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# Chapter 1

## 89

### 1.1 89.guide

Texified version of data for Germany.

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 MCImail).

Germany

### 1.2 89.guide/Germany

Germany

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Geography (Germany)  
Geography (Germany 2. usage)  
People (Germany)  
Government (Germany)  
Government (Germany 2. usage)  
Economy (Germany)  
Economy (Germany 2. usage)  
Economy (Germany 3. usage)  
Communications (Germany)  
Communications (Germany 2. usage)  
Defense Forces (Germany)

### 1.3 89.guide/Geography (Germany)

Geography (Germany)

=====

Location:

Western Europe, bordering the North Sea between France and Poland

Map references:

Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

356,910 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

349,520 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Montana

note:

includes the formerly separate Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Berlin following formal unification on 3 October 1990

Land boundaries:

total 3,621 km, Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czech Republic 646 km, Denmark 68 km, France 451 km, Luxembourg 138 km, Netherlands 577 km, Poland 456 km, Switzerland 334 km

Coastline:

2,389 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

3 nm in North Sea and Schleswig-Holstein coast of Baltic Sea (extends, at one point, to 16 nm in the Helgolander Bucht); 12 nm in remainder of Baltic Sea

International disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional

warm, tropical foehn wind; high relative humidity  
Terrain:  
lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south  
Natural resources:  
iron ore, coal, potash, timber, lignite, uranium, copper, natural gas, salt ←  
,  
nickel  
Land use:  
arable land:  
34%  
permanent crops:  
1%  
meadows and pastures:  
16%  
forest and woodland:  
30%  
other:  
19%  
Irrigated land:  
4,800 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
Environment:  
air and water pollution; groundwater, lakes, and air quality in eastern  
Germany are especially bad; significant deforestation in the eastern  
mountains caused by air pollution and acid rain

## 1.4 89.guide/Geography (Germany 2. usage)

Geography (Germany 2. usage)

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Note:

strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the  
Baltic Sea

## 1.5 89.guide/People (Germany)

People (Germany)

=====

Population:

80,767,591 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.4% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

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

Death rate:

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

Net migration rate:

4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 76 years  
 male:  
 73 years  
 female:  
 79 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 1.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 German(s)  
 adjective:  
 German  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 German 95.1%, Turkish 2.3%, Italians 0.7%, Greeks 0.4%, Poles 0.4%, other  
 1.1% (made up largely of people fleeing the war in the former Yugoslavia)  
 Religions:  
 Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 37%, unaffiliated or other 18%  
 Languages:  
 German  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1977 est.)  
 total population:  
 99%  
 male:  
 NA%  
 female:  
 NA%  
 Labor force:  
 36.75 million  
 by occupation:  
 industry 41%, agriculture 6%, other 53% (1987)

## 1.6 89.guide/Government (Germany)

Government (Germany)

=====

Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Federal Republic of Germany    conventional short form:  
 Germany  
 local long form:  
 Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
 local short form:  
 Deutschland  
 Digraph:  
 GM  
 Type:

federal republic  
 Capital:  
 Berlin  
 note:  
 the shift from Bonn to Berlin will take place over a period of years with Bonn retaining many administrative functions and several ministries  
 Administrative divisions:  
 16 states (laender, singular - land); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen ↔  
 ,  
 Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringen  
 Independence:  
 18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War II ↔  
 ;  
 Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 ↔  
 and  
 included the former UK, US, and French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany) proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former ↔  
 USSR  
 zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October 1990; all four power rights formally relinquished 15 March 1991  
 Constitution:  
 23 May 1949, provisional constitution known as Basic Law  
 Legal system:  
 civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
 National holiday:  
 German Unity Day, 3 October (1990)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut KOHL, chairman; Christian Social Union (CSU), Theo WAIGEL, chairman; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Klaus KINKEL, chairman; Social Democratic Party (SPD); Green Party, Ludger VOLMER ↔  
 ,  
 Christine WEISKE, co-chairmen (after the 2 December 1990 election the East and West German Green Parties united); Alliance 90 united to form one party in September 1991, Petra MORAWÉ, chairwoman; Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), Gregor GYSI, chairman; Republikaner, Franz SCHOENHUBER; National Democratic Party (NPD), Walter BACHMANN; Communist Party (DKP), Rolf ↔  
 PRIEMER  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 expellee, refugee, and veterans groups  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal

## 1.7 89.guide/Government (Germany 2. usage)

Government (Germany 2. usage)

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Elections:



Federal Diet: last held 2 December 1990 (next to be held October 1994); ←  
 results - CDU  
 36.7%, SPD 33.5%, FDP 11.0%, CSU 7.1%, Green Party (West Germany) 3.9%, PDS  
 2.4%, Republikaner 2.1%, Alliance 90/Green Party (East Germany) 1.2%, other  
 2.1%; seats - (662 total, 656 statutory with special rules to allow for  
 slight expansion) CDU 268, SPD 239, FDP 79, CSU 51, PDS 17, Alliance  
 90/Green Party (East Germany) 8; note - special rules for this election  
 allowed former East German parties to win seats if they received at least ←  
 5%

of vote in eastern Germany

Executive branch:

president, chancellor, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral parliament (no official name for the two chambers as a whole)  
 consists of an upper chamber or Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a lower  
 chamber or Federal Diet (Bundestag)

