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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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Serbia and Montenegro

1.2 211.guide/Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro

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)

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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 km²

land area:

102,136 km²

comparative area:

slightly larger than Kentucky

note:

Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 km² making it slightly larger than Maine; Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 km² and a land ← area

of 13,724 km² 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 km²

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
