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Contents

1	61	1
1.1	61.guide	1
1.2	61.guide/Croatia	1
1.3	61.guide/Geography (Croatia)	2
1.4	61.guide/Geography (Croatia 2. usage)	3
1.5	61.guide/People (Croatia)	3
1.6	61.guide/Government (Croatia)	4
1.7	61.guide/Government (Croatia 2. usage)	5
1.8	61.guide/Economy (Croatia)	6
1.9	61.guide/Economy (Croatia 2. usage)	8
1.10	61.guide/Communications (Croatia)	8
1.11	61.guide/Defense Forces (Croatia)	9

Chapter 1

61

1.1 61.guide

Texified version of data for Croatia.

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Croatia

1.2 61.guide/Croatia

Croatia

Geography (Croatia)
 Geography (Croatia 2. usage)
 People (Croatia)
 Government (Croatia)
 Government (Croatia 2. usage)
 Economy (Croatia)
 Economy (Croatia 2. usage)
 Communications (Croatia)
 Defense Forces (Croatia)

1.3 61.guide/Geography (Croatia)

Geography (Croatia)

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Location:

Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Map references:

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

Area:

total area:

56,538 km²

land area:

56,410 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

total 1,843 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina (east) 751 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina

(southeast) 91 km, Hungary 292 km, Serbia and Montenegro 254 km (239 km with

Serbia; 15 km with Montenegro), Slovenia 455 km

Coastline:

5,790 km (mainland 1,778 km, islands 4,012 km)

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

12 nm

exclusive fishing zone:

12 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

Serbian enclaves in eastern Croatia and along the western Bosnia and Herzegovinian border; dispute with Slovenia over fishing rights in Adriatic

Climate:

Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast

Terrain:

geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coast, coastline, and islands

Natural resources:

oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt

Land use:

arable land:

32%

permanent crops:

20%

meadows and pastures:

18%

forest and woodland: 15%

other:

15%

Irrigated land:

NA km2

Environment:

air pollution from metallurgical plants; damaged forest; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

1.4 61.guide/Geography (Croatia 2. usage)

Geography (Croatia 2. usage)

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Note:

controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

1.5 61.guide/People (Croatia)

People (Croatia)

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Population:

4,694,398 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.07% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

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

Death rate:

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

Net migration rate:

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

Infant mortality rate:

9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 73.19 years
 male:
 69.7 years
 female:
 76.89 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.66 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Croat(s)
 adjective:
 Croatian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Croat 78%, Serb 12%, Muslim 0.9%, Hungarian 0.5%, Slovenian 0.5%, others
 8.1%
 Religions:
 Catholic 76.5%, Orthodox 11.1%, Slavic Muslim 1.2%, Protestant 1.4%, others
 and unknown 9.8%
 Languages:
 Serbo-Croatian 96%, other 4%
 Literacy:
 total population:
 NA%
 male:
 NA%
 female:
 NA%
 Labor force:
 1,509,489
 by occupation:
 industry and mining 37%, agriculture 16% (1981 est.), government NA%, other

1.6 61.guide/Government (Croatia)

Government (Croatia)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Croatia
 conventional short form:
 Croatia
 local long form:
 Republika Hrvatska
 local short form:
 Hrvatska
 Digraph:
 HR
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy

Capital:

Zagreb

Administrative divisions:

100 districts (općine, singular - općina) Beli Manastir, Biograd (Biograd ←
Na

Moru), Bjelovar, Bjelovar, Brac, Buje, Buzet, Cabar, Cakovec, Cazma, Cres
Losinj, Crikvenica, Daruvar, Delnice, Djakovo (Dakovo), Donja Stubica, ←
Donji