Judicial branch:

Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Dr. Richard von WEIZSACKER (since 1 July 1984)

Head of Government:

Chancellor Dr. Helmut KOHL (since 4 October 1982)

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BDEAC, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CDB  
 (non-regional), CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-5,  
 G-7, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC,  
 ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS,  
 MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN,  
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNTAC, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Juergen RUHFUS

chancery:

4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone:

(202) 298-4000

consulates general:

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York,  
 San Francisco, Seattle

consulates:

Manila (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands) and Wellington (America  
 Samoa)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Robert M. KIMMITT

embassy:

Deichmanns Avenue, 5300 Bonn 2, Unit 21701

mailing address:

APO AE 09080

telephone:

[49] (228) 3391

FAX:

[49] (228) 339-2663

branch office:

Berlin

consulates general:

Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, and Stuttgart  
 Flag:  
 three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and yellow

## 1.8 89.guide/Economy (Germany)

Economy (Germany)  
 =====

### Overview:

With the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, prospects seemed bright for a fairly rapid incorporation of East Germany into the highly successful West German economy. The Federal Republic, however, continues to experience difficulties in integrating and modernizing eastern Germany, and the tremendous costs of unification have sunk western Germany deeper into recession. The western German economy grew by less than 1% in 1992 as the Bundesbank set high interest rates to offset the inflationary effects of large government deficits and high wage settlements. Eastern Germany grew ← by 6.8% in 1992 but this was from a shrunken base. Despite government ← transfers to the east amounting to nearly \$110 billion annually, a self-sustaining economy in the region is still some years away. The bright spots are ← eastern Germany's construction, transportation, telecommunications, and service sectors, which have experienced strong growth. Western Germany has an advanced market economy and is a world leader in exports. It has a highly urbanized and skilled population that enjoys excellent living standards, abundant leisure time, and comprehensive social welfare benefits. Western Germany is relatively poor in natural resources, coal being the most important mineral. Western Germany's world-class companies manufacture technologically advanced goods. The region's economy is mature: services ← and manufacturing account for the dominant share of economic activity, and raw materials and semimanufactured goods constitute a large portion of imports. In recent years, manufacturing has accounted for about 31% of GDP, with other sectors contributing lesser amounts. Gross fixed investment in 1992 accounted for about 21.5% of GDP. GDP in the western region is now \$20,000 per capita, or 85% of US per capita GDP. Eastern Germany's economy appears to be changing from one anchored on manufacturing into a more service-oriented economy. The German government, however, is intent on maintaining a manufacturing base in the east and is considering a policy ← for subsidizing industrial cores in the region. Eastern Germany's share of all-German GDP is only 7% and eastern productivity is just 30% that of the west even though eastern wages are at roughly 70% of western levels. The privatization agency for eastern Germany, Treuhand, has privatized more ← than four-fifths of the almost 12,000 firms under its control and will likely wind down operations in 1994. Private investment in the region continues to be lackluster, resulting primarily from the deepening recession in western Germany and excessively high eastern wages. Eastern Germany has one of the world's largest reserves of low-grade lignite coal but little else in the

way of mineral resources. The quality of statistics from eastern Germany is improving, yet many gaps remain; the federal government began producing all-German data for select economic statistics at the start of 1992. The most challenging economic problem is promoting eastern Germany's economic reconstruction - specifically, finding the right mix of fiscal, monetary, regulatory, and tax policies that will spur investment in eastern Germany - without destabilizing western Germany's economy or damaging relations with West European partners. The government hopes a "solidarity pact" among labor unions, business, state governments, and the SPD opposition will provide the right mix of wage restraints, investment incentives, and spending cuts to stimulate eastern recovery. Finally, the homogeneity of the German economic culture has been changed by the admission of large numbers of immigrants.

National product:

Germany:  
 GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$1.398 trillion (1992)

western:  
 GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$1.294 trillion (1992)

eastern:  
 GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$104 billion (1992)

## 1.9 89.guide/Economy (Germany 2. usage)

Economy (Germany 2. usage)

=====

National product real growth rate:

Germany:  
 1.5% (1992)

western:  
 0.9% (1992)

eastern:  
 8% (1992)

National product per capita:

Germany:  
 \$17,400 (1992)

western:  
 \$20,000 (1992)

eastern:  
 \$6,500 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

western:  
 4% (1992)

eastern:  
 NA%

Unemployment rate:

western:  
 7.1% (1992)

eastern:  
 13.5% (December 1992)

Budget:

western (federal, state, local):

revenues \$684 billion; expenditures \$704 billion, including capital expenditures \$NA (1990)

