PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION, MONGOLIA’S SITUATION ANALYSE

Amarbayasgalan Dorjderem
Science, Communication & Information Section
Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
CURRENT SITUATION

GDP and ICT Sector

State Central budget and ICT Sector
CURRENT SITUATION

Fixed Telephony
Cellular Telephony
Internet
Internet Telephony
Post
FM Radio
Television
Other Services
CURRENT SITUATION

Mongolian Subscribers Growth

- 1999: 105798
- 2000: 12870
- 2001: 19913
- 2002: 2000
- 2003: 2000
- 2004: 420000

Chart showing the growth of Mongolian subscribers from 1999 to 2004.
**CURRENT SITUATION**

**INTERNET DEVELOPMENT IN MONGOLIA**

Internet statistics *(1994-2003):*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subscr.</th>
<th>ISP</th>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>128K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>128K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>512/1.28M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>400K/400K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.28M/18M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40M/10M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>46000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1000+</td>
<td>40M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRENT SITUATION - LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Law on Telecommunications /1996, 2001 year/
2. Law on Radio Frequency
3. Patent Law
4. Copyright Law
5. Press Freedom Law
6. Law on Public Broadcasting
6. Unfair competition Law
5. Company Law
6. Technology Transfer Law
7. Science and Technology Law
The Government of Mongolia recognizes the strategic opportunities and benefits that ICTs can offer to accelerate social and economic development in the country;

realized that access to information and knowledge are some of the pre-requisites for effective participation in the 21st century Global Village and is key to wealth creation and economic prosperity of Mongolians;

committed to transforming the nation into an information society largely driven by adopting ICTs through directing, deploying ICTs through pooling investment and integrating ICTs in everyday life events in all sectors of the economy;

acknowledges the need for integrated national planning to ensure that other sectors of the economy benefit from the deployment of ICTs.
The mission of the ICT sector is to develop an information society and to improve the quality of life.

Goals:

Government-Legislation framework:
The government is an open information and service provider that builds information society structure.

Business-Economy framework: To create a business environment capable to ensure efficient integration into the world economy, to enhance intellectual capacities of domestic, national products and improve their competitiveness.

Human Development framework: Regardless of where citizens live, to ensure opportunities for their equal and active participation in social life and for an easy communication with each other and the world community.
Information and Communications Technology Authority under the Prime Minister

In accordance with the new Law on the Government of Mongolia from 2004, Information and Communications Technology Authority (ICTA) was set up on the bases of the ICT department of the former ministry of infrastructure and Post & Telecommunications Authority.

Role and functions

• Formulate the Government policy on ICT development
• Coordinate the policy implementation
• Mature the legal environment of the ICT sector
• Cope with the changing global market environment toward deregulation and liberalization in the sector
• Manage and coordinate the policy guidance, the strategic planning, legislation compliance of the sector
• Bridge the digital divide within the society
• Represent Mongolia’s information & communications interest internationally
Communications Regulatory Commission

- Elaborate proposals on state policies on communications and furnish authorized bodies with necessary information
- Issue, suspend or cancel licenses and enforce implementation of license terms and conditions, establish agreements within the framework of state policies on communications
- Determine technical conditions and requirements of networks or customers terminals of communications and type approvals
- Approve procedures of general terms of interconnection and revenue sharing
- Create a fair competitive environment in the communication market
- Ensure provision of universal service obligations
  - Formulate communication standards, take approval from an authorized organization and enforce compliance of standards
- Elaborate the telecommunication’s network numbering plan and implement it
- Allocate radio frequency bandwidths and monitor
- Settle disputes between licensees and customers within its powers
Mongolia is seeking the solution to the digital divide and information society focusing on the following issues:

- Improvement of the institutional and legal environment of ICT policy and regulation
- IT literacy program, Human resources development and capacity building
- Development of local language contents
- Outsourcing and IT applications
- ICT infrastructure building, especially in rural area
- Active participation and assistance from the international pertinent institutions.
THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION