



**COLLABORATORS**

	<i>TITLE :</i> 64		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

**REVISION HISTORY**

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	64.guide . . . . .	1
1.2	64.guide/Czech Republic . . . . .	1
1.3	64.guide/Geography (Czech Republic) . . . . .	2
1.4	64.guide/People (Czech Republic) . . . . .	3
1.5	64.guide/Government (Czech Republic) . . . . .	4
1.6	64.guide/Government (Czech Republic 2. usage) . . . . .	5
1.7	64.guide/Economy (Czech Republic) . . . . .	6
1.8	64.guide/Economy (Czech Republic 2. usage) . . . . .	7
1.9	64.guide/Communications (Czech Republic) . . . . .	8
1.10	64.guide/Defense Forces (Czech Republic) . . . . .	8

---

# 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

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

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)

=====

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 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

78,645 km<sup>2</sup>

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)

=====

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)

=====

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)

=====

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)

=====

#### 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)

=====

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)  
 =====

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)  
 =====

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