PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION, MONGOLIA'S SITUATION ANALYSE
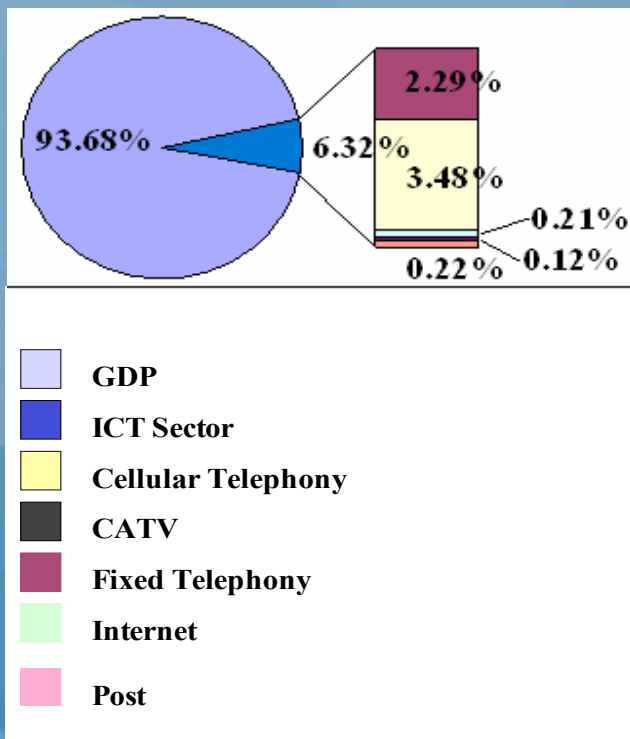
e Mongolia

Amarbayasgalan Dorjderem
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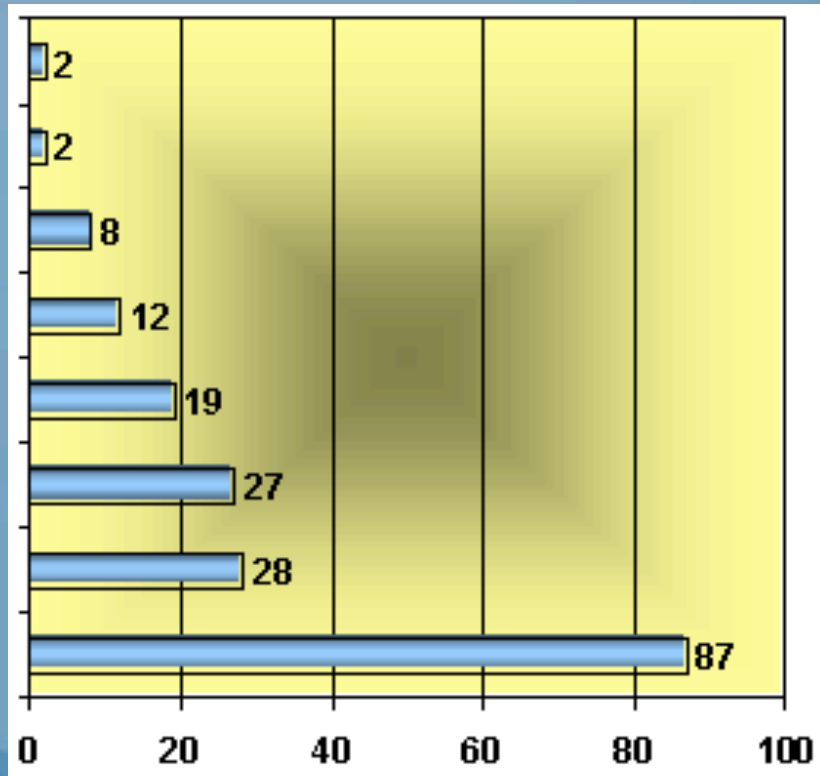
CURRENT SITUATION

GDP and ICT Sector

2.29%
6.32%
93.68%
3.48%
-0.21%
0.22%
0.12%

	GDP
	ICT Sector
	Cellular Telephony
	CATV
	Fixed Telephony
	Internet
	Post

State Central budget and ICT Sector

	State Budget
	ICT Sector
	Cellular Telephony
	CATV
	Fixed Telephony
	Internet
	Post

