



GLOBE INTERNATIONAL

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**Our deepest appreciation to IFEX on publication
of this report**

IFEX International Freedom of Expression eXchange

Globe International Annual report, 2005 published under IFEX funding.

As profound violations of the right to free expression continue around the globe, the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) has emerged as a strong and growing force of opposition.

IFEX was born in 1992 when many of the world's leading freedom of expression organizations came together in Montreal to discuss how best to further their collective goals.

Several funding and development organizations, recognizing the need for more cooperation among freedom of expression groups, provided the initial support for IFEX.

At its core, IFEX is made up of organisations whose members refuse to turn away when those who have the courage to insist upon their fundamental human right to free expression are censored, brutalized or killed. Comprised of 64 organisations - located everywhere from the Pacific Islands to Europe to West Africa - IFEX draws together a tremendously diverse and dedicated global community.

In recent years, the IFEX community has been joined by many new members from the developing world - bringing new perspectives and energy. IFEX's decentralized structure creates a dynamic and truly international body.

The nerve-centre of IFEX is the Clearing House, located in Toronto, Canada and managed by Canadian Journalists for Free Expression. The Clearing House helps coordinate the work of IFEX members, reducing overlap among their activities and making them more effective in their shared objectives.

Website: www.ifex.org

For more information please visit our website at
www.globeinter.org.mn

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GLOBE INTERNATIONAL

WHAT IS GLOBE INTERNATIONAL?

Globe International is a non-profit-making, non-membership and tax-exempted NGO. It was founded in March 1999 and based in Ulaanbaatar, Capital City of Mongolia.

Motto: “Knowledge is Power”

Globe International has raised more than 270,000 USD for its 37 projects since its establishment. Main strategic programs are: The Right to Know: Freedom of Information, Independent Media and Public Development Program.

Globe International is the only group working on freedoms expression, information and media, and member of Mongolian Human Rights Forum. We have contributed to preparation of National Human Rights Program, Advocacy of Law on Domestic Violence, establishment of National Coalition of International Criminal Courts, organization of International Civil Society Forum held in September 2003 in Ulaanbaatar and passage of the Law on Public Radio and TV.

Globe International in cooperation with its partner-ARTICLE 19, London based international organization for global campaign for free expression produced the first ever report titled “Mongolia in Transition: Mongolian Legislation Affecting Freedom of Expression”. The first lawyers specialized on freedoms of information, expression and media trained in the framework of OSI-Budapest project “Media Legal Reform”.

Globe International has a permanent staff consisting of 4 persons and 3 part-timers. Staff is high skilled and experienced working with local teams and groups. They speak at least 2 foreign languages. We have 10 regular volunteers: lawyers, teachers, journalism and law students helping us to carry out project activities.

Globe International directly involved about 5000 individuals and civil society groups to 83 events such as workshop, seminar, round table, festival, forum, competition and other public meetings. We also run media campaigns that cooperated with 64 central and provincial media outlets and raised public awareness on human rights and crucial social issues through 130 broadcasting programs and newspaper publications. Globe International published 44 handbooks, books and fliers in about 200 000 copies.

Major funders are OSI, MFOS, UNESCO, AUSAID, FCO, Great Britain, the British Embassy, Mama Cash- the Dutch Foundation, Save the Children-UK, the US Embassy, UN Foundations such as HCHR, UNIFEM, HCRH and others.

Mission:

Sustain Mongolian democracy and civil society, and spread power of information and knowledge.

Vision:

Established democratic culture, informed and empowered citizens

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2004

According to decision of the Board meeting held on 14 May, 2004 arts program for public development was separated and Globe International has founded an independent NGO- Globe Art Center. Information on the previous and current arts activities rather than in this report can be obtained from Ms. Ch.Munkhzul, an executive director at globe@mongolnet.mn

Globe International run 13 projects and raised more than 52,000USD in 2004 for the following projects.

Projects started in 2003 and completed in 2004:

1. Initiating Citizens' Stairwell Democracy Movement
2. Arts Education/ Empowerment of children through arts
3. Reflection/Child Rights based Community Theatre for street children

Projects started and completed in 2004:

1. Free and Fair
2. Media and Democratic Elections
3. Public Forum on Public Service Broadcasting
4. Election Campaign Financing Monitoring
5. Secrecy and Freedom of Information, round table
6. Translation of journalism handbooks:
 - Dig Deep and Aim High
 - Handbook for investigative reporters
 - Free & Fair
7. Freedom of Information, content development of citizen's handbook

Projects started in 2004

1. Right to Know: Freedom of Information
2. Media for Transparent Governance
3. Enhancing participation of the poorest

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Legislation, survey, case studies:

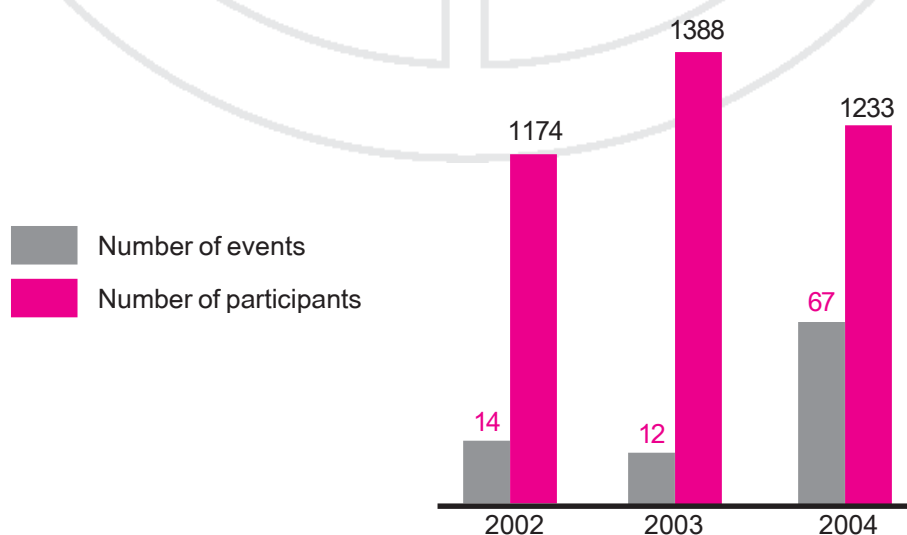
Globe International actively works on development of legal environment. In total 43 lawyers and researchers contributed to 11 works of legal reform through law drafting, analysis, surveys and studies in 2004

No	Title	Input
1.	Draft law on the Public Radio and TV	2
2.	Recommendations of civil society on PSB legislation to the Parliament working group	3
3.	How did Mongolian Media Act during the 2004 Parliamentary Elections, survey among journalists & the public	11
4.	Analysis of Mongolian laws & regulations related to residents rights	4
5.	Survey for residents testing attitudes to the AOA	4
6.	Recommendation to the existing laws protecting residents' rights & interests	3
7.	Recommendation for residents	3
8.	Draft of amendments to existing laws such as the Law on Land, Law on the Apartments	3
9.	Ethical Principles of Journalists on Election Coverage	3
10.	Temporary Press Jury to work during 2004 Parliamentary Elections	5
11.	Comparative study on election coverage guidelines of 10 countries	2

2. Public education through events and media:

In 2004 Globe International conducted 67 events and directly involved more than 1200 participants

No	Events	Total number of direct participation
1.	2 workshops on election coverage for journalists	42
2.	8 editors' sessions to encourage anti-corruption media campaign	131
3.	Content analysis training for researchers, journalism teachers and media practioners	18
4.	Joint Conference of Globe International, Confederation of Mongolian Journalists and Mongolian Newspaper Association to adopt Ethical Principles of Election Guidelines	94
5.	Round table "Free & Fair"	70
6.	H.Naranjargal: 2 interviews on UBS TV on freedom of information	2
7.	H.Naranjargal: Interview on TV9 on freedom of information	1
8.	H.Naranjargal: Interview on TV5 on freedom of information	1
9.	D.Munkhburen: 2 interviews on STV on corruption	2
10.	H.Naranjargal: Interview on Channel-25 on corruption	1
11.	H.Naranjargal: Interview on MR&TV on corruption	1
12.	Round table "Secrecy and Freedom of Information"	68
13.	2 trainings for AOA-s and residents	52
14.	26 workshops for street children	546
15.	7 story development workshops of the play "Light of Rainbow"	87
16.	5 meetings with AOAs to exchange information & learn experience of AOAs of other countries	64
17.	Legal assistance to residents of "Evseg nohod" AOAs	11
18.	Joint meeting for AOAs	18
19.	D.Munkhburen: Right to reply, Journal of Mongolian National University	1
20.	One hour TV programme on general corruption issues	4
21.	Information strategy development meeting for Freedom of information guidebook	9
22.	Information strategy development meeting for citizen's guidebooks	10

