INTRODUCTION
Following World War I, the Czechs and Slovaks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire merged to form Czechoslovakia, but then split in 1993 in the nonviolent "velvet divorce." The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999 and the EU in 2004. The country added the short-form name Czechia in 2016.

GOVERNMENT
Chief of State
President Milos ZEMAN
Head of Government
Prime Minister Petr FIALA
Government Type
parliamentary republic
Capital
Prague
Legislature
bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of:
Senate or Senat (81 seats); Chamber of Deputies or Poslanecka Snemovna (200 seats)

ECONOMY
Economic Overview
high income, diversified EU economy; advanced services and automotive exporter; mostly intra-EU trader; low unemployment; usually maintains a positive trade balance; large investments in systems innovation and information technologies
GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) $410 billion (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) $38,300 (2020 est.)
Industries - motor vehicles, metallurgy, machinery and equipment, glass, armaments
Agricultural products - wheat, sugar beets, milk, barley, rapeseed, potatoes, maize, pork, triticale, poultry
Exports $174.9 billion (2020 est.)
cars/vehicle parts, computers, broadcasting equipment, office machinery/parts, seating (2019)
partners: Germany 31%, Slovakia 7%, Poland 6%, France 5% (2019)
Imports $158 billion (2020 est.)
broadcasting equipment, cars/vehicle parts, office machinery/parts, computers, packaged medicines (2019)
partners: Germany 27%, China 12%, Poland 9%, Slovakia 5% (2019)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Population
10.7 million (July 2022 est.)
Population Growth
0.02% (2022 est.)
Ethnicity
Czech 57.3%, Moravian 3.4%, other 7.7%, unspecified 31.6% (2021 est.)
Language
Czech (official) 88.4%, Slovak 1.5%, other 2.6%, unspecified 7.2% (2021 est.)
Religion
Roman Catholic 7.4%, Evangelical United Brethren Church 0.3%, Czechoslovak Hussite Church 0.2%, believers unaffiliated with a religious society 90.7%, none 50.5%, unspecified 31.8% (2021 est.)

as of May 2022