemicals, lumber and paper, electronics, tourism

## **Energy**

### **Electricity Access**

electrification - total population: 100% (2016)

### **Electricity - Production**

60.78 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 48

### **Electricity - Consumption**

64.6 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 41

### **Electricity - Exports**

19.21 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 9

### **Electricity - Imports**

26.37 billion kWh (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 6

### **Electricity - Installed Generating Capacity**

24.79 million kW (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 36

### **Electricity - From Fossil Fuels**

25% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 188

### **Electricity - From Nuclear Fuels**

## **Electricity - From Hydroelectric Plants**

0% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 41

## **Electricity - From Other Renewable Sources**

43% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 45

## **Communications**

### **Telephones - Fixed Lines**

total subscriptions: 3,772,429  
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 43 (2018 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 38

### **Telephones - Mobile Cellular**

total subscriptions: 10.984 million  
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 125 (2018 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 80

### **Telephone System**

general assessment: mobile-cellular subscribership is everywhere; cable networks are very extensive, the fiber-optic net is being developed; all telephone applications and Internet services are accessible; broadband is available in all large municipalities; and is planned to be accessible nation-wide by 2020; the roll-out of 5G has begun in a test phase in 2019 and is planned to be available nation-wide in 2025 (2019)  
domestic: developed and efficient; 43 per 100 fixed-line for households, 174 per 100 for companies; 125 per 100 mobile-cellular; broadband: 138 per 100 on smartphones; 62 per 100 fixed broadband, 54 per 100 mobile broadband (2019)  
international: country code - 43; earth stations available in the Astra, Intelsat, Eutelsat satellite systems (2019)

### **Broadcast Media**

worldwide cable and satellite TV are available; the public incumbent ORF competes with three other major, several regional domestic, and up to 400 international TV stations; TV coverage is in principle 100%, but only 90% use broadcast media; Internet streaming not only complements, but increasingly replaces regular TV stations (2019)

### **Internet Country Code**

.at

### **Internet Users**

total: 7,346,055  
percent of population: 84.3% (July 2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 58

## **Broadband - Fixed Subscriptions**

total: 2,521,100

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 29 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 49

## **Military And Security**

### **Military Expenditures**

0.74% of GDP (2018)

0.73% of GDP (2017)

0.75% of GDP (2016)

0.71% of GDP (2015)

0.75% of GDP (2014)

country comparison to the world: 134

### **Military And Security Forces**

Austrian Armed Forces: Land Forces Command, Air Forces Command, plus a Logistics Command and Service Support and Cyber Defence Command (2019)

### **Military Service Age And Obligation**

registration requirement at age 17, the legal minimum age for voluntary military service; 18 is the legal minimum age for compulsory military service (6 months), or optionally, alternative civil/community service (9 months); males 18 to 50 years old in the militia or inactive reserve are subject to compulsory service; in a January 2012 referendum, a majority of Austrians voted in favor of retaining the system of compulsory military service (with the option of alternative/non-military service) instead of switching to a professional army system (2015)

## **Transportation**

### **National Air Transport System**

number of registered air carriers: 11 (2015)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 130 (2015)

annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 14,718,641 (2015)

annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 351.379 million mt-km (2015)

### **Civil Aircraft Registration Country Code Prefix**

OE (2016)

### **Airports**

52 (2013)

country comparison to the world: 89

## **Airports - With Paved Runways**

total: 24 (2017)

over 3,047 m: 1 (2017)

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 (2017)

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2017)

914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2017)

under 914 m: 13 (2017)

## **Airports - With Unpaved Runways**

total: 28 (2013)

914 to 2,437 m: 4 (2013)

under 914 m: 24 (2013)

## **Heliports**

1 (2013)

## **Pipelines**

1888 km gas, 594 km oil, 157 km refined products (2017)

## **Railways**

total: 5,800 km (2017)

standard gauge: 5,300 km 1.435-m gauge (3,826 km electrified) (2016)

country comparison to the world: 33

## **Roadways**

total: 137,039 km (2018)

paved: 137,039 km (includes 2,232 km of expressways) (2018)

country comparison to the world: 39

## **Waterways**

358 km (2011)

country comparison to the world: 89

## **Ports And Terminals**

river port(s): Enns, Krems, Linz, Vienna (Danube)

