

MONTENEGRO



Update: July 8th 2024



Geography

Area: 13,812 km²
Borders: 680 km (Albania 186 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 242 km, Croatia 19 km, Kosovo 76 km, Serbia 157 km)
Coastline: 294 km (Adriatic Sea)
Capital: Podgorica
Official language: Montenegrin



Population

Population: 602,445 inhabitants (2023 est.)
Population growth: -1.6‰ (2023 est.)
Migration rate net for 1000 inhabitants: -4.99 (2023 est.)
Life expectancy: men 75.6 years, women 80.5 years (2023 est.)
Ethnic groups: Montenegrin 37%, Serbian 42.9%, Bosnian 5.3%, Albanian 5.3%, Muslims 3.3%, Serbo-Croats 2%, others 2.6%, not mentioned 4% (2011 est.)
Religions: Orthodox 72.1%, Muslim 19.1%, Catholic 3.4%, others 1.5%, unspecified 2.6% and atheist 1.2% (2011 est.)

Sources: Eurostat, World Bank, The CIA World Factbook



Economy

Currency: Euro
GDP: € 6,847.1 millions (2023)
GDP per inhabitant: 7,329.5 € (2022)
GDP growth: 6% (2023)
Unemployment: 12.88% (March 2024)
Inflation: 5.1% (May 2024)
Public debt: 69.5% of GDP (December 2022)
Budget balance: -4.6% of GDP (December 2022)
Foreign direct investment from the entire world: 14.3% of GDP (2022)

Sources: European Commission, Eurostat, IMF, Statistical Office of Montenegro, World Bank, Trading Economics



Political System

Republic, monocameral parliamentary democracy

Head of State: Jakov Milatović (PES !) since May 20th 2023, after winning the presidential election on April 2nd 2023.
Prime Minister: Miloško Spajić (President of Europe Now!). He replaced former Prime Minister Dritan Abazović on October 31st 2022, following a motion of no confidence in the government.
The Parliament (Skupština Crne Gore) comprises 81 deputies elected via direct universal suffrage for four years.



Political Representation

Current parliamentary composition (in July 2024):

- 20 seats Europe Now ! (PES!)
- 17 seats Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro (DPS)
- 9 seats For the Future of Montenegro (ZBCG) and its ally New Serb Democracy (NSD)
- 7 seats Democratic Montenegro (DCG)
- 6 seats Bosniak Party (BS)
- 4 seats For the Future of Montenegro (ZBCG) and its ally Democratic People's Party (DNP)
- 4 seats United Reform Action (URA)
- 3 seats Independents
- 3 seats Social-democrats (SD)
- 3 seats Socialist People's Party of Montenegro (SNP) and its ally The Citizens' Union (Civis)
- 2 seats Albanian Alternative (Ash) and its ally the Democratic League of Albanians (LDSH)
- 2 seats Democratic Union of Albanians (UDSh) and its ally Croatian Civic Initiative (HGI)
- 1 seat New Democratic Force (FORCA)

Female representation:

- in government : 4/24
- in Parliament: 22/81

-Next elections:
 legislative in 2027 and
 presidential in 2028

Montenegro voted for its independence from Serbia and Montenegro on May 21st 2006. On May 1st 2010, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU entered into force. On December 17th 2010, the European Council confirmed Montenegro's accession to candidate status. On June 26th 2012, Montenegro started negotiations with the EU concerning its membership.

The 12th ministerial Accession Conference with Montenegro took place on December 10th 2018. The conference opened negotiations on Chapter 27 - Environment and climate change. After this Conference, of a total of 35 negotiation chapters, 32 chapters have now been opened for negotiations, of which 3 have already been provisionally closed. Three chapters are already fully concluded.

The country signed the accession agreement with NATO in May 2016.