Lapac, Dordevac, Drnis, Dubrovnik, Duga Resa, Dugo Selo, Dvor, Garesnica,
Glina, Gospic, Gracac, Grubisno Polje, Hvar, Imotski, Ivanec, Ivanic-Grad,
Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Klanjec, Knin, Koprivnica, Korcula, Kostajnica,
Krapina, Krizevci, Krk, Kutina, Labin, Lastovo, Ludbreg, Makarska, Metkovic ←

Nova Gradiska, Novi Marof, Novska, Obrovac, Ogulin, Omis, Opatija,
Orahovica, Osijek, Otocac, Ozalj, Pag, Pazin, Petrinja, Ploce (Kardeljevo),
Podravska Slatina, Porec, Pregrada, Pukrac, Pula, Rab, Rijeka, Rovinj,
Samobor (part of Zagreb), Senj, Sesvete, Sibenik, Sinj, Sisak, Slavonska
Pozega, Slavonski Brod, Slunj, Split (Solin, Kastela), Titova Korenica,
Trogir, Valpovo, Varazdin, Vinkovci, Virovitica, Vukovar, Vis, Vojnic,
Vrborsko, Vrbovec, Vrgin-Most, Vrgorac, Zabok, Zadar, Zagreb (Grad Zagreb),
Zelina (Sveti Ivan Zelina), Zlatar Bistrica, Zupanja

Independence:

NA June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution:

adopted on 2 December 1991

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

Statehood Day, 30 May (1990)

Political parties and leaders: Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Stjepan ←
MESIC, chairman of the
executive

council; Croatian People's Party (HNS), Savka DABCEVIC-KUCAR, president;
Croatian Christian Democratic Party (HKDS), Ivan CESAR, president; Croatian
Party of Rights, Dobroslav PARAGA; Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs),
Drazen BUDISA, president; Croatian Peasant Party (HSS), leader NA; Istrian
Democratic Assembly (IDS), leader NA; Social-Democratic Party (SDP), leader
NA; Croatian National Party (PNS), leader NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Suffrage:

16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Elections:

President:

last held 4 August 1992 (next to be held NA); Franjo TUDJMAN reelected with
about 56% of the vote; Dobroslav PARAGA 5%

House of Parishes:

last held 7 February 1993 (next to be held NA February 1997); seats - (68
total; 63 elected, 5 presidentially appointed) HDZ 37, HSLs 16, HSS 5, IDS
3, SDP 1, PNS 1

1.7 61.guide/Government (Croatia 2. usage)

Government (Croatia 2. usage)

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Chamber of Deputies:
 last held NA August 1992 (next to be held NA August 1996); seats - (138 total) 87 HDZ

Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet

Legislative branch:
 bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or House of Parishes (Zupanije Dom) and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies (Predstavnicke Dom)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
 President Franjo TUDJMAN (since 30 May 1990)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Nikica VALENTIC (since NA April 1993); Deputy Prime ←
 Ministers
 Mate GRANIC, Vladimir SEKS, Borislav SKEGRO (since NA)

Member of:
 CEI, CSCE, ECE, ICAO, IMO, IOM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Peter A. SARCEVIC
 chancery:
 2356 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036
 telephone:
 (202) 543-5586

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 (vacant)
 embassy:
 Andrije Hebranga 2, Zagreb
 mailing address: AMEMB Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5080
 telephone:
 [38] (41) 444-800
 FAX:
 [38] (41) 440-235

Flag:
 red, white, and blue horizontal bands with Croatian coat of arms (red and white checkered)

1.8 61.guide/Economy (Croatia)

Economy (Croatia)

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Overview:

Before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the republic of Croatia, after