# **Transnational Issues**

## **Disputes - International**

none

## **Refugees And Internally Displaced Persons**



refugees (country of origin): 49,179 (Syria), 33,103 (Afghanistan), 11,301 (Russia), 8,295 (Iraq), 5,772 (Iran) (2018)  
stateless persons: 1,062 (2018)

## **Illicit Drugs**

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and South American cocaine destined for Western Europe; increasing consumption of European-produced synthetic drugs

## Hungary



## Introduction

### Background

Hungary became a Christian kingdom in A.D. 1000 and for many centuries served as a bulwark against Ottoman Turkish expansion in Europe. The kingdom eventually became part of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire, which collapsed during World War I. The country fell under communist rule following World War II. In 1956, a revolt and an announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact were met with a massive military

intervention by Moscow. Under the leadership of Janos KADAR in 1968, Hungary began liberalizing its economy, introducing so-called "Goulash Communism." Hungary held its first multiparty elections in 1990 and initiated a free market economy. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU five years later.

## **Geography**

### **Location**

Central Europe, northwest of Romania

### **Geographic Coordinates**

47 00 N, 20 00 E

### **Map References**

Europe

### **Area**

total: 93,028 sq km

land: 89,608 sq km

water: 3,420 sq km

country comparison to the world: 111

### **Area Comparative**

slightly smaller than Virginia; about the same size as Indiana

### **Land Boundaries**

total: 2,106 km

border countries (7): Austria 321 km, Croatia 348 km, Romania 424 km, Serbia 164 km, Slovakia 627 km, Slovenia 94 km, Ukraine 128 km

### **Coastline**

0 km (landlocked)

### **Maritime Claims**

none (landlocked)

### **Climate**

temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

### **Terrain**

mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border

### **Elevation**

mean elevation: 143 m

lowest point: Tisza River 78 m

highest point: Kekes 1,014 m

## **Natural Resources**

bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils, arable land

## **Land Use**

agricultural land: 58.9% (2011 est.)

arable land: 48.5% (2011 est.) / permanent crops: 2% (2011 est.) / permanent pasture: 8.4% (2011 est.)

forest: 22.5% (2011 est.)

other: 18.6% (2011 est.)

## **Irrigated Land**

1,721 sq km (2012)

## **Population Distribution**

a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations

## **Natural Hazards**

none

## **Environment - Current Issues**

air and water pollution are some of Hungary's most serious environmental problems; water quality in the Hungarian part of the Danube has improved but is still plagued by pollutants from industry and large-scale agriculture; soil pollution

## **Environment - International Agreements**

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

## **Geography - Note**

landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin; the north-south flowing Duna (Danube) and Tisza Rivers divide the country into three large regions

# **People And Society**

## **Population**

9,771,827 (July 2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 93

## Nationality

noun: Hungarian(s)  
adjective: Hungarian

## Ethnic Groups

Hungarian 85.6%, Romani 3.2%, German 1.9%, other 2.6%, unspecified 14.1% (2011 est.)

## Languages

Hungarian (official) 99.6%, English 16%, German 11.2%, Russian 1.6%, Romanian 1.3%, French 1.2%, other 4.2% (2011 est.)

## Religions

Roman Catholic 37.2%, Calvinist 11.6%, Lutheran 2.2%, Greek Catholic 1.8%, other 1.9%, none 18.2%, no response 27.2% (2011 est.)

## Age Structure

0-14 years: 14.54% (male 731,542/female 689,739)  
15-24 years: 10.43% (male 526,933/female 492,388)  
25-54 years: 42.17% (male 2,075,763/female 2,044,664)  
55-64 years: 12.17% (male 552,876/female 636,107)  
65 years and over: 20.69% (male 773,157/female 1,248,658) (2020 est.)

