



Responding institution:

Central National Library of Montenegro "Djordje Crnojevic"

Montenegro declared its independence on 3 June 2006, before which time Serbia and Montenegro had existed as a union from 2003. In this light, Montenegro is considered to be participating in the World Report series for the first time and no comparisons can therefore be made with previous reports, even though the then existing union contributed to the World Report in 2003 and 2005. This report relates to the estimated 20 public libraries and 224 research libraries, consisting of 1 central university library (with 12 departmental libraries), 174 primary and 47 high school libraries, and 2 government-funded research libraries.

Montenegro had an Internet penetration of 17.6% in 2006. Very little local content is available on the Internet, and also very little content on the Internet is available in local languages. The respondent has estimated the literacy rate at 96.4% (no data is provided in the 2007 *CIA World Factbook*).

Some 81-100% of university and government-funded research libraries offer Internet access, whereas 41-60% of public libraries and less than 20% of school libraries do so. Internet access is free of charge in all libraries, which is made possible through extra funding that has been made available for this purpose. The state pays for the academic network, which offers free Internet access to the users of the national library and

university libraries. Public libraries are supported by the respective municipalities and their local budgets.

Although the library association is not in favour of the filtering of information on the Internet, it has not been indicated whether filtering software is used in libraries in Montenegro.

No anti-terror legislation has been passed. It has not been indicated whether or not the respondent is of the opinion that such legislation would impact on user privacy. The respondent has indicated that the keeping of user records would not affect the freedom of expression of the individual Internet library user, as libraries in Montenegro do not keep records of the Internet content visited by library users.

No violations of intellectual freedom, access to information and/or freedom of expression have been reported by the respondent.

Libraries are not involved in HIV/Aids awareness programmes and also do not offer special programmes to promote women's literacy or access to information especially for women.

The library association has adopted a code of ethics, but no indication has been given of the adoption of the IFLA Internet Manifesto or the Glasgow Declaration.

User privacy and anti-terror legislation

The respondent has indicated that no anti-terror legislation has been passed, but does not mention whether or not such legislation would impact on user privacy. The respondent has stated that anti-terror

legislation has not yet been discussed among the library community in the country. The keeping of user records would not affect the freedom of expression of the individual Internet library user, as libraries in Montenegro do not keep records of the Internet content visited by library users.

Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years

No incidents of violation of intellectual freedom, access to information and/or freedom of expression have been reported. The respondent has cited the Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro (2000) as an information source that might further explain the status of freedom of access to information in the country. The Constitution guarantees citizens freedom of thought and expression, and prohibits censorship of the press and other public information and media. Although the right to free access to information is not mentioned directly, a law on free access to information was passed in 2005.

Third-party source IFEX reports on a concern raised by ARTICLE 19 that the new draft Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro fails to provide effective guarantees for freedom of expression (<http://www.ifex.org/en/content/view/full/83253>). According to IFEX, “the draft Constitution is being prepared as part of Montenegro’s progress towards full independence after its May 2006 vote to separate from Serbia” (<http://www.ifex.org/en/content/view/full/83253>). It is not clear what the current situation is.

HIV/Aids awareness

Libraries in Montenegro are not involved in HIV/Aids

awareness programmes, not for the general public or for members of the community who cannot read. This is because various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are concerned with the issue of HIV/Aids information programmes.

Women and freedom of access to information

In Montenegro, libraries offer literacy programmes on equal terms to the population and no distinctions are made. There are therefore no special literacy programmes for women. Libraries also do not have special programmes that focus on promoting women’s access to information, because numerous NGOs are actively involved in promoting issues such as women’s rights in media, political life, and access to information on health and family planning.

IFLA Internet Manifesto

The questions pertaining to the IFLA Internet Manifesto have not been answered.

IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom

The questions pertaining to the Glasgow Declaration have not been answered.

Ethics

The respondent has indicated that the library association adopted a code of ethics in 2002, which is available on the website of the Association of Librarians in Montenegro (see <http://www.ubcgc.cg.ac.yu>).

Main indicators

Country name:	Montenegro
Population:	684 736 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Serbian (official; Ijekavian dialect), Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian
Literacy:	Not available in the 2007 <i>CIA World Factbook</i>
Literacy reported by respondent:	96.4%

Population figures, language and literacy are from the *CIA World Factbook*, 2007 edition (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>).



Libraries and Internet access

Montenegro participated for the first time in the IFLA/FAIFE World Report in 2007. No comparisons can therefore be made with previous reports.

Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	20
Estimated number of school libraries:	174 primary school and 47 high school libraries
Estimated number of university libraries:	1 central university and 12 departmental libraries
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	2
Source of these numbers:	Central Register of Libraries in Montenegro kept by the Central National Library of Montenegro

Internet access

Population online**:	117 000 Internet users as of Dec. 2006 (17.6%)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	41-60%
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Very little
To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:	Very little
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	No
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No data provided
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	Yes, in all libraries
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	Yes.

* Public library service points, including branch libraries.

** Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats (www.internetworldstats.com).

*** Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.