

ХАРИЛЦАА ХОЛБООНЫ ЗОХИЦУУЛАХ ХОРОО

### MONGOLIA DIGITAL POLICIES and Universal Meaningful Connectivity

Subregional Workshop for Asia on promoting and measuring UMC Bangkok, Thailand, 16-18 December, 2024 Oyungerel Chuluuntumur Head of Research and analysis division Communications Regulatory Commission of MONGOLIA

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### **DEVELOPMENT POLICY & PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

### VISION 2050 Resolution 52 of Parliament of Mongolia, 2020

MID TERM POLICY

LONG TERM POLICY

NEW RECOVERY POLICY

Resolution #106, Parliament of Mongolia, 2021

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINE OF MONGOLIA, 2021-2025

Resolution #23, Parliament of Mongolia, 2020

ACTION PROGRAM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA, 2024-2028

Resolution #21, Parliament of Mongolia, 2024

SECTOR SPECIFIC MID TERM POLICY

**DIGITAL NATION POLICY OF MONGOLIA, 2022-2027** 

Degree #A/24, Minister of Digital Development and Communications, 2022

### **VISION 2050 & DIGITAL NATION**



### **DIGITAL NATION mid term ICT POLICY**

N⁰	Area	Goals	Evaluation criteria Total 20 indicators
1	Digital Infrastructure	Ensuring the availability of basic infrastructure to meet the growing	7 indicators CRC - Network capacity - Intl, Local ITU - Household internet penetration, ITU- No. of Internet users, UN- EDGI infrastructure index, 5G coverage, Post delivery per person
2	E-Governance	Developing non bureaucratic, faster and transparent governance.	<b>3 indicators</b> UN – EGDI, EGDI/OSI, EGDI/EPI
3	Cyber security	Ensuring the integrity, confidentiality and accessibility of information.	<b>2 indicators</b> ITU – Cyber security index (Technical, Cooperation)
4	Digital literacy	Creative citizens with the potential to innovate	<b>2 indicators</b> NSO survey, UN – EGDI/HCI
5	Innovation and production	Develop the digital economy and increase competitiveness	<b>3 indicators</b> Growth of ICT production, Income, Investment
6	National Development Accelerator	Improve competitive ness, productivity and efficiency	<b>2 indicators</b> UNCTAD- B2C E-commerce index, IMD world

### **UMC DIMENTIONS vs POLICY**

Connectivity Enablers	VISION 2050 LONG TERM	Indicator	GOVERNMENT ACTION PROGRAMM	Indicator	DIGITAL NATION MID TERM	Indicator
Infrastructure	E-Mongolia Increase internet speed	UN-EGDI	National Satellite LEO		<b>Digital</b> Infrastructure Broadband, 5G, Sat, Data center	7 indicators Network, Internet, EGDI, 5G coverage
Affordability			Reduce internet price gap			
Device			Action plan to improve e- skills for all (2022-2026)		Digital literacy	
Skills	Human Development Online learning platform		Digital education	UN-HDI	Digital literacy	NSO survey, UN–EGDI/ HCI
Security & Safety	Information security Cyber security		Cyber security national strategy	ITU GCI (legal, Capacity dev, Cooperation)	Cyber security	ITU GCI (technical, cooperation)

# Methodology for calculating statistical indicators in the ICT sector



#### NSO, 2021

N⁰	Contents	No. of Indicators	Available		Not available	Responsible organization
1	Communications network & Infrastructure	4	4			NSO .
2	Individuals and household connectivity	23	6	17 (HHS)		NSO
3	Businesses connectivity	11	6		5	NSO census
4	ICT product and human resource	4	2		2	NSO
5	Education sector	9			9	Ministry of Education
6	E-Government	22	5		17	NSO Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communication, Ministry of Social protection, Ministry of Finance General Election Committee Police Department, General Authority of State Registration
7	Internet usage & big data	16	10	. Xi	6	CRC
8	Broadcasting	3	3			NSO
	Нийт	92	36	17	39	

### CONCLUSION

- The content of digital transition has been reflected in policy documents.
- UMC dimensions are integrated somehow.
- Mostly international indexes are being defined to measure the policy objectives, but not all.
- School connectivity is not measured
- Check the possibility to collect data on school internet and usage by disaggregating the number of business internet users and usage in administrative data.
- "The program to improve e-skills and capabilities for all" does not mention cooperation with the private sector.
- "Methodology for calculating statistical indicators in the ICT sector" need to be implemented and evaluated.

### **CHALLENGES**

- "The Household and Individual ICT usage survey" was planned to be conducted every 2 years, but it was not repeated due to budget constraints, after 2021. So, It is important to understand the importance of research and data at the top management level.
- CRC only collects data of Licensed communications services. But software programming, data center and e-commerce data are not available.
- Duplicate data collection (NSO, CRC) make inconvenience to service providers.



## THANK YOU