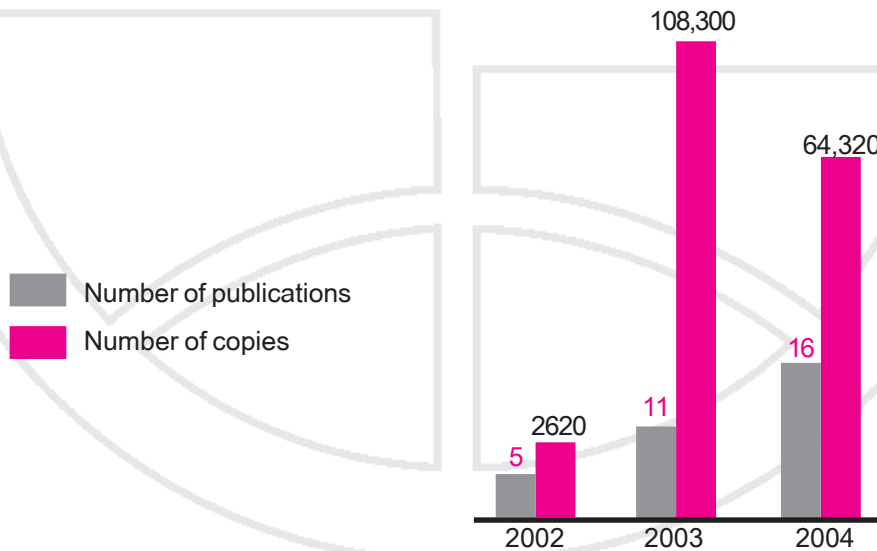


PS: 2003 was special festival year

Publications:

In 2004 Globe International published the following 16 publications in 64,320 copies and distributed to relevant organizations, public libraries, and the public.

1. Right to Know and Right to Act, citizen's guidebook	1,000 copies
2. Right to Know and Right to Vote, citizen's guidebook	1,000 copies
3. Handbook: Public Service Broadcasting- International standards and model laws	300 copies
4. Re-publication of ARTICLE 19 Comparative legal analysis on PSB	300 copies
5. Poster: hidden advertisement	5,000 copies
6. Fliers: Hidden advertisement	30,000 copies
7. Handbook for AOs and residents in cooperation	1,000 copies
8. Handbook for residents "Your right, Your living environment, Your participation"	2,000 copies
9. Types of corruption	200 copies
10. Corruption & its nature	200 copies
11. Media integrity system	200 copies
12. Content analysis training handbook	120 copies
13. Fliers: Ethical Principles of Journalists on Election Coverage	20,000 copies
14. Elections & Broadcast Media, comparative study	1,000 copies
15. Democratic Elections & Media	1,000 copies
16. Light of Rainbow, poster	1,000 copies



PS: 2003 was special festival year



Staff input

In 2004 GI staff actively contributed to activities carried out by other civil society organizations. It was one of strategic goals aimed to build staff capacity and promote GI projects.

Presentations taken and training conducted

No	Events	Presenter's name
1.	Public Forum on Public Service Broadcasting, Open Society Forum	H.Naranjargal
2.	Freedom of Information, local human rights training, UNDP	H.Naranjargal
3.	Freedom of Information and Media, young political leaders, DEMO	H.Naranjargal
4.	Responsible media and freedom of information, training for journalists, National Human Rights Commission	H.Naranjargal
5.	Elections and journalism ethics, training for journalists, Press Institute	H.Naranjargal
6.	Access to information and corruption, training for local Journalists, Press Institute	H.Naranjargal
7.	The present broadcasting situation in Mongolia: Challenges and Problems, PSB seminar, Fredrick Ebert Foundation	H.Naranjargal
8.	Legal environment of local media, MERI Center	D.Munkhburen
9.	Freedom of information, training for local Journalists, National Human Rights Commission	D.Munkhburen
10.	Freedom of expression situation in Mongolia, seminar "Human rights situation in Mongolia", National Human Rights Commission	J.Tuul
11.	Freedom of Information and Media, young political leaders, Zorig foundation	J.Tuul