CURRENT SITUATION

Fixed Telephony

Cellular Telephony

Internet

Internet Telephony

Post

FM Radio

Television

Other Services

CURRENT SITUATION

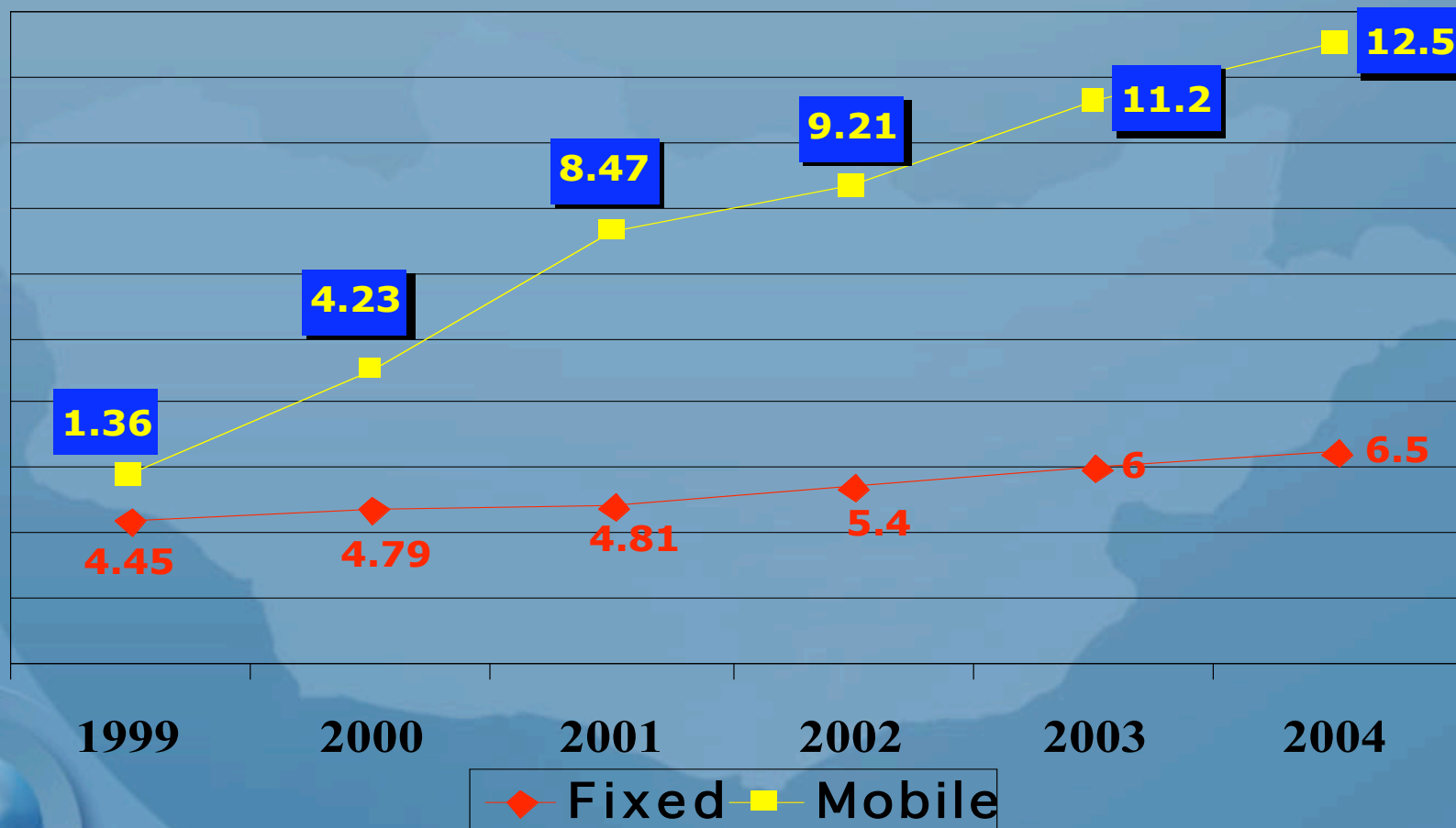**Mongolian Subscribers Growth**

Year	Fixed	Mobile
1999	105796	32578
2000	113337	102870
2001	119903	210000
2002	121405	250000
2003	135000	319000
2004	150000	420000

■ Fixed ■ Mobile

CURRENT SITUATION

Telephone density, line per 100 persons

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mobile	1.36	4.23	8.47	9.21	11.2	12.5
Fixed	4.45	4.79	4.81	5.4	6	6.5

Fixed ♦ Mobile ■

CURRENT SITUATION

INTERNET DEVELOPMENT IN MONGOLIA

Internet statistics *(1994-2003):*

	1994	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
– Subscr.	500	1200	6000	8000	9000	20000	46000
– ISP	1	1	5	6	7	7	8-
– Hosts	1	3	15	30	150	400	1000+
– Bandwidth	-	128K	128K	512/	1.28M/	18M	40M
				400K	400K	10M	20M

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

NATIONAL ICT POLICY

The Government of Mongolia <u>recognizes</u> the strategic opportunities and benefits that ICTs can offer to accelerate social and economic development in the country;

<u>realized</u> 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;

<u>committed</u> 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;

<u>acknowledges</u> 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.

NATIONAL ICT POLICY
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE IN RELATION TO ICT

President

Parliament

Prime Minister

National ICT committee

Cabinet members of Government (12)

ICT Authority

CRC

Other Ministries

Government Agencies/Operations

- Revenues & Benefits
- Social Services
- Housing
- Registrations
- Planning
- Transport
- Health and Welfare
- Other services
- Education

Government Agencies/Operations

CITIZENS, BUSINESSES, OTHER PUBLIC, PRIVATE ENTITIES

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