

## The Dissolution of Czechoslovakia

A Chronology of Events in 1992

### January

1. Minister of Justice of the Czech Republic L. Richter (OH) resigned.
10. An unofficial meeting of the Czech National Council representatives and of the Slovak National Council in Prague during which each party presented its new conception of the agreement between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. President Havel negotiated with the premier of the Slovak government J. Černo-gurský in the Tatras.
14. The Constitutional Legal Committee did not recommend to read, in the Federal Assembly, the president's bills on amending the role of the head of the state over the Parliament and over the establishment of the Federal Council.

### February

5. The joint commission of the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council negotiated, with participation of ministers from both the Federal and republics' governments, in Milovy. The Slovak party came with the idea of separate central banks in both republics.
6. After a governmental meeting, the Minister of the Economy of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, V. Dlouhý (ODA), announced at a press conference that the Federal Government would withdraw its demand for just one central bank on the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic's territory.
7. Negotiations continue on the National Councils' commission in Milovy. It concerns sharing the responsibility of administrative power in the sphere of the economy and customs.
8. During the negotiation of the Czech and Slovak National Councils' commission, a

proposal of the agreement on the arrangement under the constitutional law was formed, which would comply with the demands of both participating parties.

11. ODA, KDU-ČSL, KDS, ODS, HSD-SMS, SDE and SNS have their reservations about the wording of the 1st article in the preamble of the Milovy agreement on a mutual voluntary federal bond of the Czech and Slovak nations.
12. The presidium of the Slovak National Council rejected a proposal for agreement on the constitutional arrangement. A disagreement was voiced not only by the opposition representatives belonging to the SNS, SDE and HZDS but also by a majority of KDH's members. According to S. Moravčík (HZDS), the agreement proposal is in fact, a return back to the year 1970. According to V. Mečiar (HZDS) it goes as far back as to the year 1960.
14. Negotiations between the chairman of the Czech National Council, D. Burešová (OH), and the chairman of the Slovak National Council, F. Mikloško (KDH), over the consequences of a presidium election for the Slovak National Council (against the Milovy agreement) and over the polarization of KDH. One section of KDH, under the leadership of J. Klepáč, voted against this agreement.
18. In the Federal Assembly, the amendment of three heads of the constitution was not ratified (in the Slovak section of the Chamber of Nations, 3 votes were missing), which was also an alternative proposal by president V. Havel.
19. V. Mečiar denied charges by news media that he cooperated with the former State Security Police (the "Doctor" affair).
20. Deputies of SNS, HZDS and SDE prevented by their filibuster to put the resolutions to the report of the fact-finding

committee of the 17. November 1989, to a vote. The same happened with the report of the Attorney General.

22. The leader of KDH and the Premier of the Slovak Government J. Čarnogurský announced after negotiations of KDH's council that so far, would not split. KDH has objections to the wording of the Milovy agreement.
23. The chairman of the Federal Assembly stated that in regard to the "Doctor" affair (the alleged cooperation of Vl. Mečiar with the State Security Police), he did not know Vl. Mečiar until 1990. Negotiations over the proposal of the Milovy agreement are on the agenda for the 22nd session of the Slovak National Council.
27. President V. Havel and the Federal Chancellor of Germany, H. Kohl, signed a treaty of good relations between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

### March

2. President V. Havel relieved General Attorney, I. Gašparovič, of his duties and subsequently appointed a new Attorney General, M. Lauk.
3. The Federal Assembly rejected definitively an amendment to the constitution about division of rights between the Czech and Slovak governments.
6. The Federal Assembly negotiates an amendment of constitutional law regarding the Federation and respective responsibilities.
7. The KDH splits and the formation of SKDH under the leadership of J. Klepáč results.
10. The Slovak section of the Chamber of Nations did not approve two amendments of the constitutional law about the federation. The federal government negotiated the conflict of interests.
11. A meeting of the chairman of the Czech National Council, D. Burešová, and the chairman of the Slovak National Council, F. Mikloško resulted in an agreement to abandon constitutional negotiations due to the coming pre-electoral campaign. The proclamation of the Czech Government to observe the anniversary of March 14

(Declaration of independence of the Slovak state), and to March 15 (Occupation of Bohemia and Moravia). All-nation meeting of Slovaks in Bratislava organized by the League for the Advancement of the Slovak Nation with Slovak writer, R. Kaliský, proposed a request to the Slovak National Council to declare Slovak sovereignty.