## Dependency Ratios

total dependency ratio: 46.9 (2015 est.)  
youth dependency ratio: 21.2 (2015 est.)  
elderly dependency ratio: 25.7 (2015 est.)  
potential support ratio: 3.9 (2015 est.)

## Median Age

total: 43.6 years  
male: 41.5 years  
female: 45.5 years (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 24

## Population Growth Rate

-0.28% (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 217

## Birth Rate

8.8 births/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 208

## Death Rate

12.9 deaths/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 10

## Net Migration Rate

1.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 56

## Population Distribution

a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations

## Urbanization

urban population: 71.9% of total population (2020)  
rate of urbanization: 0.07% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

## Major Urban Areas

1.764 million BUDAPEST (capital) (2019)

## Sex Ratio

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
0-14 years: 1.06 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
15-24 years: 1.07 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
25-54 years: 1.02 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
55-64 years: 0.87 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female (2020 est.)  
total population: 91.2 male(s)/female (2020 est.)

## Mother's Mean Age At First Birth

28.3 years (2014 est.)

## Maternal Mortality Rate

12 deaths/100,000 live births (2017 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 139

## Infant Mortality Rate

total: 4.7 deaths/1,000 live births  
male: 5 deaths/1,000 live births  
female: 4.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2020 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 180

## Life Expectancy At Birth

total population: 76.7 years  
male: 73 years  
female: 80.6 years (2020 est.)

country comparison to the world: 89

## Government

### Country Name

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Hungary

local long form: none

local short form: Magyarország

former: Kingdom of Hungary, Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian Soviet Republic, Hungarian Republic

etymology: the Byzantine Greeks referred to the tribes that arrived on the steppes of Eastern Europe in the 9th century as the "Oungroi," a name that was later Latinized to "Ungri" and which became "Hungari"; the name originally meant an "[alliance of] ten tribes"; the Hungarian name "Magyarország" means "Country of the Magyars"; the term may derive from the most prominent of the Hungarian tribes, the Magyar

### Government Type

parliamentary republic

### Capital

name: Budapest

geographic coordinates: 47 30 N, 19 05 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

etymology: the Hungarian capital city was formed in 1873 from the merger of three cities on opposite banks of the Danube: Buda and Obuda (Old Buda) on the western shore and Pest on the eastern; the origins of the original names are obscure, but according to the second century A.D. geographer, Ptolemy, the settlement that would become Pest was called "Pannon" in ancient times; "Buda" may derive from either a Slavic or Turkic personal name

### Administrative Divisions

19 counties (megyék, singular - megye), 23 cities with county rights (megyei jogú városok, singular - megyei jogú város), and 1 capital city (főváros)

### Independence

16 November 1918 (republic proclaimed); notable earlier dates: 25 December 1000 (crowning of King STEPHEN I, traditional founding date); 30 March 1867 (Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy established)

### National Holiday

Saint Stephen's Day, 20 August (1083); note - commemorates his canonization and the transfer of his remains to Buda (now Budapest) in 1083

## Constitution

history: previous 1949 (heavily amended in 1989 following the collapse of communism); latest approved 18 April 2011, signed 25 April 2011, effective 1 January 2012  
 amendments: proposed by the president of the republic, by the government, by parliamentary committee, or by Parliament members; passage requires two-thirds majority vote of Parliament members and approval by the president; amended several times, last in 2018 (2019)

## Legal System

civil legal system influenced by the German model

## Citizenship

citizenship by birth: no  
 citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of Hungary  
 dual citizenship recognized: yes  
 residency requirement for naturalization: 8 years

