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Chapter 1

64

1.1 64.guide

Texified version of data for Czech Republic.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Czech Republic

1.2 64.guide/Czech Republic

Czech Republic

Geography (Czech Republic)

People (Czech Republic)

Government (Czech Republic)

Government (Czech Republic 2. usage)

Economy (Czech Republic)

Economy (Czech Republic 2. usage)

Communications (Czech Republic)

Defense Forces (Czech Republic)

1.3 64.guide/Geography (Czech Republic)

Geography (Czech Republic)

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Location:

Eastern Europe, between Germany and Slovakia

Map references:

Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

78,703 km²

land area:

78,645 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

total 1,880 km, Austria 362 km, Germany 646 km, Poland 658 km, Slovakia 214 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

Liechtenstein claims 620 square miles of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; the Czech Republic insists that restitution does not go back before February 1948, when the Communists seized power; unresolved property dispute issues with Slovakia over redistribution of Czech and Slovak Federal Republic's property; establishment of ← international

border between Czech Republic and Slovakia

Climate:

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain:

two main regions: Bohemia in the west, consisting of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; and Moravia in the east, consisting of very hilly country

Natural resources:

hard coal, kaolin, clay, graphite

Land use:

arable land:

NA%

permanent crops:

NA%

meadows and pastures:

NA%

forest and woodland:

NA%

other: NA%

Irrigated land:

NA km2

Environment:

NA

Note:

landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

1.4 64.guide/People (Czech Republic)

People (Czech Republic)

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Population:

10,389,256 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.16% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

13 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

11.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

9.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

72.64 years

male:

68.9 years

female:

76.58 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.85 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:

Czech(s)

adjective:

Czech

Ethnic divisions:

Czech 94.4%, Slovak 3%, Polish 0.6%, German 0.5%, Gypsy 0.3%, Hungarian 0.2%, other 1%

Religions:

atheist 39.8%, Roman Catholic 39.2%, Protestant 4.6%, Orthodox 3%, other 13.4%

Languages:

Czech, Slovak

Literacy:

total population:

NA%
 male:
 NA%
 female:
 NA%
 Labor force: 5.389 million
 by occupation:
 industry 37.9%, agriculture 8.1%, construction 8.8%, communications and
 other 45.2% (1990)

1.5 64.guide/Government (Czech Republic)

Government (Czech Republic)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Czech Republic
 conventional short form:
 none
 local long form:
 Ceska Republika
 local short form:
 Cechy
 Digraph:
 EZ
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Prague
 Administrative divisions:
 7 regions (kraje, kraj - singular); Severocesky, Zapadocesky, Jihocesky,
 Vychodocesky, Praha, Severomoravsky, Jihomoravsky
 Independence:
 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)
 Constitution:
 ratified 16 December 1992; effective 1 January 1993
 Legal system:
 civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with
 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) obligations and to
 expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory
 National holiday:
 NA
 Political parties and leaders:
 Civic Democratic Party, Vaclav KLAUS, chairman; Christian Democratic Union,
 leader NA; Civic Democratic Alliance, Jan KALVODA, chairman; Christian
 Democratic Party, Vaclav BENDA, chairman; Czech People's Party, Josef LUX;
 Czechoslovak Social Democracy, Milos ZEMAN, chairman; Left Bloc, leader NA;
 Republican Party, Miroslav SLADEK, chairman; Movement for Self-Governing
 Democracy for Moravia and Silesia, Jan STRYCER, chairman; Liberal Social
 Union, leader NA; Assembly for the Republic, leader NA
 Other political or pressure groups:

Czech Democratic Left Movement; Civic Movement
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 26 January 1993 (next to be held NA January 1998); results -
 Vaclav HAVEL elected by the National Council
 Senate:
 elections not yet held; seats (81 total)
 Chamber of Deputies:
 last held 5-6 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of ←
 vote
 by party NA; seats - (200 total) Civic Democratic Party/Christian ←
 Democratic
 Party 76, Left Bloc 35, Czechoslovak Social Democracy 16, Liberal Social
 Union 16, Christian Democratic Union/Czech People's Party 15, Assembly for
 the Republic/Republican Party 14, Civic Democratic Alliance 14, Movement ←
 for
 Self-Governing Democracy for Moravia and Silesia 14
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet

1.6 64.guide/Government (Czech Republic 2. usage)

Government (Czech Republic 2. usage)