14. A meeting of nationalist Slovaks organized by the deputy of the Federal Assembly, J. Pánis, on the Martin's cemetery on the anniversary of March 14, 1939 took place.
19. A two-day working stay of president V. Havel in Slovakia. An optimistic prognosis of Slovak development was published by the Independent Association of Slovak Economists. This association advocates a ratification of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the Slovak Republic.
20. President's visit to Slovakia continues. The Czech National Council decides to establish the Ministry for International Relations of the Czech Republic.
- 23.-24. The chairman of Defence and chairman of the Security Committee of the Slovak National Council, F. Javorský (KDH), stated that the state security agent with the cover name "Doctor" is Vl. Mečiar (HZDS). The Slovak National Council refused a proposal for the proclamation of an independent Slovakia initiated by J. Prokeš (SNS). A group of deputies unsuccessfully tried to relieve the Minister of Privatization for the Slovak Republic, I. Mikloš (ODÚ-VPN), from his office. The deputy, Szabo (SZ), proposed to adopt a resolution which would request the president to relieve the Minister of Finance for the Czechoslovak Federal Republic, V. Klaus, from his office. The Slovak National Council reviewed a report of the Defence and Security Committee on the "Doctor" affair.
25. The Slovak National Council approved the report of the Defence and Security Committee on the activity of the Slovak Ministry of the Interior after the year 1989, which includes, apart from other things, information on the "Doctor" affair. The appointed Minister of the Interior is L. Pittner (KDH).

28.-29. VI. Mečiar attempted in an announcement to discredit the charges against him for cooperating with the State Security Police. The leader of KDH, J. Čarnogurský, at an irregular meeting of KDH, ruled out a post-electoral coalition with HZDS. The deputy, J. Klepáč (SKDH), said: "It is necessary to approve the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of Slovakia for a more competent Slovakia". A. Dubček was elected chairman of SSDS. The leader of SDL, P. Weiss, announced that a governmental coalition does not observe electoral promises at the 1st convention of the party.

#### **April**

1. Minister of the Slovak Government, V. Oberhauser (SKDH), submitted to the Slovak National Council a proposal for the Slovak Declaration of Independence. The premier of the Slovak Government, J. Čarnogurský, declared this proposal as political primitivism. The meeting was postponed to April 24. In Moscow, the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation was signed.
10. The president, V. Havel, visited eastern Slovakia. The premier of the Federal Government, M. Čalfa (ODÚ-VPN), left for the U.S.A. There he was informed about the negative U.S. attitude towards a possible separation of Czechoslovakia. During the coalition's negotiations of ODÚ-VPN, KDH, DS, SKDH, their representatives declared their disapproval of reading the Declaration of Independence in the Slovak National Council.
14. The last sitting of the Federal Assembly in its electoral session at which the President, V. Havel, delivered an address which, apart from other things, announced his candidacy for the presidential office. Minister of Defence, L. Dobrovský, announced in Bratislava that the armed forces will not intervene in constitutional disputes and that a re-dislocation of the army will proceed according to schedule.
15. The Federal Assembly decided about the two-round presidential election.
22. The Federal Assembly ratified the Friendship Treaty between The Czech and

- Slovak Federal Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.
26. The 2nd Conference of ODÚ-VPN was held, during which an electoral agreement was reached with DS in Slovakia.
27. The General Assembly of the Slovak National Council postponed negotiations about the independence of Slovakia.
28. The Slovak National Council was extended from 21 to 26 members (13 of governmental parties, 13 of the opposition).
30. The Federal Assembly finished its 22nd and last general session.

#### **May**

2. A commemoration ceremony took place on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the death of M. R. Štefánik, a co-founder of the common state of Czechs and Slovaks, at the monument in Brezová pod Bradlom.
4. V. Havel received the delegates of the SSDS led by A. Dubček, and the delegates of the HZDS led by VI. Mečiar.
5. The Czech Government approved a bill on the release of the list of citizens registered with the former State Security Police.
6. The summit of the Visegrád Triangle in Prague. In the opinion of the vice-chairman of the Federal Government, P. Rychetský (OH), the ideas of the chairman of HZDS, VI. Mečiar, on the future development of Slovakia presented at the Prague Castle, lead to the inevitable disintegration of the state.
7. The Hungarian government decided to terminate its agreement with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on the construction of hydroelectric power stations on the Danube (Gabčíkovo - Nagymáros). The Slovak National Council did not approve the Declaration of Independence of Slovakia by the required three-fifth majority. The president closed the last session of the Federal Assembly.
11. The standpoint of the Legislative Council of the Federal Government was the common state can only be saved on the basis of a referendum.
12. A speech of President V. Havel on the occasion of launching a pre-electoral campaign.