Internal capacity development through meetings

Events	Participant
• Global trend for E-democracy, Open Society Forum	J.Tuul
• Media legal regulations of the election campaign, Open Society Forum	J.Tuul
• "Understanding on citizens' right to know, Journalists Symposium", Confederation of Mongolian Journalists	J.Tuul
• Management of non-government organization, Mongolian Women's Foundation	D.Munkhburen
• Strategic human rights advocacy lessons-learned workshop, Human Rights and Development Center	D.Munkhburen
• Women's Political Participation: Current Challenges and Future Trend, Women's Leadership Foundation	D.Munkhburen
• Public organization's participation in Democratic Society, Human Rights and Development Center	J.Enkhjargal
• Legal reform of non-profit making organizations seminar, Open Society Forum	H.Naranjargal

PROGRAM: RIGHT TO KNOW, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

PROGRAM: RIGHT TO KNOW, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

- Goals:
- Support transparency and accountability of the government and public sector, and increase public participation and public control
 - Encourage public's rights to know and freedom of information and expression



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1. RIGHT TO KNOW: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Globe International has started “Right to Know: Freedom of Information” program under MFOS, the US Embassy and AUSAID funding, which is aimed to promote transparency and accountability of the government and public sector and empower the public with open information through exercising their right to know.

In 2004 the AUSAID funded project have created web portal: Right to Know: Freedom of Information within Globe International website at www.globeinter.org.mn/new/main.php and it contains about 54 documents and information.

The project also has planned to publish 4 citizen’s guidebooks: Right to Know and Right to Freely Express Opinions, Right to Know and Right to Vote, Right to Know and Right to Act, and Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation

Citizen’s guidebooks: “Right to Know and Right to Vote” and “Right to Know and Right to Act” have been published in 2004. The guidebooks are available at our website.

9 civil society representatives have been involved to information strategy development meetings.

Guidebook №1. Right to Know and Right to Act (Expressing opinions in a non-violent way) provides information on:

- right to know and right to act,
- freedom to peaceful demonstration,
- tips for organizing peaceful demonstration
- recommendation
- how to deal with problems and difficulties from the public authorities and police.

Guidebook №2. Right to Know and Right to Vote inform in:

- public’s right to know,
- democratic election and its importance,
- right to vote,
- basic principles of the democratic election,
- how to exercise the right to vote,
- how and where to obtain information in order to participate in voting with knowledge,
- legal guarantee and mechanism for protection of the right to vote.

2. CAMPAIGN FINANCE MONITORING FOR 2004 STATE GREAT HURAL (PARLIAMENT) ELECTION

The project has been jointly carried out by the Open Society Forum, Voters Education Center and Globe International, for the purpose of determining whether political parties misused the public resource such as media, institutional and budget resources during the Parliamentary election campaign, revealing overt and clandestine ways and forms of such misuse, and turning a spotlight on the issue of diversion of public funds for election campaign purposes from their designated purposes.

The monitoring was conducted during the election campaign period from April 26 to June 26 of 2004, as prescribed by legislation, and accordingly, it focused on misuse of institutional resources in election campaign (monitoring of campaign events), and misuse of state-owned media by political parties (media monitoring)

Media monitoring part was carried out by Globe International and covered the observation of the overt and clandestine use of main mass media outlets in Mongolia, especially the state owned media, by political parties during the election campaign.

The project composed of the primary tasks, namely campaign monitoring via collecting data and finding evidence throughout the media campaign on TV, radio and newspapers, conducting analysis on the gathered data, estimating the amount of public resource misused, and providing reform recommendations for restricting the

misuse of public resource. Public awareness campaign on consequences of such misconduct was also a part of the monitoring project provided for the public at large.

Throughout the duration of monitoring the team organized 2 press conferences presenting the mid-term results and evaluation of the monitoring, and published the pending results in the newspapers.

Methodology for media monitoring was developed, based on practice and experience of other countries and was designed to produce the quantitative and qualitative data of access of political parties/candidates to the state owned media.

The media monitoring covered all period starting from official campaign date and the monitoring team members watched every program broadcast during the established hours in selected TV and radio channels, and read all articles published in selected print media.

Media monitoring involved TV channels: Mongolian National Television, UBS TV, Channel 25, TV5, TV9 and 2 radio stations: Mongolian National Radio, Ulaanbaatar” radio, and 10 daily newspapers: “Odrin sonin”, “Zuuny medee”, Onoodor”, “Unen” and “Mongolyn medee”, “Ulaanbaatar times”, and tabloids with largest number readers: “Seruuleg”, “Khumuus”, “Zindaa”, “Mongolchuudyn amidral”.