## Suffrage

18 years of age, 16 if married and marriage is registered in Hungary; universal

## Economy

### Economy - Overview

Hungary has transitioned from a centrally planned to a market-driven economy with a per capita income approximately two thirds of the EU-28 average; however, in recent years the government has become more involved in managing the economy. Budapest has implemented unorthodox economic policies to boost household consumption and has relied on EU-funded development projects to generate growth. Following the fall of communism in 1990, Hungary experienced a drop-off in exports and financial assistance from the former Soviet Union. Hungary embarked on a series of economic reforms, including privatization of state-owned enterprises and reduction of social spending programs, to shift from a centrally planned to a market-driven economy, and to reorient its economy towards trade with the West. These efforts helped to spur growth, attract investment, and reduce Hungary's debt burden and fiscal deficits. Despite these reforms, living conditions for the average Hungarian initially deteriorated as inflation increased and unemployment reached double digits. Conditions slowly improved over the 1990s as the reforms came to fruition and export growth accelerated. Economic policies instituted during that decade helped position Hungary to join the European Union in 2004. Hungary has not yet joined the euro-zone. Hungary suffered a historic economic contraction as a result of the global economic slowdown in 2008-09 as export demand and domestic consumption dropped, prompting it to take an IMF-EU financial assistance package. Since 2010, the government has backpedaled on many economic reforms and taken a more populist approach towards economic management. The government has favored national industries and government-linked businesses through legislation, regulation, and public



procurements. In 2011 and 2014, Hungary nationalized private pension funds, which squeezed financial service providers out of the system, but also helped Hungary curb its public debt and lower its budget deficit to below 3% of GDP, as subsequent pension contributions have been channeled into the state-managed pension fund. Hungary's public debt (at 74.5% of GDP) is still high compared to EU peers in Central Europe. Real GDP growth has been robust in the past few years due to increased EU funding, higher EU demand for Hungarian exports, and a rebound in domestic household consumption. To further boost household consumption ahead of the 2018 election, the government embarked on a six-year phased increase to minimum wages and public sector salaries, decreased taxes on foodstuffs and services, cut the personal income tax from 16% to 15%, and implemented a uniform 9% business tax for small and medium-sized enterprises and large companies. Real GDP growth slowed in 2016 due to a cyclical decrease in EU funding, but increased to 3.8% in 2017 as the government pre-financed EU funded projects ahead of the 2018 election. Systemic economic challenges include pervasive corruption, labor shortages driven by demographic declines and migration, widespread poverty in rural areas, vulnerabilities to changes in demand for exports, and a heavy reliance on Russian energy imports.

### **GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)**

\$289.6 billion (2017 est.)

\$278.5 billion (2016 est.)

\$272.5 billion (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 59

### **GDP (Official Exchange Rate)**

\$139.2 billion (2017 est.)

### **GDP - Real Growth Rate**

4% (2017 est.)

2.2% (2016 est.)

3.4% (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 76

### **GDP - Per Capita (PPP)**

\$29,600 (2017 est.)

\$28,300 (2016 est.)

\$27,600 (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 68

### **Gross National Saving**

25.7% of GDP (2017 est.)

25.8% of GDP (2016 est.)

25.3% of GDP (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 54

## **GDP - Composition, By End Use**

household consumption: 49.6% (2017 est.)  
 government consumption: 20% (2017 est.)  
 investment in fixed capital: 21.6% (2017 est.)  
 investment in inventories: 1% (2017 est.)  
 exports of goods and services: 90.2% (2017 est.)  
 imports of goods and services: -82.4% (2017 est.)

## **GDP - Composition, By Sector Of Origin**

agriculture: 3.9% (2017 est.)  
 industry: 31.3% (2017 est.)  
 services: 64.8% (2017 est.)

## **Agriculture - Products**

wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products

## **Industries**

mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles

## **Energy**

### **Electricity Access**

electrification - total population: 100% (2016)

### **Electricity - Production**

30.22 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 64

### **Electricity - Consumption**

39.37 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 56

### **Electricity - Exports**

5.24 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 34

### **Electricity - Imports**

17.95 billion kWh (2016 est.)  
 country comparison to the world: 13

### **Electricity - Installed Generating Capacity**

8.639 million kW (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 67

### **Electricity - From Fossil Fuels**

64% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 122

### **Electricity - From Nuclear Fuels**

22% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 5

### **Electricity - From Hydroelectric Plants**

1% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 148

### **Electricity - From Other Renewable Sources**

13% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 67

## **Communications**

### **Telephones - Fixed Lines**

total subscriptions: 3,016,878

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 31 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 46