14. During an interview with selected journalists, V. Mečiar stated that he will not support the present federal government and that after elections he will not assume any federal post.
18. Launching of the coupon privatization.
20. V. Havel visited southern Slovakia.
26. V. Havel released his screening materials. The Independent Commission of the Federal Ministry of the Interior confirmed that V. Havel has never been a deliberate collaborator of the former secret police.
28. V. Havel visited middle and eastern Slovakia.

### June

2. The pre-electoral speech of President V. Havel to his fellow citizens and, in particular, to the Slovak voters, called on them to vote as level-headed citizens who wish to communicate with each other.
3. The majority of political parties support the candidacy of V. Havel for the presidential office. V. Mečiar refused to answer, during a press conference, journalists who "write lies about him".
4. The Commission of the U.S. Congress states that the majority of Czechs wish to live in a common state and do not want to use force for its preservation. In the case that Slovaks choose their independence, Czechoslovakia will be separated.
5. At 2 pm, the parliamentary elections were launched. (June 5-6).
7. On the basis of electoral preliminary results, President V. Havel requested V. Klaus (ODS) to form the Federal Government.
8. Negotiations started in Brno, between ODS and HZDS on the possibilities of setting up government. Leaders of the coalition parties negotiated about cooperation with the Czech government in the future. Chairmen of the Slovak Democratic Left and of HZDS agreed upon the revocation of law by which some special conditions are stated for the performance of some posts in the state institutions and organizations of federal and national republics (the so called 'lustration' law), and upon personal changes in the Ministry of Interior and in the Federal Security Information Service.
9. At a press conference, V. Klaus sums up negotiations with V. Mečiar: this party does not want a common state but only a sort of economic defensive community, i.e. two states with the international legal subjectivity. HZDS and SNS share opinions on the Slovak Declaration of Independence, on the approval of the Slovak Constitution and on the referendum for arranging relations with the Czech Republic.
10. A scheduled meeting of V. Havel and V. Mečiar was cancelled by Mečiar's unspecified reservations towards V. Havel. The final sessions of electoral committees. Coalition parties' representatives in Czech Republic discuss the new government.
11. After negotiations of ODS and HZDS, Slovak representatives confirmed they aim for membership in international organizations incl. UNO, and further, they share a negative attitude towards V. Havel. A meeting of V. Mečiar with chairmen of Czech left-wing parties. According to an agreement, a deputy proposed by HZDS should preside over the Federal Parliament. V. Mečiar did not take part in a meeting at the Prague Castle with the president and with V. Klaus, the chairman of ODS, which received a majority of votes in the Czech Republic.
12. A meeting of chairmen of KDS, ODA, KDU-ČSL, ČSSD, LSU, and of HSD-SMS, with the chairman of ODS V. Klaus.

The chairmen of the parties mentioned above voiced out their support for negotiations between ODS and HZDS. V. Mečiar had a press conference with selected journalists only. The HZDS has got a program for confederate co-existence. It is, however, for the preservation of federal institutions as long as Slovak citizens will not decide about the form of the constitutional arrangement. According to President V. Havel, the referendum should be held for the whole of Czechoslovakia. In the opinion of the opposed LB, the results of negotiations between the ODS and the HZDS diverge from the mandate provided for the chairman of the ODS by President

- V. Havel. Both parties thus overstep their duties.
13. HZDS cancelled their meeting with the ODS scheduled on June 14. due to the unexpected prolonged session of the party's presidium, which definitively decided not to support the election of V. Havel for the presidential office. V. Mečiar was empowered to form a new Slovak government.
  14. HZDS rejected a meeting with the ODS during its visit to Prague on June 15 and suggested a meeting on June 17. Fifty prominent personalities of public and cultural life from Bohemia and Moravia declared their support for the new Czech representation and for V. Havel.
  15. Negotiations between Havel - Mečiar about HZDS's view on the course of the coalition's talks.
  16. Negotiations over the appearance of supreme organs in the Slovak National Council were launched by HZDS, SDL, SNS, KDH and by MKDH.
  17. Negotiations of ODS's and HZDS's delegations in Prague: an agreement on the composition of the ten-member Federal Government was reached. In regard to the financial issues of both republics, HZDS likes the principle that each republic would handle its own gross national product only. V. Klaus and V. Mečiar announced their candidacies for Premiers of the republics' governments. During the negotiation with V. Havel, representatives of some Slovak parliamentary parties declared their support for a common state. Meeting of V. Havel with V. Klaus and V. Mečiar: An agreement was reached about parliamentary parties' representatives in the Federal Assembly and about filling the supreme posts in the Federal Assembly.
  18. Political consultations of V. Havel with representatives of KDH, ČSSD, LSU and of KDU-ČSL about the future state.
  19. Negotiations of ODS and HZDS representatives in Bratislava over the programme's announcement of the Federal Government happened.
  20. An agreement between ODS and HZDS was reached in Bratislava about the parity representation of Czechs and Slovaks in the Federal Government and about the principles of its programme. At the same time, a political agreement was accepted by both parties. By September 30, 1992, an agreement should be reached between the National Councils upon the constitutional arrangement.
  22. Negotiations are in progress about the governmental constitution and about the constitution of the presidium of the Czech National Council. According to V. Havel, a referendum is the most democratic and moral basis to split. It is possible, however, to accept other constitutional procedures.
  23. The former attorney general of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (relieved by V. Havel on March 3, 1992), I. Gašparovič (HZDS), is elected chairman of the establishment of the Slovak National Council. Coalition negotiations are in progress regarding the Czech Government.
  24. V. Mečiar is appointed chairman of the Slovak Government, which consists of 11 members of HZDS, 1 member of SNS and one independent general. At the Federal Assembly, the political committee held a meeting and approved a proposal regarding the filling of parliamentary posts.
  25. ODS proposes J. Stráský, (ODS), to be Premier of the Federal Government. ČSFR bishops published a proclamation of support to V. Havel in the Vatican. The opening session of the Federal Assembly, the inaugural speech of V. Havel, M. Kováč (HZDS) elected a chairman, V. Benda (KDS) elected chairman of the People's Chamber, R. Zelenay (HZDS) elected a chairman of the Chamber of Nations.
  26. Resignation of M. Čalfa's (ODÚ-VPN) from the Federal Government. Ministers empowered with only temporary power of their authority until the formation of the new government.
  27. The speaker for HZDS, J. Šucha, announced that Slovak independence is to be proclaimed in July, while in August the Slovak constitution will be approved. According to HZDS, Slovak citizens will demonstrate their will in a referendum.
  29. Candidate proposals for the presidential office: V. Havel is proposed by the ODS/KDS coalition, J. Čop of Košice is

proposed by the SPR-RSČ. M. Uhde was not elected as chairman of the Czech National Council.

