

Finland is a Northern European nation bordering Sweden, Norway and Russia. Its capital, Helsinki, occupies a peninsula and surrounding islands in the Baltic Sea. Helsinki is home to the 18th-century sea fortress Suomenlinna, the fashionable Design District and diverse museums. The Northern Lights can be seen from the country's Arctic Lapland province, a vast wilderness with national parks and ski resorts. ― Google

President: Sauli Niinistö Trending

Capital: Helsinki

Dialing code: +358

Prime minister: Sanna Marin

Currency: Euro

Population: 55.3 lakhs (2020) World Bank

Official languages: Finnish, Swedish

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economy of finland.

The economy of Finland is a highly industrialised, mixed economy with a per capita output similar to that of western European economies such as France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The largest sector of Finland's economy is services at 72.7 percent, followed by manufacturing and refining at 31.4 percent. Primary production is 2.9 percent.[22][23]

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In a 2004 OECD comparison, high-technology manufacturing in Finland ranked second largest in the world, after Ireland. Investment was below the expected levels.[26] The overall short-term outlook was good and GDP growth has been above many of its peers in the European Union. Finland has the 4th largest knowledge economy in Europe, behind Sweden, Denmark and the UK.[27] The economy of Finland tops the ranking of the Global Information Technology 2014 report by the World Economic Forum for concerted output between the business sector, the scholarly production and the governmental assistance on information and communications technology.[28]

Aviapolis, Vantaa is one of the most significant growing economic areas in Finland.

Finland is highly integrated in the global economy, and international trade represents a third of the GDP. Trade with the European Union represents 60 percent of the country's total trade.[29] The largest trade flows are with Germany, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands and China.[29] The trade policy is managed by the European Union, where Finland has traditionally been among the free trade supporters, except for agriculture. Finland is the only Nordic country to have joined the Eurozone; Denmark and Sweden have retained their traditional currencies, whereas Iceland and Norway are not members of the EU at all.