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	<i>TITLE :</i>  211		
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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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# Chapter 1

## 211

### 1.1 211.guide

Texified version of data for Serbia and Montenegro.

Texified using wfact from

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Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Serbia and Montenegro

### 1.2 211.guide/Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro

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Header (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Geography (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)  
 People (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Government (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Government (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)  
 Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Economy (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)  
 Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

### 1.3 211.guide/Header (Serbia and Montenegro)

Header (Serbia and Montenegro)  
 =====

Note:

Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been formally recognized as a state by the US; the US view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved and that none of the successor republics represents its continuation

### 1.4 211.guide/Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)

Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)  
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Location:

Southern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria

Map references:

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

Area:

total area:

102,350 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

102,136 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Kentucky

note:

Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 km<sup>2</sup> making it slightly larger than Maine; Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 km<sup>2</sup> and a land ←  
 area

of 13,724 km<sup>2</sup> making it slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

total 2,234 km, Albania 287 km (114 km with Serbia; 173 km with Montenegro), Bosnia and Herzegovina 527 km (312 km with Serbia; 215 km with Montenegro), Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia (north) 239 km, Croatia (south) 15 km, Hungary 151 km, Macedonia 221 km, Romania 476 km

note:  
the internal boundary between Montenegro and Serbia is 211 km

Coastline:  
199 km (Montenegro 199 km, Serbia 0 km)

Maritime claims:  
territorial sea:  
12 nm

International disputes:  
Sandzak region bordering northern Montenegro and southeastern Serbia - Muslims seeking autonomy; Vojvodina taken from Hungary and awarded to the former Yugoslavia by Treaty of Trianon in 1920; disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian minority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian Republic

Climate:  
in the north, continental climate (cold winter and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland

Terrain:  
extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountain and hills; to the southwest, extremely high shoreline with no islands off the coast; home of largest lake in former Yugoslavia, Lake Scutari

Natural resources:  
oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, chrome

Land use:  
arable land:  
30%  
permanent crops:  
5%  
meadows and pastures:  
20%  
forest and woodland:  
25%  
other:  
20%

Irrigated land:  
NA km<sup>2</sup>

## 1.5 211.guide/Geography (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

Geography (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

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Environment:

coastal water pollution from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution along Danube from industrial waste dumped into the Sava which drains into the Danube; subject to destructive earthquakes

## Note:

controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

## 1.6 211.guide/People (Serbia and Montenegro)

### People (Serbia and Montenegro)

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## Population:

10,699,539 (July 1993 est.)

## Population growth rate:

NA%

## Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population

## Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

## Net migration rate:

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

## Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births

## Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

NA years

male:

NA years

female:

NA years

## Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman

## Nationality:

noun:

Serb(s) and Montenegrin(s)

adjective:

Serbian and Montenegrin

## Ethnic divisions:

Serbs 63%, Albanians 14%, Montenegrins 6%, Hungarians 4%, other 13%

## Religions:

Orthodox 65%, Muslim 19%, Roman Catholic 4%, Protestant 1%, other 11%

## Languages:

Serbo-Croatian 95%, Albanian 5%

## Literacy:

total population:

NA%

male:

NA%

female:

NA%

## Labor force:

2,640,909

by occupation:

industry, mining 40%, agriculture 5% (1990)

## 1.7 211.guide/Government (Serbia and Montenegro)

Government (Serbia and Montenegro)

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Names:

conventional long form:

none

conventional short form:

Serbia and Montenegro

local long form:

none

local short form:

Srbija-Crna Gora

Digraph:

SR

Type:

republic

Capital:

Belgrade

Administrative divisions:

2 republics (pokajine, singular - pokajina); and 2 autonomous provinces\*; , ←  
Kosovo\*, Montenegro,,

Serbia, Vojvodina\*, Independence: 11 April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution:

27 April 1992

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

NA

Political parties and leaders:

Serbian Socialist Party (SPS; former Communist Party), Slobodan MILOSEVIC;  
Serbian Radical Party (SRS), Vojislav SESELJ; Serbian Renewal Party (SPO),  
Vuk DRASKOVIC; Democratic Party (DS), Dragoljub MICUNOVIC; Democratic Party  
of Serbia, Vojislav KOSTUNICA; Democratic Party of Socialists (DSSCG), ←  
Momir

BULATOVIC; People's Party of Montenegro (NS), Novak KILIBARDA; Liberal  
Alliance of Montenegro, Slavko PEROVIC; Democratic Community of Vojvodina  
Hungarians (DZVM), Agoston ANDRAS; League of Communists-Movement for  
Yugoslavia (SK-PJ), Dragan ATANASOVSKI

Other political or pressure groups:

Serbian Democratic Movement (DEPOS; coalition of opposition parties)

Suffrage:

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

Elections:

President:

Federal Assembly elected Zoran LILIC on 25 June 1993

Chamber of Republics:

last held 31 May 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote  
by party NA; seats - (40 total; 20 Serbian, 20 Montenegrin)

Chamber of Citizens:

last held 31 May 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of votes  
by party NA; seats (138 total; 108 Serbian, 30 Montenegrin) - SPS 73, SRS  
33, DSSCG 23, SK-PJ 2, DZVM 2, independents 2, vacant 3

Executive branch:



president, vice president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, cabinet  
 Legislative branch:  
 bicameral Federal Assembly consists of an upper house or Chamber of  
 Republics and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies  
 Judicial branch:  
 Savezni Sud (Federal Court), Constitutional Court

## 1.8 211.guide/Government (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

Government (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

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Leaders:

Chief of State:

Zoran LILIC (since 25 June 1993); note - Slobodan MILOSEVIC is president of  
 Serbia (since 9 December 1990); Momir BULATOVIC is president of Montenegro  
 (since 23 December 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Radoje KONTIC (since NA December 1992); Deputy Prime  
 Ministers Jovan ZEBIC (since NA March 1993), Asim TELACEVIC (since NA March  
 1993), Lovre KOVILJKO (since NA March 1993)

Diplomatic representation in US:

US and Serbia and Montenegro do not maintain full diplomatic relations; the  
 Embassy of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to  
 function in the US

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission:

(vacant)

embassy:

address NA, Belgrade

mailing address:

American Embassy Box 5070, Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5070

telephone:

[38] (11) 645-655

FAX:

[38] (11) 645-221

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and red

## 1.9 211.guide/Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)

Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)

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Overview:

The swift collapse of the Yugoslav federation has been followed by bloody  
 ethnic warfare, the destabilization of republic boundaries, and the breakup  
 of important interrepublic trade flows. The situation in Serbia and  
 Montenegro remains fluid in view of the extensive political and military

strife. Serbia and Montenegro faces major economic problems. First, like the other former Yugoslav republics, it depended on its sister republics for large amounts of foodstuffs, energy supplies, and manufactures. Wide varieties in climate, mineral resources, and levels of technology among the republics accentuate this interdependence, as did the Communist practice of concentrating much industrial output in a small number of giant plants. The breakup of many of the trade links, the sharp drop in output as industrial plants lost suppliers and markets, and the destruction of physical assets in the fighting all have contributed to the economic difficulties of the republics. One singular factor in the economic situation of Serbia and Montenegro is the continuation in office of a Communist government that is primarily interested in political and military mastery, not economic reform

A further complication is the imposition of economic sanctions by the UN.  
National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$27-37 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

NA%

National product per capita:

\$2,500-\$3,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

81% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

25%-40% (1991 est.)

Budget:

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

Exports:

\$4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 29%, manufactured goods 28.5%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 13.5%, chemicals 11%, food and live animals 9%, raw materials 6%, fuels and lubricants 2%, beverages and tobacco

1%

partners:

prior to the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council trade partners were principally the other former Yugoslav republics; Italy, Germany, other EC, the successor states of the former USSR, East European countries, US

Imports:

\$6.4 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 26%, fuels and lubricants 18%, manufactured goods 16%, chemicals 12.5%, food and live animals 11%, miscellaneous manufactured items 8%, raw materials, including coking coal for the steel industry, 7%, beverages, tobacco, and edible oils 1.5%

partners:

prior to the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council the trade partners were principally the other former Yugoslav republics; the successor states of the former USSR, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), East European countries, US

External debt:

\$4.2 billion (may assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)

Industrial production:

growth rate -20% or greater (1991 est.)

## 1.10 211.guide/Economy (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

Economy (Serbia and Montenegro 2. usage)

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### Electricity:

8,850,000 kW capacity; 42,000 million kWh produced, 3,950 kWh per capita (1992)

### Industries:

machine building (aircraft, trucks, and automobiles; armored vehicles and weapons; electrical equipment; agricultural machinery), metallurgy (steel, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, antimony, bismuth, cadmium), mining (coal, bauxite, nonferrous ore, iron ore, limestone), consumer goods (textiles, footwear, foodstuffs, appliances), electronics, petroleum products, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals

### Agriculture:

the fertile plains of Vojvodina produce 80% of the cereal production of the former Yugoslavia and most of the cotton, oilseeds, and chicory; Vojvodina also produces fodder crops to support intensive beef and dairy production; Serbia proper, although hilly, has a well-distributed rainfall and a long growing season; produces fruit, grapes, and cereals; in this area, ↵

livestock

production (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming prosper; Kosovo produces fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and a small amount of cereals; the mountainous pastures of Kosovo and Montenegro support sheep and goat husbandry; Montenegro has only a small agriculture sector, mostly near the coast where a Mediterranean climate permits the culture of olives, citrus, grapes, and rice

### Illicit drugs:

NA

### Economic aid:

NA

### Currency:

1 Yugoslav New Dinar (YD) = 100 paras

### Exchange rates:

Yugoslav New Dinars (YD) per US \$1 - 28.230 (December 1991), 15.162 (1990), 15.528 (1989), 0.701 (1988), 0.176 (1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

## 1.11 211.guide/Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)

Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)

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### Railroads:

NA

**Highways:**

46,019 km total (1990); 26,949 km paved, 10,373 km gravel, 8,697 km earth

**Inland waterways:**

NA km

**Pipelines:**

crude oil 415 km, petroleum products 130 km, natural gas 2,110 km

**Ports:**

coastal - Bar; inland - Belgrade

**Merchant marine:****Montenegro:**

40 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 620,455 GRT/1,024,227 DWT; includes 17

cargo, 5 container, 17 bulk, 1 passenger ship; note - most under Maltese flag except 2 bulk under Panamian flag

**Serbia:**

4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 246,631 GRT/451,843 DWT; includes 2 bulk, 2 combination tanker/ore carrier; note - all under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

**Airports:****total:**

48

**useable:**

48

**with permanent-surface runways:**

16

**with runways over 3,659 m:**

0

**with runways 2,440-3,659 m:**

6

**with runways 1,220-2,439 m:**

9

**Telecommunications:**

700,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 26 AM, 9 FM, 18 TV; 2,015,000 radios; 1,000,000 TVs; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean ↔  
INTELSAT

## 1.12 211.guide/Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

### Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

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**Branches:**

People's Army - Ground Forces (internal and border troops), Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard, Territorial Defense Force, ↔  
Civil

Defense

**Manpower availability:**

males age 15-49 2,700,485; fit for military service 2,178,128; reach military age (19) annually 83,783 (1993 est.)

**Defense expenditures:**

245 billion dinars, 4-6% of GDP (1992 est.); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce

misleading results