## July

1. President V. Havel authorized J. Stráský to form the General Government. Negotiations of V. Havel with Vl. Mečiar and V. Klaus in Bratislava. Slovak Premier Vl. Mečiar presented to the president members of his government. Undersigned the coalition agreement of ODS, KDS, ODA, and of KDU-ČSL.
2. The ten-member federal government takes an oath in support of the Constitution. The Czech government resigned and, at the same time, the new Czech government was appointed (V. Klaus, the chairman).
3. V. Havel was not elected president.
4. On the occasion of celebrations of St. Cyril and St. Method in Děvín (Slovak Republic), the Premier of the Slovak Republic announced the ČSFR split.
6. The federal government's premier J. Stráský, voiced out his conviction that Slovakia has no interest in entering Europe as part of Czechoslovakia during celebrations of Master John Hus in Husinec.
9. Czech Minister for Privatization, J. Skalický (ODA) recommended to split the coupon privatization into Czech and Slovak during an interview for the press.
10. The Federal government presented its program to continue processes which began in November 1989 on the preparation of already determined changes in the structure of the federal ministry, of the solution to power and financial problems, of the transformation and the division of responsibilities of the Federal Security Information Service and of the maintenance of the macroeconomic policy stability. A proposal of the Slovak constitution was rendered to the presidium of the Slovak National Council by Vl. Mečiar.
12. V. Havel announced that, under the certain circumstances, he would agree to be a candidate for the Czech presidency.
13. In the Czech National Council, the program of the Czech Government was proclaimed by V. Klaus. According to V. Klaus, the government intends to proceed with a constitutional solution to problems in a legal way even if this, however, is not the only requirement.
14. The Czech Government was rendered a vote of confidence by the Czech National Council. In regard to the opposition, there was a positive vote only for the deputy of LSU. Vl. Mečiar, Premier of the Slovak Government, presented to the Slovak National Council the program of his government, to which, according to J. Kalvoda (ODA), the vice-chairman of the Czech Government, the Czech party has to give a constitutional proposal.
15. The Czech National Council calls on the Slovak National Council to open without delay a negotiation about a state constitutional arrangement. By September 30, a solution to the constitutional crisis should be reached.
16. The Federal Assembly approved the program of the Czech Government. M. Sládek (SPR-RSČ) was not elected president.
17. The Slovak National Council approved the Slovak Declaration of Independence. President V. Havel announced that, by July 20, he would resign from the presidential office.
18. During meeting of the National Councils' chairmen in Brno, I. Gašparovič (HZDS) rendered over to M. Uhde (ODS) the Slovak Declaration of Independence.
22. The National Economy Committee's chairman, H. Kočtúch (HZDS), left for the U.S.A. to negotiate with the International Monetary Fund. Preparatory work had begun an outline for the Czech constitution. The Czech Government suggests indirect representation for the election of the president. The Federal Government worked out a proposal for the constitutional law which assumes the further existence of a common state (federation) on the basis of changed responsibilities, of separate armed forces, of limited international legal subjectivity, and of separate financial circumstances.
23. The fifth round of negotiations of the ODS and the HZDS definitely aims for

the splitting of the state. In the Federal Assembly negotiations have resulted into political agreements in accord with the disintegration of the state and an agreement upon passing an initial bill on the extinction of the federation.

24. I. Andrejčák, Minister of Defence, stated in his interview for the press on July 24 that it is necessary to maintain a common command of forces, e.g., in the form of the alliance.

27. In Bratislava, delegates of the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council reached an agreement to establish a commission for the development of issues for the future cooperation of both republics. In the Federal Assembly, Premier Mečiar negotiated with the Czech opposition the possibility of the nation's co-existence in one state.

29. The presidium of the Slovak National Council, received from Premier V. Mečiar by the government, approved the wording of the Slovak constitution. The constitution of the Slovak Republic is to be approved by the end of August, with effect from October 1. The Czech Government worked on an ideological proposal for the Czech constitution and then submitted it through Premier V. Klaus.

30. None of candidates for the presidential office were elected.

## **August**

1. The presidium of the HZDS stated that the agreement between the victorious parties is not, on the part of the ODS, observed.

3. ODS does not agree with the statement of HZDS about the observation of agreements.

4. In the Federal Assembly, negotiations of HZDS are led with the Czech opposition (ČSSD, LSU) about the necessity of mutual co-existence. The supreme representative of the Catholic Church in the ČSFR, cardinal F. Tomášek, died.

5. In the Slovak National Council, Premier V. Mečiar stated: the referendum on the constitutional arrangement of the state is now against the interests of Slovakia. But even if it is realized and citizens will vote

for the federation there is still no need for to hold elections again, as HZDS has in its program an additional five solutions to the state constitutional problems.

6. In the Federal Assembly, HZDS, in spite of previous agreements, questioned a candidate of ODS for the post of the Federal Security Information Service control chairman. The sitting of the Federal Assembly was prematurely closed due to the obstruction of the ODS and the KDS deputies.

7.-8. The plenary session of the League for the Advancement of the Slovak Nation, during which J. Markuš was elected chairman, considers the Slovak Declaration of Independence as the first step to an independent Slovak state. A further step is to be the approval of the Slovak Constitution.

12. The state's budget was announced to be, in crowns: The Czech Republic: 1.84 billion plus, the Slovak Republic: 1.18 billion deficit, the Federation: 0.71 billion deficit.

20. Negotiations of the National Councils' chairmen: I. Gašparovič (HZDS) was informed about the progress of the Czech constitution.

22. HZDS submitted a proposal for agreement upon the Czecho-Slovak Union.

24. Mečiar refused to meet Klaus.

25. In the Slovak National Council, a discussion about the Slovak constitution was postponed.

26. Representatives of HZDS and of ODS reached an agreement about the schedule of further procedures in solving constitutional problems of the state in order to ensure that by January 1, 1992, two independent states are established. According to that agreement, the president of the Federal Security Information Service is to be proposed by the HZDS.

27. Presidium of the Czech National Council relieved Attorney General, L. Bruner, from his office.

31. The Federal Legislative Council negotiated a law proposal on the extinction of the federation.

## September

1. The Slovak National Council solemnly approved the Slovak constitution. A. Dubček, chairman of the SSDS, had a car accident.
2. A meeting of HZDS with the presence of V. Mečiar was held in Bratislava, on the occasion of the Slovak constitution's acceptance.
3. The Federal Government approved the law proposals regarding the extinction of the federation.
7. In the Federal Assembly, the government submitted its law proposal about the extinction of the federation. The general manager of the Czechoslovak Press Agency, P. Uhl, was relieved from his post.
9. The Federal Government decided about the division of wealth of the ČSFR (after the splitting of the federation) on the basis of territorial principle and in the ratio 2:1. According to the program of the Slovak Government, the Slovak Ministry of Administration and Privatization of National Property worked out a new conception according to which a coupon method of privatization remains only a supplementary method of direct sales.
11. Negotiations of the Federal Assembly about the state's constitutional arrangement: for the Federal Government, a referendum is not the only possibility for the extinction of the federation.
12. Presidium of HZDS suggests additional issues; social, territorial, functional when property is divided.
15. A debate in the Czech National Council over the Czech constitution takes place.
23. The Federal Government changed its decision about the division of wealth: the division will be based only on the territorial principle and population count in the ratio 2:1.
28. The State Defence Council discusses the division of the army's property. V. Mečiar negotiates with the Czech opposition.
- for constitutional law on the transformation of the ČSFR into a Czecho-Slovak Union. The ODS pronounced this as a breach of agreements with HZDS.
3. Irregular sessions of the Czech government in Koloděje discuss 15 agreements with the Slovak Republic. The Slovak party rejected a governmental meeting and requested a meeting of political representatives only.
6. During negotiations between ODS and HZDS, in Jihlava, an accord was reached on the disintegration of the ČSFR as of January 1, 1993, and they made further agreements necessary for the division of the state.
8. The Federal Assembly approved an amendment to the constitutional law of December 12, 1990 (the so called competence law) by which a substantial amount of responsibilities transfers from the federation to the republics.
10. Czech and Slovak Governmental delegates reached agreement upon the Monetary and Customs Union (incl. agriculture) and upon a common market. State citizenship remains a controversial issue in both republics.
15. An assassination threat to V. Mečiar occurs during his visit to Germany.
20. A commission for the preparation of the new constitutional law for the transformation of the ČSFR into a Union could not be formed. ODS, KDS, HZDS, SNS, KDH did not proposed their candidates in this respect. The Czech National Council negotiated the Security Service and approved a law about the Czech Press Agency. In the course of negotiations some political party representatives refused to accept a proposal of the ODA to declare Czech sovereignty.
21. The Czech National Council did not approve the proposal of the ODA's parliamentary club by which the constitutional authorities took over the responsibility for the formation of an independent Czech state. The Czech government approved ČSFR's extinction law to take effect on December 31, 1992. The set of measures regarding security, defence, state administration, foreign policy, is a supplement to

## October

1. The Federal Assembly did not approve the governmental law proposal for the methods of splitting the federation, but did approve a proposal by M. Zeman (ČSSD) to establish a commission for the preparation

- the extended governmental program. Experts worked out 8 agreements between the Czech and Slovak Republics about internal security and order.
22. The Czech Government's commission finished the operational model of the Czech Constitution.
  24. A proposal for the constitutional law regarding the Czech Republic's emblems was negotiated in the Czech National Council.
  25. Czech and Slovak Governmental officials meet in Javorina in the Tatras. The question of state citizenship still remains unsolved. The memorandum of the Czech and Slovak Government to enter the European Community was undersigned.
  28. J. Delors suggested to negotiate again, after the division of the ČSFR, the associate agreement with the EC.
  29. Eighty deputies of ODS approved in the Federal Assembly a resolution in which their colleagues initiate a declaration of Czech sovereignty in the case that the Slovak Government endangers the position of the Czech Republic by undertaking unilateral action towards the problem of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymáros water dam.
  30. Hungary brought action against the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic at the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