Based on this monitoring, the team made the cost estimation of media resources used accordingly, which is 4,440,100,000 tugrugs by ruling parties. The ratio of

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media use is 80.5 % by the MPRP, 12.7 % by the Motherland-Democracy Coalition, 6.0 % by other parties, and 0.8 % by the independent candidates and state-owned media resources used by political parties was accordingly, which is 2,561,000 tugrugs.

The following is a condensed summary of the recommendations:

1. That legal provisions related to election campaign financing be specified; every channel and chances of misuse of public resource be strictly prohibited;
2. That mass media set independent from government control, and the self-regulation operation of mass media be developed.
3. That transparent procedure and public access to information of election campaign financing be ensured; necessary mechanisms for civil society control over election campaign are dueling created.

3. SECRECY AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Globe International organized an international round table on 18 March 2004 at the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with goal to promote transparency and accountability of the government and public sector and empower the public with open information through exercising their right to know. The round table involved 68 participants: 8 foreign experts, 21 information officers of state institutions, 29 NGO representatives and 10 media professionals.

The international round table started with presentation "Secrecy & Freedom of information" by H.Naranjargal, head of Globe International. Guests from other countries spoke on "The United States Freedom of Information Act: experience of the National Security Archive" (Malcolm Byrne, Deputy Director and Director of Research, National Security Archive), "Politics of Secrecy and Declassification" (Jim Hershberg, Associate Professor of History and International Affairs, George Washington University), "Declassification and archival practices in Eastern Europe" (Vojtech Mastny, Project Coordinator, Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact), "Access to the archives in former communist countries"

(Christian Osterman, Director, Cold War International History Project), "Secrecy and Freedom of Information in Mongolia: National peculiarities" (Sergey Radchenko, CEP CA & Visiting Fellow, National University of Mongolia) and "Declassification and archives in East Germany" (Bernd Schaefer, Research Fellow, German Historical Institute Washington D.C).

Participants discussed the present situation of access to information in Mongolia and concluded that the Mongolian secrecy legislation is very strict and strongly limits the public's right to access information and records held by public bodies. Participants also stressed that freedom of information legislation is an urgent need for Mongolia in order to strengthen democracy and establish culture of transparency and openness.

Entire population was informed in the round table through 2 television (UBS TV & Channel-25 TV) and 5 newspapers (UB Post, Odriin sonin, Onoodor, Unen, Mongol messenger, Zuuny medee).

The round table was financed by the Asia Foundation and Mongolian Foundation for Open Society grants.

4. MEDIA FOR TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE

Globe International in partnership with Press Institute and ZORIG Foundation has started a project Media for Transparent Governance in October 2004. The project is a part of the International Program for Development of Communication (IPDC) of UNESCO.

This 12-month project involves activities on development of content analysis, 8 editors' sessions, investigative reporting workshop, workshops to produce investigative media materials, consultancy training, 8-month media campaign and approval of Action Plan for future.

INTERM RESULTS/OUTCOMES

During the reporting period the following objectives have been achieved:

1. 23 editors representing 14 media outlets: newspaper, radio and TV managers have been sensitized to the social and economic impact of corruption through 8 editors' sessions followed by the formation of Editors' Task force.

2. Task force included editors of 10 media outlets: 6 print and 4 broadcast media. Task force worked and developed media campaign strategy.

3. 41 newspaper, radio and TV journalists have been trained to investigate reporting and on raising public awareness about corruption through 2-day workshops on investigative reporting

4. 23 journalism teachers and project staff trained on media content analysis studies through one-day intensive training.

5. 12 media practitioners and editors have been informed on media content analysis through session 7.

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6. 2 Mongolian researchers: Ch.Choisamba Ph.D and Ch.Bazar, Ph.D have been trained on analysis of the media content and conducting researches using methodology developed in cooperation with foreign trainer.

PROJECT INPUTS:

1. Violeda Umali, a trainer from Philippine has brought the training expertise in media content analysis.

2. 11 Mongolian teachers and lecturers conducted investigative reporting workshop. Workshop for reporters on investigating the institutional pillars of the national integrity system; rules and practices for institutional pillars; as well as legal and ethical framework of reporting.

