

Serbia and Montenegro

Geography

Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Area:

total area: 102,350 sq km

land area: 102,136 sq km

Land boundaries: total 2,246 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) 241 km, Croatia (south) 25 km, Hungary 151 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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)

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

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%

Environment:

current issues: pollution of coastal waters from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around

Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava which flows into the Danube
natural hazards: 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

People

Population:

total population: 11,101,833 (July 1995 est.)

Montenegro: 708,248 (July 1995 est.)

Serbia: 10,393,585 (July 1995 est.)

Population growth rate:

Montenegro: 0.79% (1995 est.)

Serbia: 0.51% (1995 est.)

Birth rate:

Montenegro: 14.39 births/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Serbia: 14.15 births/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Death rate:

Montenegro: 5.7 deaths/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Serbia: 8.72 deaths/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Net migration rate:

Montenegro: -0.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Serbia: -0.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

Montenegro: 9.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1995 est.)

Serbia: 18.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1995 est.)

Total fertility rate:

Montenegro: 1.79 children born/woman (1995 est.)

Serbia: 2 children born/woman (1995 est.)

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%

Government

Names:

conventional short form: Serbia and Montenegro

local short form: Srbija-Crna Gora

Capital: Belgrade

Independence: 11 April 1992 (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia formed as self-proclaimed successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - SFRY)

Constitution: 27 April 1992

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

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

Economy

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

Transportation

Railroads:

total: 3,960 km

Highways:

total: 46,019 km

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

Ports: Bar, Belgrade, Kotor, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Tivat

Airports:

total: 54

Defence Forces

Branches: People's Army (includes Ground Forces with internal and border troops, Naval Forces, and Air and Air Defense Forces), Civil Defense