## **November**

1. The Czech Government commented on the wording of the Czech constitution.
5. The Slovak section of the Chamber of Nations did not approved the extended program of the Federal Government.
7. Due to September's car accident, A. Dubček died. The congress of the ODS was called, at which V. Klaus was again elected chairman of the party.
9. The Czech and Slovak Government reached an agreement in Židlochovice about the methods of the federal wealth's division. Furthermore, a treaty about friendly and mutual relations about the prevention of double taxation and about the protection of investment, was negotiated.
13. The Federal Assembly approved the constitutional law about the division of wealth.
14. The funeral of A. Dubček took place without any official speech from the Czech side. Representatives of political parties represented in the National Councils and in the Federal Assembly negotiated the legalities of the federation's extinction.
16. The Slovak Democratic Union stopped its activities. The Czech National Council recommends that the Federal Assembly approve the extinction law of the ČSFR.
17. The Slovak National Assembly recommends that the Federal Assembly approve the extinction law of the federation.
18. The Federal Assembly did not approve the government's proposal of constitutional law about the federation's extinction. This proposal was approved only in the People's Chamber and by the Czech section of the Chamber of Nations. The Czech Government approved the proposal for constitutional laws according to the measures connected with the continuous transition of federal institutions under the administration of the Czech Republic. A law about the division of the railways was approved.
19. The Czech National Council approved the coalition's statement that this council, along with the Czech government, take over the responsibility of state power on the territory of the Czech Republic.
20. A new parliamentary association formed in the Czech National Council.

The Independent Liberal association consisting of deputies of opposed parties (the LSU and the SPR-RSČ), supports a coalition in the Czech National Council when voting upon the new territorial responsibilities of the Czech Republic. The Czech National Council approved a law about health insurance and premium insurance .
23. In Bratislava, the chairman of the Slovak Government, V. Mečiar, and the vice-chairman of the Czech Government, I. Kožárník, signed treaties between both governments. They did not agree on the procedure of implementing a law on the division of wealth.
24. The Czech National Council approved ten treaties between the Czech and Slovak Republics. The Federal Assembly did not constitute a quorum when accepting laws

- about the federation's extinction. An absence of deputies was accounted for bad weather conditions.
25. The Federal Assembly approved the ČSFR extinction law.
  26. The constitutional court sustained the proposal of 99 deputies belonging to the former Federal Assembly by which a presumed collision of the so called 'lustration' law with the Charter of fundamental rights and civil liberties and with international pacts was criticized. On the day of its implementation some paragraphs of this law therefore ceased to be valid. A decision as to whether this can be adjusted and incorporated into current legislation must depend on the National Council.
  27. The Czech Government set up its budget for 1993. The Federal Assembly decided not to hold a further round of presidential elections.

#### December

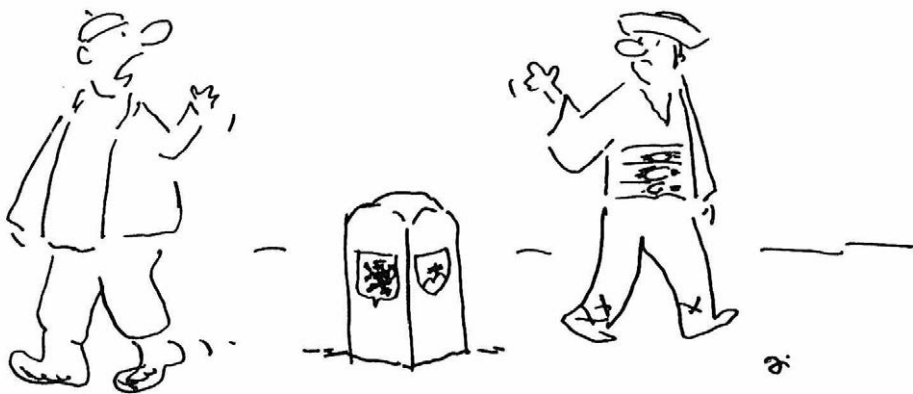
2. The Federal Assembly approved the customs law.
3. The Slovak National Council approved the proclamation of the Slovak Republic to the parliaments and nations of the world.
4. In the U.S.A., the ambassador was received by official authorities in connection with the discovery of an eavesdropping device at the US consulate in Bratislava.
5. An unsuccessful attempt to murder the chairman of KSČM, J. Svoboda, took place.
7. Premier V. Klaus submitted a governmental proposal for the constitution at a session of the Czech National Council's commission in Lány.
10. During the session of the governmental commission in Lány, the coalition gave in to the opposition on the matter of the charter of fundamental rights and liberties which was to be a section of the constitution. Further, the coalition compromised regarding the legality of the referendum, which was then made possible by constitutional law under certain circumstances. The coalition also gave in about having a three-fifth majority of votes to approve constitutional law.