Slovenia, was the most prosperous and industrialized area, with a per capita ←
 output roughly comparable to that of Portugal and perhaps one-third above
 the Yugoslav average. Croatian Serb Nationalists control approximately one
 third of the Croatian territory, and one of the overriding determinants of
 Croatia's long-term political and economic prospects will be the resolution
 of this territorial dispute. Croatia faces monumental problems stemming
 from: the legacy of longtime Communist mismanagement of the economy; large
 foreign debt; damage during the fighting to bridges, factories, powerlines,
 buildings, and houses; the large refugee population, both Croatian and
 Bosnian; and the disruption of economic ties to Serbia and the other former
 Yugoslav republics, as well as within its own territory. At the minimum,
 extensive Western aid and investment, especially in the tourist and oil
 industries, would seem necessary to salvage a desperate economic situation.
 However, peace and political stability must come first. As of June 1993,
 fighting continues among Croats, Serbs, and Muslims, and national ←
 boundaries
 and final political arrangements are still in doubt.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$26.3 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

-25% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$5,600 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

50% (monthly rate, December 1992)

Unemployment rate:

20% (December 1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$2.9 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 30%, other manufacturers 37%, chemicals
 11%, food and live animals 9%, raw materials 6.5%, fuels and lubricants 5%

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports:

\$4.4 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 21%, fuels and lubricants 19%, food and
 live animals 16%, chemicals 14%, manufactured goods 13%, miscellaneous
 manufactured articles 9%, raw materials 6.5%, beverages and tobacco 1%

partners:

principally other former Yugoslav republics

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (will assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)

Industrial production:

growth rate -29% (1991 est.)

Electricity:

3,570,000 kW capacity; 11,500 million kWh produced, 2,400 kWh per capita
 (1992)

Industries:

chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig
 iron and rolled steel products, aluminum reduction, paper, wood products
 (including furniture), building materials (including cement), textiles,
 shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food processing and

beverages

1.9 61.guide/Economy (Croatia 2. usage)

Economy (Croatia 2. usage)

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Agriculture:

Croatia normally produces a food surplus; most agricultural land in private hands and concentrated in Croat-majority districts in Slavonia and Istria; much of Slavonia's land has been put out of production by fighting; wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, alfalfa, and clover are main crops in Slavonia; central Croatian highlands are less fertile but support cereal production, orchards, vineyards, livestock breeding, and dairy farming; coastal areas and offshore islands grow olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables

Economic aid:

\$NA

Currency:

1 Croatian dinar (CD) = 100 paras

Exchange rates:

Croatian dinar per US \$1 - 60.00 (April 1992)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.10 61.guide/Communications (Croatia)

Communications (Croatia)

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Railroads:

2,592 km of standard guage (1.435 m) of which 864 km are electrified (1992) ↔

;

note - disrupted by territorial dispute

Highways:

32,071 km total; 23,305 km paved, 8,439 km gravel, 327 km earth (1990); ↔

note

- key highways note disrupted because of territorial dispute

Inland waterways:

785 km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 670 km, petroleum products 20 km, natural gas 310 km (1992); note

- now disrupted because of territorial dispute

Ports:

coastal - Rijeka, Split, Kardeljevo (Ploce); inland - Vukovar, Osijek, Sisak, Vinkovci

Merchant marine:

18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 77,074 GRT/93,052 DWT; includes 4

cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 10 passenger ferries, 2 bulk, 1 oil tanker; note - also controlled by Croatian shipowners are 198 ships (1,000 GRT or over) under flags of convenience - primarily Malta and St. Vincent - totaling 2,602,678 GRT/4,070,852 DWT; includes 89 cargo, 9 roll-on/roll-off, 6 refrigerated cargo, 14 container, 3 multifunction large load carriers, 51 bulk, 5 passenger, 11 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 6 service vessel

Airports:

total:

75

usable:

72

with permanent-surface runways:

15

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

10

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

5

Telecommunications:

350,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 14 AM, 8 FM, 12 (2 repeaters) TV; 1,100,000 radios; 1,027,000 TVs; NA submarine coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - none

1.11 61.guide/Defense Forces (Croatia)

Defense Forces (Croatia)

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Branches:

Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,177,029; fit for military service 943,259; reach military age (19) annually 32,873 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

337-393 billion Croatian dinars, NA% of GDP (1993 est.); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results