

## **Third report by Member States on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace**

**Country:** Mongolia

**Organization or entity responsible for the preparation of the report:**

Information Technology, Post and Telecommunications

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### **1. Development of multilingual content and system**

#### 1.1. Measures to eliminate language barriers:

- Mongolian language on smart phone was associated with use of Θ (oe) and Y (ue) font problem, most of user can take full of advantage of Russian language due to of font problem, Mongolian language has been corrected and able to take full of advantage by now.

#### 1.2. Capacity-building for the production of local and indigenous content on the internet:

- According to the goal of universal communication services in 2014, Universal Service and Obligation Fund (USOF) of ITPTA have been established technical conditions of wireless internet services for inhabitants of remotely located residential areas of Altai tavanbogd of Bayan-Ulgii province, Zerlegiyamaat of Zavkhan province, Oroinutut of Govi-altai province, Gurtiinhutul of Bulgan province, Ulikhanmankhan border of Dornod province, Zuunkhangai mountain of Uvurkhangai province, Burkhanhalduun mountain of Khentii province, Tsatgiindavaa of Tsagaannuursoum.

- 1.3. National policies on the issues of language survival, revitalization, development and promotion in cyberspace and about main legislation or policy measures:
  - Which is not the main focus of our organization and programs are not being implemented in this direction.
- 1.4. References , on major events, projects, publications and examples of the best practices identified during the reporting period that contributed to the promotion of and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace:
  - According to the action plan of the program, we are implementing projects such as “High-speed broadband network”, access networks were established 21 aimags, 295 soums. In the first half of 2014 Mongolian national communication fiber optic length is 33,364 km. Which is extend infrastructures for facilitating service deliveries in remote areas.

## **2. Facilitation access to networks and service**

- 2.1. National efforts to recognize and support universal access to the Internet as well as to promote access to the Internet as a service of public interest:
  - In the first half of 2014, the number of Mobile phone users have been reached 4,337,644 and 34% of them are using Smart phones, Internet users also reached to 1,077,202.
- 2.2. What mechanisms have been established at the local and national levels to facilitate universal access to the Internet through affordable and accessible telecommunication, and internet cost:
  - According to the Law and regulation approved by Communication Regulatory Committee (CRC) meeting, the internet channel rental rate of Netcom has reduced by 3 times in 2012
- 2.3. The measures taken for encouraging the development of information strategies and models that facilitate community access and support cooperation on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) among public service institutions, including community telecenters, libraries, internet access units and others:
  - “The project to create one-stop service center (Telecenter)” has been implemented from 2011-2015 covering 50 soums in order to facilitate actions on post, internet, telecommunication and mobile and to provide standardized construction, to ensure ICT Technology

service delivery to the inhabitants of Mongolia regardless of their residing locations.

2.4. What efforts have been made in order to encourage internet service providers to consider provision of concessionary rates for internet access in public service institutions:

- Internet Service Providers (ISPs) do not have discount service to public service institutions yet.

### **3. Development of public domain content**

3.1. The legal and administrative measures adopted to give effect to the provisions of this part of the recommendation:

- a) Recognizing and enacting the right of universal online access to public and government-held records:
- b) Information transparency regulation, which is related to the law on information transparency and the right to information, was approved by resolution No.411 in 2013. In accordance to article 3.2 of the regulation, the public and government service institutions have obligation to share the information on the website for each time.
- c) Identifying and promoting repositories of information and knowledge in the public domain and making them accessible by all, in particular persons with disabilities, linguistic minorities, women and girls:
  - There are not many special measures implemented in this direction, though ITPTA has submitted proposal for implementation project to provide information and knowledge for disabilities, minorities, women and girls by Universal Service and Obligation Fund (USOF) in 2015.
- d) Promoting and facilitating ICT literacy as well as information and media literacy, including popularizing and building trust in ICT implementation and use:
  - Currently, we don't have an evaluation system on Information and Communication Technology literacy in Mongolia.

3.2. Provide information on whether open access solutions and web accessibility of public domain information were advanced and how, including supporting data, reference to best practices, examples and solutions.

- There is MNS 6285:2011 standard for "Requirements for Government website" to provide web accessibility of public domain information based on "Web content accessibility guideline 2.0" from World Wide Web Consortium.

### **4. Reaffirming and equitable balance between the interest of rights-holders and the public interest**

4.1. What action your government has taken in order to update the national copy right legislation and its adaptation to cyberspace.

- The Mongolian Software Production Industry 2nd Assembly named “Coding the Development” was held in 11th of November, 2014 in collaboration with Information Technology, Post and Telecommunication Authority (ITPTA), Mongolian IT Park and Mongolian Software Association (MOSA). In this assembly, vendors, national software companies and public sector information technology officers, researchers and university professors, 180 delegates have participated. During the assembly, 6 sessions were organized including the Information Technology Production Services – Intellectual property management. End of this session there is a recommendation announce that:
  - Intellectual property turnover / Management / - establishing a culture of intellectual property, environmental education and awareness. Intellectual Property organize special training on how to deal with conflict;
  - Intellectual property is assessed and recorded as an intangible asset, "Mortgage" investment mechanisms to create an environment;
  - Intellectual Property circulation, fundraising and Intellectual Property Exchange is established in order to promote a culture;
  - The entities have a person in charge of intellectual property, intellectual property or contract services from the trustee to the culture of the organization
  - State budget leave the ownership of the copyright of the software being contractors. Contractor should permit flexible license terms to the government;
  - In the field of Intellectual Property Office and other relevant agencies will work out a plan.

According to the recommendation, the different organizations will take an action plan to proceed in 2015.

4.2. What are the actions planned to give consideration to the development of technological innovations, including Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and to their potential impact on access to information.

- Mongolian Government has been promoting the use of FOSS for their activities. For example, The State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia

has introduced the Ubuntu. Further, it is possible that the other government agencies also introduce and use the FOSS for their activities.

## **5. Final Comments**

- Websites that written on Mongolian language has a small number and further development of the Mongolian content websites are necessary;
- To engrain teenage children's correct use of the Internet and it is necessary to create the Mongolian content for those children.