

Italy

Area: 301 278km²

Population: 57 250 000

95% Italian

2% Sardinian

Religion: 84% Roman Catholic

No religion 2%

Governance: parliamentary republic, two parliamentary chambers (Congress, Senate)

Largest Cities: Rome, Milan, Naples, Torino, Palermo, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Venice

Official Language: Italian

GDP per capita: 17 650 USD

3,2% by agriculture

26% industry

64,8% services

Highest mt.: Monte Bianco (4807)

Location and Relief: Alps (Northern border) - Matterhorn (Monte Cervino)

Po Lowland (fertile alluvial soils)

Apennines Mountain Range (Apennine Peninsula)

Adriatic Sea (Eastern border) - Venice Bay, Tarento Bay,

Messina Strait

Sicily

Sardinia

Naples Bay

Tyrrhenian Sea

Volcanic activity - Mount Vesuvius (Apennine Peninsula), Etna (Sicily)

Hydrology: rivers - Po River, Tiber

Lakes of glacial origin - Lago di Garda (largest Italian lake)

Lakes of volcanic origin: Trasimena

Climate: Mediterranean/subtropic climate in South - warm summers with very little precipitation; short mild winter, most of the precipitation in Apennine Mts.=> droughts likely in lowlands in summer

Temperate Climate in North - Po Lowland, warm summers; short rainy winters, frosts are rather exceptional,

Alpine Climate present in Alps in North

Winds - Scirocco - from North Africa, hot, cause of the foggy spring weather

Mistral - cold, affects mostly Sardinia region

Annual precipitation - Palermo: 705mm

Genoa: 1183mm

Economy

Natural resources: oil (Sicily) - 6% of domestic consumption

Natural gas (Adriatic coast) - 40% of domestic consumption

Industry: Marble, mercury, sulphur, zinc, salt, asbestos
electricity produced from 80% by coal and oil powered stations,
Most industrial activity located to North - Fiat, production of ships,
motorcycles, electric appliances, electronics, and steelworks
Petrochemical industry located to large ports
Largest European producer of cement
Clothing industry and designer clothes production
Food processing industry - olives, wine, pasta
Tourism plays the major role (60million tourists every year)
Agriculture is typical for the south called Messogiorno

Trade: Exports: 40% means of transport and machinery, 20% textile production, 10%
products of chemical industry,
International trade partner = Germany (27% of all exports)

Vatican

Area: 0,44km²

Population: 1040

Religion: 100% Roman Catholic

Governance: absolutist theocratic monarchy with the pope as a head

Official language: Latin, Italian

Location: centre of Rome, west Bank of Tiber River

Smallest autonomous state in the world

Remnant of the Papal State which was given up to Italy in 1929 by the Lateran Treaty

State is completely led by the pope and The Council of Five Cardinals, appointed Governor,

Own monetary unit - exchange rate is not estimated=>Vatican is an international financial
centre (L' Instituto per le Opere di Religione = one of the largest and most
wealthy banks in the world, owned by Vatican State)

Own Tv and Radio broadcasting

Own law system

Imports = 100%

Sources of income:

Tourism (pilgrimage site)

Financial transactions

Newspaper and book publishing

San Marino

Area: 61,2km²

Population: 24 500

80% San Marino origin

17,5% Italian

2,5% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Governance: republic with one-chamber parliament; oldest constitution in Europe(1600); San
Marino offered refuge to Giuseppe Garibaldi who in return accepted later on
its independence and offered favourable trade conditions to San Marino;
electors vote the Grand Council (Parliament) every 5 years, Every 6 months

the Grand Council elects Small Congress (government) and names 2 captains - regents who lead it

Largest Cities: Serravalle, san Marino (capital)

Official Language: Italian

GDP: per capita: 17 500USD

Highest mt.: Monte Titano (756m)

Location and Relief: small scale, lies on east slopes of Apennines close to Rimini

Climate: Temperate climate with mild, rainy winters with average temperature 5,5°C; annual precipitation=800mm

Economy: tourism (over 3 million per year)

Issuing of post stamps

Agriculture (only 2%)

Industry: limited to handicraft of porcelain, tales, leather products

Greece

Area: 131 957km²

Population: 10 450 000

96% Greek

Macedonian, Turkish, Albanian

Religion: 96% orthodox, 1% Muslim

Governance: republic with one-chamber parliament

Largest Cities: Athenes, Thessaloniki, Pireus, Patrai, Iraklion

Official language: Greek

GDP per capita: 8000USD

15,5% agriculture

20% industry

57% services

15,5% trade

Highest Mountain:Olymp (2197m)

Location and relief: W Ionic sea

E Aegean Sea (15% of area comprises of many islands such as Lesbos, Chios, Naxos) + Rhodes and Crete

S Mediterranean Sea and Cretan Sea

W Pindos Mt. Range

NE Belasica, Pirin, Rodopes Mt. Ranges

Chalkidiki peninsula

Thesália lowland (eastwards from Pindos)

SE Othrys Mt. range

Attica Peninsula

Peloponnesus

Hydrology: longest river=Aliákmon; Strymon (Struma), Nestos, Axiós (Vardar)

Climate: Mediterranean climate, regional differences, lowlands face long dry hot summers (meltemi wind from Africa), precipitation most likely in autumn and winter, south - rainy winters (sea effect)

Mountain ranges in N affected by cold bóra winds in winter (snow precipitation)

Economy

Natural Resources: coal, bauxite, nickel, zinc, lead, manganese, chromium
Industry: industry located to Athenes conurbation and Thessaloniki, food processing industry, chemical industry, textile producing industry
Tourism=main source of income
Agriculture employees 20% of population, still labour intensive
Trade: low export rate, costly imports, 75% of energy imported, Greece faces permanent balance of trade and payment deficit

Malta

Area: 316km²

Population: 400 000

97% Maltese (, 1% British

Religion: 99% Roman Catholic

Governance: republic with one-chamber parliament, independent from 1946

Largest Cities: Valleta (capital), Rabat, Luqa, Victoria

Official language: Maltese combination of north African Arabic and Sardinian Italian), English

GDP per capita: 9000 USD

3,2% agriculture

39% industry

64% services

Highest point: 293m

Location and relief: islands are the top of underwater mountain range with prevailing limestone composition
consists of Malta, Comino, Cominotto, Gozo, and Filfla islands,
Lies in Mediterranean Sea and has strategic position for naval transport

Hydrology: deficiency of drinking water

Climate: Mediterranean with very hot summers, warm winters with average temperature of 12,8°C, annual precipitation rate 510mm

Economy

Natural Resources: no major deposits

Industry: textile industry, engineering
Tourism (1million tourists per year)

Handicraft clothing

Very intensive and effective agriculture, mostly fruits and tobacco (employees 2% of population)

Trade: export of high quality clothing
Naval transport and port services