

YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lies in the south-eastern Europe and borders on Hungary in the north, on Romania and Bulgaria in the east, on Greece in the South, and on Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy in the east. It covers an area of 102,173 km² and consists of two republics: Serbia and Montenegro. According to the register from 1991, it has 10,337,504 inhabitants. The capital of the country, and at the same time, of the Republic of Serbia is Belgrade, while Podgorica is the capital of the Republic of Montenegro.

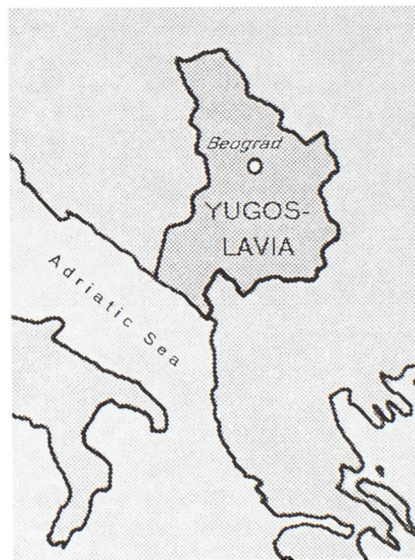


FIG. 1.- Yugoslavia.

Serbia and Montenegro were internationally recognized as supreme states at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and in 1918, they were pedestal of the unity of the Yugoslav people. Since 27 April 1992, after the violent secession of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, their peoples have lived in the common state, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is based on the principles of the parliamentary democracy, merchant economy, appreciation and respect of human rights and the rights of national minorities. According to the People's representatives Declaration of Serbia and Montenegro, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has continued the international and political subjectivity of the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, respecting all obligations of the former state.

Geographically, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a multi-regionally Danubian and Mediterranean country. Its northern part is a widely open Panonian plain, connected with the hilly terrain of Šumadija and the wide fertile valleys of the Kolubara river, the Great Morava and the Mlava. In the south, there is the high mountainous region of the Dinaric wreaths and the basin of Kosovo and Metohija. In the south-western part is the Montenegrin Littoral which is the access to the Adriatic Sea - Mediterranean Sea.

The width of the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is 12 miles. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has a total of 44,405 merchant tonnage and 16,810 naval tonnage.

Hydrographic Service

The Hydrographic Service on the Montenegrin Littoral has had a long tradition and dates back from the beginning of the 19th century, when the first scientifically based hydrographical survey of the Bay of Boka Kotorska was carried out. The Hydrographic Service was instituted in 1860 within the Austro-Hungarian Navy, by the foundation of the Hydrographic Institute of Trieste. Its continuity can be followed since then, with smaller breaks during World War I, World War II and the Croatian Secession, each time the great part of the archival material and instruments was destroyed or taken away, and the Service had to be renewed.

On 1 September 1922, the Hydrographic Office of the Yugoslav Navy was founded which developed into an institute in 1937. Yugoslavia has been a member of IHB since 6 November 1950.

The Hydrographic Institute of the Navy has issued 10 general charts, 31 course charts, 58 coastal charts, two small craft editions, consisting of 29 charts, five miscellaneous charts (bottom sediments) and 28 plans of ports and passages. It has published more than 30 manuals and publications for navigation, six of which are issued periodically.

The Hydrographic Institute of the Navy is nowadays situated at Kumbor and has a total complement of 45 naval and civil personnel, who take care of the safety of navigation on the Montenegrin Littoral.

The present director, Captain Branislav IGIĆ, was appointed on 1 July 1992.