### **Telephones - Mobile Cellular**

total subscriptions: 10,041,939

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 102 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 85

### **Telephone System**

general assessment: modern telephone system is digital and highly automated; trunk services are carried by fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay; regulator preps for 5G spectrum auction in 2019 (2018)

domestic: competition among mobile-cellular service providers has led to a sharp increase in the use of mobile-cellular phones, 122 per 100, and a decrease in the number of fixed-line connections, 32 per 100 persons (2018)

international: country code - 36; Hungary has fiber-optic cable connections with all neighboring countries; the international switch is in Budapest; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Inmarsat, 1 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system of ground terminals

### **Broadcast Media**

mixed system of state-supported public service broadcast media and private broadcasters; the 5 publicly owned TV channels and the 2 main privately owned TV stations are the major national broadcasters; a large number of special interest channels; highly developed market for satellite and cable TV services with about two-thirds of viewers utilizing their services; 4 state-supported public-service radio networks; a large number of local stations including commercial, public service, nonprofit, and community radio stations; digital transition completed at the end of 2013; government-linked businesses have greatly consolidated ownership in broadcast and print media

## **Internet Country Code**

.hu

## **Internet Users**

total: 7,826,695

percent of population: 79.3% (July 2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 54

## **Broadband - Fixed Subscriptions**

total: 3,079,549

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 31 (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 42

# **Military And Security**

## **Military Expenditures**

1.21% of GDP (2019 est.)

1.15% of GDP (2018)

1.05% of GDP (2017)

1.02% of GDP (2016)

0.92% of GDP (2015)

country comparison to the world: 105

## **Military And Security Forces**

Hungarian Defense Forces: Ground Forces and Hungarian Air Force (2019)

## **Military Service Age And Obligation**

18-25 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription; 6-month service obligation (2012)

# **Transportation**

## **National Air Transport System**

number of registered air carriers: 5 (2015)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 75 (2015)  
 annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 20,042,185 (2015)  
 annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 0 mt-km (2015)

## **Civil Aircraft Registration Country Code Prefix**

HA (2016)

## **Airports**

41 (2013)  
 country comparison to the world: 103

## **Airports - With Paved Runways**

total: 20 (2017)  
 over 3,047 m: 2 (2017)  
 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6 (2017)  
 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 (2017)  
 914 to 1,523 m: 5 (2017)  
 under 914 m: 1 (2017)

## **Airports - With Unpaved Runways**

total: 21 (2013)  
 914 to 2,437 m: 10 (2013)  
 under 914 m: 11 (2013)

## **Heliports**

3 (2013)

## **Pipelines**

5874 km gas (high-pressure transmission system), 83732 km gas (low-pressure distribution network), 850 km oil, 1200 km refined products (2016)

## **Railways**

total: 8,049 km (2014)  
 standard gauge: 7,794 km 1.435-m gauge (2,889 km electrified) (2014)  
 narrow gauge: 219 km 0.760-m gauge (2014)  
 broad gauge: 36 km 1.524-m gauge (2014)  
 country comparison to the world: 28

## **Roadways**

total: 203,601 km (2014)  
 paved: 77,087 km (includes 1,582 km of expressways) (2014)  
 unpaved: 126,514 km (2014)  
 country comparison to the world: 27

## **Waterways**

1,622 km (most on Danube River) (2011)  
country comparison to the world: 47

## **Ports And Terminals**

## **Transnational Issues**

### **Disputes - International**

bilateral government, legal, technical and economic working group negotiations continue in 2006 with Slovakia over Hungary's failure to complete its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Hungary has implemented the strict Schengen border rules

### **Refugees And Internally Displaced Persons**

refugees (country of origin): 5,950 applicants for forms of legal stay other than asylum (Ukraine) (2015)  
stateless persons: 144 (2018)

### **Illicit Drugs**

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and cannabis and for South American cocaine destined for Western Europe; limited producer of precursor chemicals, particularly for amphetamine and methamphetamine; efforts to counter money laundering, related to organized crime and drug trafficking are improving but remain vulnerable; significant consumer of ecstasy