13. The Czech Government approved a declaration of international recognition of the Czech Republic and to establish diplomatic relations with other states. Further, it approved a law proposal about the army, accepted a memorandum of the International Monetary Fund on the basis of which the Czech Republic, with effect from January 1, 1993, will be a member. The Czech Government negotiated further the incorporation of Federal Assembly members into the Senate.
14. At the Slovak party's request, the Fund of National Property postponed the distribution of shares to participants of the coupon privatization from January to April 1993.
16. The Czech National Council approved the new Czech Constitution. The National Council of the Slovak Republic (former Slovak National Council) approved a legal proposal about the establishment of the Slovak armed forces.
17. The Czech National Council negotiated treaty proposals about the acknowledgment of passports and tax issues. The Federal Assembly stopped its activities.
18. The International Monetary Fund recommended the ratio 2.29:1 when dividing quotes between the Czech and Slovak Republic.
19. The Czech National Council, in a secret ballot, rejected a proposal to transform federal deputies into senators. The Federal Government, which will split up without resignation as there is no authority to accept this resignation, has its last sitting.
27. Premiers of the Czech and Slovak Republic V. Klaus and V. Mečiar announced that in the Slovak Republic the coupon privatization will stop. In the Czech Republic, the second wave is in preparation.
28. The presidium of the Czech National Council was dissolved, which will be replaced by the organization committee, the activity of which was split among bodies of the Czech National Council. The transit gas pipeline will be divided, on the basis of negotiations between the Czech and Slovak Ministers of Commerce, into two national companies, which together will form a third, supranational company.

29. The Czech National Council approved a law about state citizenship.
30. Ministers J. Zieleniec (ODS) and M. Kňažko (HZDS) exchanged notes about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Czech and Slovak Republic.

\* \* \*

- ČSSD - Československá sociální demokracie (the Czechoslovak Social Democracy)
- DS - Demokratická strana (the Democratic Party)
- HSD-SMS - Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii - Společnost pro Moravu a Slezsko (the Movement for Local Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silesia)
- HZDS - Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko (the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia)
- KDH - Kresťansko demokratické hnutie (the Christian Democratic Movement)
- KDS - Kresťanskodemokratická strana (the Christian Democratic Party)
- KDU-ČSL - Kresťanskodemokratická unie - Československá strana lidová (the Christian Democratic Union - the Czechoslovak People's Party)
- KSČM - Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (the Communist Party of Czech Lands and Moravia)
- LB - Levý blok (the Left Bloc)
- LSU - Liberální sociální unie (the Liberal Social Union)
- MKDH - Maďarské kresťansko demokratické hnutie (the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement)
- ODA - Občanská demokratická aliance (the Civic Democratic Alliance)
- ODS - Občanská demokratická strana (the Civic Democratic Party)
- ODÚ-VPN - Občianská demokratická únia - Verejnost' proti násiliu (the Civic Democratic Movement - Public Against Violence)
- OH - Občanské hnutie (the Civic Movement)
- SDE - Strana demokratické ľavice (the Party of the Democratic Left)
- SKDH - Slovenské kresťansko demokratické hnutie (the Slovak Christian Democratic Movement)
- SNS - Slovenská národná strana (the Slovak National Party)
- SPR-RSČ - Sdružení pro republiku - Republikánská strana Československa (the Coalition for Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia)
- SSDS - Slovenská sociálně demokratická strana (the Slovak Social Democratic Party)
- SZ - Strana zelených (the Green Party)



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