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

Exports:  
\$378.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:  
manufactures 86.6% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 4.9%, raw materials 2.3%, fuels 1.3%

partners:  
EC 54.3% (France 12.9%, Netherlands 8.3%, Italy 9.3%, UK 7.7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.4%), other Western Europe 17.0%, US 6.4%, Eastern Europe 5.6%, OPEC 3.4% (1992)

Imports:  
\$354.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: manufactures 68.5%, agricultural products 12.0%, fuels 9.7%, raw materials 7.1%

partners:  
EC 52.0 (France 12.0%, Netherlands 9.6%, Italy 9.2%, UK 6.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.0%), other Western Europe 15.2%, US 6.6%, Eastern Europe 5.5%, OPEC 2.4% (1992)

External debt:  
\$NA

Industrial production:  
western:  
growth rates -5% (1992 est.)

eastern:  
\$NA

Electricity:  
134,000,000 kW capacity; 580,000 million kWh produced, 7,160 kWh per capita (1992)

## 1.10 89.guide/Economy (Germany 3. usage)

Economy (Germany 3. usage)

=====

Industries:  
western:  
among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics; food and beverages

eastern:  
metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum refining

Agriculture:  
western:  
accounts for about 2% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops and livestock include potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbage, cattle, pigs, poultry; net importer of food; fish catch of 202,000 metric tons in 1987

eastern:

accounts for about 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal crops - wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock products include pork, beef, chicken, milk, hides and skins; net importer of food; fish catch of 193,600 metric tons in 1987

Illicit drugs:  
source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors

Economic aid:  
western:  
donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$75.5 billion  
eastern:  
donor - \$4.0 billion extended bilaterally to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)

Currency:  
1 deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfennige

Exchange rates:  
deutsche marks (DM) per US\$1 - 1.6158 (January 1993), 1.5617 (1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989), 1.7562 (1988)

Fiscal year:  
calendar year

## 1.11 89.guide/Communications (Germany)

Communications (Germany)  
=====

Railroads:  
western:  
31,443 km total; 27,421 km government owned, 1.435-meter standard gauge (12,491 km double track, 11,501 km electrified); 4,022 km nongovernment owned, including 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (214 km electrified) and 424 km 1.000-meter gauge (186 km electrified)

eastern:  
14,025 km total; 13,750 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 275 km 1.000-meter or  
other narrow gauge; 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter standard gauge double-track  
; 3,475 km overhead electrified (1988)

Highways:  
western:  
466,305 km total; 169,568 km primary, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of secondary communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

eastern:  
124,604 km total; 47,203 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,855 km are autobahn and limited access roads, 11,326 km are trunk roads, and 34,022 km are regional roads; 77,401 km municipal roads (1988)

Inland waterways:  
western:  
5,222 km, of which almost 70% are usable by craft of 1,000-metric-ton capacity or larger; major rivers include the Rhine and Elbe; Kiel Canal is an important connection between the Baltic Sea and North Sea

eastern:  
 2,319 km (1988)

Pipelines:  
 crude oil 3,644 km; petroleum products 3,946 km; natural gas 97,564 km (1988)

Ports:  
 coastal - Bremerhaven, Brunsbuttel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck, Wilhelmshaven, Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz; inland - 31 major on Rhine and Elbe rivers

Merchant marine:  
 565 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,928,759 GRT/6,292,193 DWT; ← includes  
 5 short-sea passenger, 3 passenger, 303 cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 134 container, 28 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 railcar carrier, 7 barge carrier, 9 oil tanker, 21 chemical tanker, 17 liquefied gas tanker, 5 combination ore/oil, 6 combination bulk, 12 bulk; note - the German register includes ships of the former East and West Germany; during 1991 the fleet underwent major restructuring as surplus ships were sold off

Airports:  
 total:  
 499  
 usable:  
 492  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 271  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 5  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 59 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 67

## 1.12 89.guide/Communications (Germany 2. usage)

Communications (Germany 2. usage)

=====

Telecommunications:  
 western:  
 highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 40,300,000 telephones; intensively developed, highly redundant cable and microwave radio relay networks, all completely automatic; broadcast stations - 80 AM, 470 FM, 225 (6,000 repeaters) TV; 6 submarine coaxial cables; satellite earth stations - 12 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT antennas, 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT antennas, EUTELSAT, and domestic systems; 2 HF radiocommunication centers; tropospheric links

eastern:  
 badly needs modernization; 3,970,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 23 AM ← ,  
 17 FM, 21 TV (15 Soviet TV repeaters); 6,181,860 TVs; 6,700,000 radios; 1 satellite earth station operating in INTELSAT and Intersputnik systems

## 1.13 89.guide/Defense Forces (Germany)

Defense Forces (Germany)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 20,295,655; fit for military service 17,577,570; reach  
military age (18) annually 411,854 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$42.4 billion, 2.2% of GDP (1992)