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Legislative branch:
 bicameral National Council (Narodni rada) will consist of an upper house or
 Senate (which has not yet been established) and a lower house or Chamber of
 Deputies
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court, Constitutional Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Vaclav HAVEL (since 26 January 1993)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Vaclav KLAUS (since NA June 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers
 Ivan KOCARNIK, Josef LUX, Jan KALVODA (since NA June 1992)
 Member of:
 BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA,
 IFC, IFCTU, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM
 (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN (as of 8
 January 1993), UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO ←
 ,
 WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
 Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Michael ZANTOVSKY
 chancery:
 3900 Spring of Freedom Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
 telephone:
 (202) 363-6315 or 6316

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Adrian A. BASORA

embassy:

Trziste 15, 125 48, Prague 1

mailing address:

Unit 25402; APO AE 09213-5630

telephone:

[42] (2) 536-641/6

FAX:

[42] (2) 532-457

Flag:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

1.7 64.guide/Economy (Czech Republic)

Economy (Czech Republic)

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Overview:

The dissolution of Czechoslovakia into two independent nation states - the Czech Republic and Slovakia - on 1 January 1993 has complicated the task of moving toward a more open and decentralized economy. The old Czechoslovakia ←

even though highly industrialized by East European standards, suffered from an aging capital plant, lagging technology, and a deficiency in energy and many raw materials. In January 1991, approximately one year after the end ← of

communist control of Eastern Europe, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic launched a sweeping program to convert its almost entirely state-owned and controlled economy to a market system. In 1991-92 these measures resulted ← in

privatization of some medium- and small-scale economic activity and the setting of more than 90% of prices by the market - but at a cost in inflation, unemployment, and lower output. For Czechoslovakia as a whole inflation in 1991 was roughly 50% and output fell 15%. In 1992, in the ← Czech

lands, inflation dropped to an estimated 12.5% and GDP was down a more moderate 5%. For 1993 the government of the Czech Republic anticipates inflation of 15-20% and a rise in unemployment to perhaps 12% as some large-scale enterprises go into bankruptcy; GDP may drop as much as 3%, mainly because of the disruption of trade links with Slovakia. Although the governments of the Czech Republic and Slovakia had envisaged retaining the koruna as a common currency, at least in the short term, the two countries ended the currency union in February 1993.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$75.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

-5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$7,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.5% (1992 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 3.1% (1992 est.)
 Budget:
 revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA
 Exports:
 \$8.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
 commodities:
 manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels,
 minerals, and metals
 partners:
 Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, US, UK, CIS
 republics
 Imports:
 \$8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
 commodities:
 machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods,
 raw materials, chemicals, agricultural products
 partners:
 Slovakia, CIS republics, Germany Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, UK,
 Italy
 External debt:
 \$3.8 billion hard currency indebtedness (December 1992)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate -4% (November 1992 over November 1991); accounts for over 60% ←
 of
 GDP
 Electricity:
 16,500,000 kW capacity; 62,200 million kWh produced, 6,030 kWh per capita
 (1992)

1.8 64.guide/Economy (Czech Republic 2. usage)

Economy (Czech Republic 2. usage)

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Industries:
 fuels, ferrous metallurgy, machinery and equipment, coal, motor vehicles,
 glass, armaments
 Agriculture:
 largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock
 production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs,
 cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products
 Illicit drugs:
 the former Czechoslovakia was a transshipment point for Southwest Asian
 heroin and was emerging as a transshipment point for Latin American cocaine
 (1992)
 Economic aid:
 the former Czechoslovakia was a donor - \$4.2 billion in bilateral aid to
 non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89)
 Currency:
 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru
 Exchange rates:

koruny (Kcs) per US\$1 - 28.59 (December 1992), 28.26 (1992), 29.53 (1991),
 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989), 14.36 (1988), 13.69 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 64.guide/Communications (Czech Republic)

Communications (Czech Republic)

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Railroads:

9,434 km total (1988)

Highways:

55,890 km total (1988)

Inland waterways:

NA km; the Elbe (Labe) is the principal river

Pipelines:

natural gas 5,400 km

Ports:

coastal outlets are in Poland (Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin), Croatia (Rijeka),
 Slovenia (Koper), Germany (Hamburg, Rostock); principal river ports are
 Prague on the Vltava, Decin on the Elbe (Labe)

Merchant marine:

the former Czechoslovakia had 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 290,185
 GRT/437,291 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 9 bulk; may be shared with Slovakia

Airports:

total:

75

usable:

75

with permanent-surface runways: 8

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

4

Telecommunications:

NA

1.10 64.guide/Defense Forces (Czech Republic)

Defense Forces (Czech Republic)

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Branches:

Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,736,657; fit for military service 2,083,555; reach
military age (18) annually 95,335 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

23 billion koruny, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); note - conversion of defense
expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce
misleading results
