



Europe :: Macedonia

Introduction :: Macedonia

Background:

Macedonia gained its independence peacefully from Yugoslavia in 1991. Greece's objection to the new state's use of what it considered a Hellenic name and symbols delayed international recognition, which occurred under the provisional designation of "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." In 1995, Greece lifted a 20-month trade embargo and the two countries agreed to normalize relations, but the issue of the name remained unresolved and negotiations for a solution are ongoing. Since 2004, the US and over 130 other nations have recognized Macedonia by its constitutional name, Republic of Macedonia. Ethnic Albanian grievances over perceived political and economic inequities escalated into an insurgency in 2001 that eventually led to the internationally brokered Ohrid Framework Agreement, which ended the fighting and established guidelines for constitutional amendments and the creation of new laws that enhanced the rights of minorities. Although Macedonia became an EU candidate in 2005, the country still faces challenges, including fully implementing the Framework Agreement, improving relations with Bulgaria, carrying out democratic reforms, and stimulating economic growth and development. Macedonia's membership in NATO was blocked by Greece at the Alliance's Summit of Bucharest in 2008.

Geography :: Macedonia

Location:

Southeastern Europe, north of Greece

Geographic coordinates:

41 50 N, 22 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 25,713 sq km

country comparison to the world: 150

land: 25,433 sq km

water: 280 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Vermont

Land boundaries:

total: 766 km

border countries: Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 246 km, Kosovo 159 km, Serbia 62 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

warm, dry summers and autumns; relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall

Terrain:

mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Vardar River 50 m

highest point: Golem Korab (Maja e Korabit) 2,764 m

Natural resources:

low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 16.1%

permanent crops: 1.36%

other: 82.54% (2011)

Irrigated land:

1,278 sq km (2004)

Total renewable water resources:

6.4 cu km (2011)

Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):

total: 1.03 cu km/yr (21%/67%/12%)

per capita: 502 cu m/yr (2007)

Natural hazards:

high seismic risks

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from metallurgical plants

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe

People and Society :: Macedonia

Nationality:

noun: Macedonian(s)

adjective: Macedonian

Ethnic groups:

Macedonian 64.2%, Albanian 25.2%, Turkish 3.9%, Roma (Gypsy) 2.7%, Serb 1.8%, other 2.2% (2002 census)

Languages:

Macedonian (official) 66.5%, Albanian (official) 25.1%, Turkish 3.5%, Roma 1.9%, Serbian 1.2%, other 1.8% (2002 census)

Religions:

Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, Muslim 33.3%, other Christian 0.37%, other and unspecified 1.63% (2002 census)

Population:

2,091,719 (July 2014 est.)

country comparison to the world: 147

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.7% (male 191,682/female 178,510)

15-24 years: 14.1% (male 151,901/female 142,679)

25-54 years: 43.8% (male 464,392/female 451,038)

55-64 years: 12.4% (male 123,272/female 129,081)

65 years and over: 12.1% (male 111,090/female 148,074) (2014 est.)

Dependency ratios:

total dependency ratio: 40.9 %
youth dependency ratio: 23.5 %
elderly dependency ratio: 17.4 %
potential support ratio: 5.7 (2013)

Median age:

total: 36.8 years
male: 35.7 years
female: 37.9 years (2014 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.21% (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 180

Birth rate:

11.64 births/1,000 population (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 171

Death rate:

9.04 deaths/1,000 population (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 67

Net migration rate:

-0.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 135

Urbanization:

urban population: 59% of total population (2010)
rate of urbanization: 0.3% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Major urban areas - population:

SKOPJE (capital) 480,000 (2009)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
0-14 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-24 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
25-54 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
55-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2014 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth:

26 (2010 est.)

Maternal mortality rate:

10 deaths/100,000 live births (2010)
country comparison to the world: 153

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live births
country comparison to the world: 157
male: 8.16 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 7.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2014 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.8 years
country comparison to the world: 89
male: 73.23 years
female: 78.56 years (2014 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.59 children born/woman (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 180

Health expenditures:

6.6% of GDP (2011)
country comparison to the world: 94

Physicians density:

2.62 physicians/1,000 population (2009)

Hospital bed density:

4.6 beds/1,000 population (2010)

Drinking water source:**improved:**

urban: 100% of population

rural: 99% of population

total: 99.6% of population

unimproved:

urban: 0% of population

rural: 1% of population

total: 0.4% of population (2011 est.)

Sanitation facility access:**improved:**

urban: 97% of population

rural: 83.1% of population

total: 91.3% of population

unimproved:

urban: 3% of population

rural: 16.9% of population

total: 8.7% of population (2011 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: 158

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

fewer than 200 (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: 163

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

fewer than 100 (2003 est.)

country comparison to the world: 143

Obesity - adult prevalence rate:

21.1% (2008)

country comparison to the world: 92

Children under the age of 5 years underweight:

1.8% (2005)

country comparison to the world: 124

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.4%

male: 98.7%

female: 96% (2011 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):

total: 13 years

male: 13 years

female: 13 years (2010)

Child labor - children ages 5-14:

total number: 16,782

percentage: 6 % (2005 est.)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24:

total: 53.9%

country comparison to the world: 4

male: 55.2%

female: 51.7% (2012)

Government :: Macedonia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Macedonia

conventional short form: Macedonia

local long form: Republika Makedonija

local short form: Makedonija

note: the provisional designation used by the UN, EU, and NATO is the "former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (FYROM)

former: People's Republic of Macedonia, Socialist Republic of Macedonia

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Skopje

geographic coordinates: 42 00 N, 21 26 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

Administrative divisions:

71 municipalities (opštini, singular - opština); Aracinovo, Berovo, Bitola, Bogdanci, Bogovinje, Bosilovo, Brvenica, Caska, Centar Zupa, Cesinovo-Oblesevo, Cucer Sandevo, Debar, Debarca, Delcevo, Demir Hisar, Demir Kapija, Dojran, Dolneni, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Grad Skopje, Gradsko, Ilinden, Jegunovce, Karbinci, Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kocani, Konce, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krivogastani, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Lipkovo, Lozovo, Makedonska Kamenica, Makedonski Brod, Mavrovo i Rostusa, Mogila, Negotino, Novaci, Novo Selo, Ohrid, Pehcevo, Petrovec, Plasnica, Prilep, Probistip, Radovis, Rankovce, Resen, Rosoman, Sopiste, Staro Nagoricane, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Studenicani, Sveti Nikole, Tearce, Tetovo, Valandovo, Vasilevo, Veles, Vevcani, Vinica, Vrapciste, Zelenikovo, Zelino, Zrnovci

Independence:

8 September 1991 (referendum by registered voters endorsed independence from Yugoslavia)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 8 September (1991); also known as National Day

Constitution:

several previous; latest adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991; amended several times, last in 2011 (2011)

Legal system:

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

International law organization participation:

has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; accepts ICCT jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Gjorge IVANOV (since 12 May 2009)

head of government: Prime Minister Nikola GRUEVSKI (since 26 August 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the majority vote of all the deputies in the Assembly; note - current cabinet formed by the government coalition parties VMRO-DPMNE, DUI, and several small parties (For more information visit the **World Leaders website** ■)

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); two-round election: first round held on 13 April 2014, second round to be held on 27 April 2009; prime minister elected by the Assembly following legislative elections; the leader of the majority party or majority coalition usually elected prime minister

election results: Gjorge IVANOV elected president on second-round ballot in 2009; percent of vote - Gjorge IVANOV 63.1%, Ljubomir FRCKOSKI 36.9%; note - 13 April 2014 first round results - Gjorge IVANOV 51.7%, Stevo PENDAROVSKI 37.5%; second round to be held on 27 April 2014

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly or Sобрание (123 seats; all members elected by popular vote from party lists based on the percentage of the overall vote the parties gain in each of the six domestic and three diaspora electoral districts; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held on 5 June 2011 (next to be held on 27 April 2014)

election results: percent of vote by party - VMRO-DPMNE-led block 39%, SDSM-led block 32.8%, DUI 10.2%, DPA 5.9%, other 12.1%; seats by party - VMRO-DPMNE-led block 56, SDSM-led block 42, DUI 15, DPA 8, NDR 2

Judicial branch:

highest court(s): Supreme Court (consist of NA judges); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 judges)
judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges nominated by the Judicial Council, a 7-member body of legal professionals, and appointed by the Assembly; judge tenure NA; Constitutional Court judges appointed by the legislature for nonrenewable, 9-year terms
subordinate courts: Courts of Appeal; Basic Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Albanian Democratic Union or BDSH [Bardhyl MAHMUTI]
Alliance for Positive Macedonia or APM [Ljupco ZIKOV]
Citizens Option for Macedonia or GROM [Stevco JAKIMOVSKI]
Democratic League of Bosniaks in Macedonia [Rafet MUMINOVIK]
Democratic Party of Serbs in Macedonia or DPSM [Ivan STOILJKOVIC]
Democratic Party of the Albanians or DPA [Menduh THACI]
Democratic Party of Turks of Macedonia or DPTM [Kenan HASIPI]
Democratic Renewal of Macedonia or DOM [Liljana POPOVSKA]
Democratic Union or DS [Pavle TRAJANOV]
Democratic Union for Integration or DUI [Ali AHMETI]
Dosoinstvo (Diginity) [Stojance ANGELOV]
Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity or VMRO-DPMNE [Nikola GRUEVSKI]
Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - People's Party or VMRO-NP [Ljubco GEORGIEVSKI]
Liberal Democratic Party or LDP [Andrej ZERNOVSKI]
Liberal Party of Macedonia or LP [Ivon VELICKOVSKI]
Movement for Turkish National Union [Erdogan SARAC]
National Democratic Revival or NDR [Rufi OSMANI]
New Democracy or DR [Kastriot HAXHIREXHA]
New Social-Democratic Party or NSDP [Tito PETKOVSKI]
Party for a European Future or PEI [Fijat CANOSKI]
Party for Democratic Action of Macedonia or SDA [Avdija PEPIC]
Party for Democratic Prosperity [Arben RUSI]
Party for the Total Emancipation of Roma or PCER [Samka IBRAIMOVSKI]
Party of United Democrats of Macedonia or PODEM [Zivko JANKULOVSKI]
SDSM-led block [Zoran ZAEV] (includes SDSM, LP, NSDP, PEI)
Serbian Progressive Party in Macedonia or SPSM [Dragisha MILETIC]
Social Democratic Union of Macedonia or SDSM [Zoran ZAEV]
Socialist Party of Macedonia or SP [Ljubisav IVANOV DZINGO]
Union of Roma of Macedonia or SR [Amdi BAJRAM]
United for Macedonia or OM [Ljube BOSKOSKI]
VMRO-DPMNE-led block [includes Nikola GRUEVSKI] (includes VMRO-DPMNE, DPSM, DPTM, DOM, DS, SP, SR)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Federation of Free Trade Unions [Mirjana ANDREVSKA]
Federation of Trade Unions [Zivko MITREVSKI]
Trade Union of Education, Science and Culture [Jakim NEDELKOV]

International organization participation:

BIS, CD, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, EU (candidate country), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SELEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Zoran JOLEVSKI (since 22 March 2007)
chancery: 2129 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 667-0501
FAX: [1] (202) 667-2131
consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York, Southfield (MI)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Paul D. WOHLERS (since 11 August 2011)

embassy: Str. Samolilova, Nr. 21, 1000 Skopje

mailing address: American Embassy Skopje, US Department of State, 7120 Skopje Place, Washington, DC 20521-7120 (pouch)

telephone: [389] (2) 310-2000

FAX: [389] (2) 310-2499

Flag description:

a yellow sun (the Sun of Liberty) with eight broadening rays extending to the edges of the red field; the red and yellow colors have long been associated with Macedonia

National symbol(s):

eight-rayed sun

National anthem:

name: "Denes Nad Makedonija" (Today Over Macedonia)

lyrics/music: Vlado MALESKI/Todor SKALOVSKI

note: adopted 1991; the song, written in 1943, previously served as the anthem of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia while part of Yugoslavia

Economy :: Macedonia

Economy - overview:

Since its independence in 1991, Macedonia has made significant progress in liberalizing its economy and improving its business environment, but has lagged the Balkan region in attracting foreign investment. Unemployment has remained consistently high at more than 30% since 2008, but may be overstated based on the existence of an extensive gray market, estimated to be between 20% and 45% of GDP, that is not captured by official statistics. Macedonia's economy is closely linked to Europe as a customer for exports and source of investment, and has suffered as a result of prolonged weakness in the euro zone. Macedonia maintained macroeconomic stability through the global financial crisis by conducting prudent monetary policy, which keeps the domestic currency pegged against the euro, and by limiting fiscal deficits. The government has been loosening fiscal policy, however, and the budget deficit expanded to 4.2% of GDP in 2013. Macedonia achieved modest GDP growth in 2013 after a small contraction in 2012; inflation is under control.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$22.57 billion (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 127

\$21.89 billion (2012 est.)

\$21.98 billion (2011 est.)

note: data are in 2013 US dollars; Macedonia has a large informal sector that may not be reflected in these data

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$10.65 billion (2013 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.1% (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 112

-0.4% (2012 est.)

2.9% (2011 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$10,800 (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 113

\$10,600 (2012 est.)

\$10,700 (2011 est.)

note: data are in 2013 US dollars

Gross national saving:

23.2% of GDP (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 61

24.7% of GDP (2012 est.)

23.2% of GDP (2011 est.)

GDP - composition, by end use:

household consumption: 77.5%
government consumption: 15.3%
investment in fixed capital: 22.5%
investment in inventories: 3.1%
exports of goods and services: 47.7%
imports of goods and services: -66.1%
(2013 est.)

GDP - composition, by sector of origin:

agriculture: 10.2%
industry: 27.5%
services: 62.3% (2013 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grapes, tobacco, vegetables, fruits; milk, eggs

Industries:

food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals

Industrial production growth rate:

3.2% (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 92

Labor force:

960,700 (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 145

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 18.8%
industry: 27.5%
services: 53.7% (31 September 2013)

Unemployment rate:

28.6% (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 179
31% (2012 est.)

Population below poverty line:

30.4% (2011)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2.2%
highest 10%: 34.5% (2009 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

39.2 (2011)
country comparison to the world: 65
43.2 (2009)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.023 billion
expenditures: \$3.438 billion (2013 est.)

Taxes and other revenues:

30.6% of GDP (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 89

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):

-4.1% of GDP (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 151

Public debt:

34.3% of GDP (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 107
34.1% of GDP (2012 est.)

note: official data from Ministry of Finance; data cover central government debt; this data excludes debt instruments issued (or owned) by government entities other than the treasury; includes treasury debt held by foreign entities; excludes debt issued by sub-national entities, as well as intra-governmental debt; there are no debt instruments sold for social funds

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.8% (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 103

3.3% (2012 est.)

Central bank discount rate:

3.25% (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 97

3.75% (31 December 2012 est.)

note: series discontinued in January 2010; the discount rate has been replaced by a referent rate for calculating the penalty rate

Commercial bank prime lending rate:

6.4% (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 130

6.8% (31 December 2012 est.)

Stock of narrow money:

\$1.57 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 136

\$1.414 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Stock of broad money:

\$6.286 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 121

\$5.708 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Stock of domestic credit:

\$5.211 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 114

\$4.681 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Market value of publicly traded shares:

\$2.214 billion (31 December 2013)

country comparison to the world: 97

\$2.423 billion (31 December 2012)

\$2.495 billion (31 December 2011)

Current account balance:

-\$194.1 million (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 84

-\$385.2 million (2012 est.)

Exports:

\$4.267 billion (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 118

\$4.002 billion (2012 est.)

Exports - commodities:

food, beverages, tobacco; textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, iron, steel; automotive parts

Exports - partners:

Germany 36.9%, Bulgaria 7.6%, Italy 6.5%, Kosovo 6.5%, Serbia 6.3%, Greece 5% (2012 est.)

Imports:

\$6.6 billion (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 117

\$6.511 billion (2012 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, automobiles, chemicals, fuels, food products

Imports - partners:

Great Britain 11%, Greece 10.6%, Germany 10.5%, Serbia 7.9%, Italy 6.5%, China 5.8%, Bulgaria 5.5%, Turkey 4.8% (2012 est.)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.747 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 112

\$2.891 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Debt - external:

\$7.451 billion (30 September 2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 108
\$6.818 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:

\$4.695 billion (31 December 2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 89
\$4.361 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:

\$NA
\$564 million (31 December 2009 est.)

Exchange rates:

Macedonian denars (MKD) per US dollar -
46.398 (2013 est.)
47.885 (2012 est.)
46.485 (2010 est.)
44.1 (2009)
41.414 (2008)

Energy :: Macedonia

Electricity - production:

5.676 billion kWh (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 117

Electricity - consumption:

6.989 billion kWh (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 100

Electricity - exports:

62.36 million kWh (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 80

Electricity - imports:

2.491 billion kWh (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 53

Electricity - installed generating capacity:

1.953 million kW (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 104

Electricity - from fossil fuels:

66.4% of total installed capacity (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 117

Electricity - from nuclear fuels:

0% of total installed capacity (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 137

Electricity - from hydroelectric plants:

33.2% of total installed capacity (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 69

Electricity - from other renewable sources:

0.4% of total installed capacity (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 88

Crude oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 194

Crude oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2013)
country comparison to the world: 152

Crude oil - imports:

51.51 million bbl/day (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 1

Crude oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2013 es)

country comparison to the world: 163

Refined petroleum products - production:

17,030 bbl/day (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 96

Refined petroleum products - consumption:

17,490 bbl/day (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 135

Refined petroleum products - exports:

6,750 bbl/day (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 88

Refined petroleum products - imports:

21,530 bbl/day (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 103

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2013)

country comparison to the world: 165

Natural gas - consumption:

158.6 million cu m (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 102

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2013)

country comparison to the world: 146

Natural gas - imports:

158.6 million cu m (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 71

Natural gas - proved reserves:

0 cu m (1 January 2013 es)

country comparison to the world: 169

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:

6.947 million Mt (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 113

Communications :: Macedonia

Telephones - main lines in use:

407,900 (2012)

country comparison to the world: 103

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.235 million (2012)

country comparison to the world: 142

Telephone system:

general assessment: competition from the mobile-cellular segment of the telecommunications market has led to a drop in fixed-line telephone subscriptions

domestic: combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular telephone subscribership about 130 per 100 persons

international: country code - 389 (2012)

Broadcast media:

public TV broadcaster operates 3 national channels and a satellite network; 5 privately owned TV channels broadcast nationally using terrestrial transmitters and about 15 broadcast on national level via satellite; roughly 75 local commercial TV stations; large number of cable operators offering domestic and international programming; public radio broadcaster operates over multiple stations; 3 privately owned radio stations broadcast nationally; about 70 local commercial radio stations (2012)

Internet country code:

.mk

Internet hosts:

62,826 (2012)

country comparison to the world: 92

Internet users:

1.057 million (2009)

country comparison to the world: 97

Transportation :: Macedonia

Airports:

10 (2013)

country comparison to the world: 155

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

under 914 m: 6 (2013)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m:

1 (2013)

Pipelines:

gas 268 km; oil 120 km (2013)

Railways:

total: 699 km

country comparison to the world: 100

standard gauge: 699 km 1.435-m gauge (234 km electrified) (2012)

Roadways:

total: 14,038 km (includes 259 km of expressways)

country comparison to the world: 124

paved: 9,489 km

unpaved: 4,549 km (2012)

Military :: Macedonia

Military branches:

Army of the Republic of Macedonia (ARM; includes General Staff and subordinate Joint Operational Command, Training and Doctrine Command, Special Operations Regiment) (2012)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in 2008 (2013)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 532,196

females age 16-49: 511,964 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 443,843

females age 16-49: 426,251 (2010 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

male: 16,144

female: 14,920 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures:

1.38% of GDP (2012)

country comparison to the world: 74

1.27% of GDP (2011)

1.38% of GDP (2010)

Transnational Issues :: Macedonia

Disputes - international:

Kosovo and Macedonia completed demarcation of their boundary in September 2008; Greece continues to reject the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

stateless persons: 905 (2012)

Illicit drugs:

major transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and hashish; minor transit point for South American cocaine destined for Europe; although not a financial center and most criminal activity is thought to be domestic, money laundering is a problem due to a mostly cash-based economy and weak enforcement