3. In total 15 local experts have contributed to sessions for editors on the challenge of, and building responses to corruption that involved:

4. 6 civil society activists representing fields such as education, health, environment, media, anti-corruption contributed to raising corruption issues in editors' session.

5. 2 lawyers contributed to introducing judicial and legal system of Mongolia and its integrity issues.

6. 2 members of the Parliament: Mr. Lundeejantsan, Vice Speaker and Ms. Oyun, Vice speaker joined the editors' session and discussed issues on implementation of National Anti-Corruption Program

7. 4 representatives of donor organizations such as World Bank, UNDP and Open Society Forum contributed to editors' session debating on anti-corruption issues in Mongolia and provided information on their anti-corruption programs.

8. Mr. Ganhuyag, a corruption researcher introduced the editors with results of corruption perception survey conducted by ZORIG Foundation.

PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. Project information placed at Globe International's web site at www.globeinter.org.mn/programs/pp211.html (Mongolian), www.globeinter.org.mn/programs/epp211.html (English)

2. Methodology for the media research has been devised.

3. Participants of editors' sessions, content analysis training and investigative reporting training have been educated on anti-corruption issues through 6 following educational materials published in total 720 copies.

- Corruption and its nature. Role of media and freedom of information in combating corruption
- Types of corruption.
- Media Integrity System.
- Content analysis training handbook
- How to investigate? by Ch.Bazar, Mongolian expert, Ph.D,
- Philippines experiences of investigative reporters by ZORIG Foundation were distributed to the editors.

4. Strategy of Media campaign has aimed of raising public awareness on anti-corruption issues and promote

political commitment to combat corruption, been developed and approved by task force contest on the best media campaign "Corruption is everybody's concern" among media outlets has been announced.

Authoritative and professional jury will assess the media campaign and announce the results by October 20, 2005. 10 media outlets; 6 newspapers and 4 broadcast media have joined to the media campaign. by the time.

5. One hour TV programme on general corruption issues and project activities was produced by Channel 25 TV and involved project partners: H.Naranjargal (GI) and S.Bayaraa (ZORIG Foundation), Ganhuyag, corruption researcher and Enkhtor, head of department of economic crime of the General Investigative Police.

Media practitioners most crucial problems of media and journalists that editors noted during the meetings are:

- Investigative reporting is highly risky and journalists are afraid
- Media outlets can not keep investigative reporters in the staff because it is expensive, if media is not capable itself institutionally.
- Journalism is less paid jobs and they prefer working in the news that is fast and sufficiently paid rather than spending much time in research and investigation and get almost nothing.
- Quality of journalism schools is poor so editors spend much time to train new comers.
- Legal environment for development of investigative reporting is unfavorable. No laws on access to information and protection of information sources.
- Criminal defamatory legislation is strict and the officials often use it as censorship.
- It is no secret that even editors of some newspapers use the critical material against the person affected in it and make it as tool of making money (Corruption inside media is existed)
- Mongolian journalists are not brave and do not have personal commitment to exercise investigative reporting and they are afraid to be imprisoned
- Most of Mongolian media outlets have its rules that an author is taking responsibility.

Conclusion:

Investigative reporting development is facing several problems such as absence of freedom of information law and state secrecy law and defamatory legislations are widely used as censorship, editorial independence is not guaranteed at state-owned media and protection of information sources is not guaranteed. Investigative reporting is one of the less paid jobs in Mongolia and education on investigative journalism is not well developed.

In 2005 project activities will involve the workshops to produce investigative materials, which include 2 workshops: on hand-on and in depth research and consultancy training. Ms. Yvoda Chua from Philippines Center for Investigative Journalism will come in April 2005. Media campaign is starting from February 2005 and it will be continued until October 2005.

PROGRAM: INDEPENDENT MEDIA

PROGRAM: INDEPENDENT MEDIA

Goal: Promote legal supportive media and media power



2004 PROJECTS

5. MEDIA AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

The 3-month project was supported by UNESCO as its program on Promoting freedom of expression and communication development and sub-program on supporting development of communication media.

The project aimed to support independent media and promote self-regulation and it achieved its immediate objectives to introduce the media owners, editors and journalists with international standards on election coverage and inform them on the best practices of international media as BBC, ABC, CBS and others.

The project has produced and printed 2 brochures with goal to introduce the Mongolian journalists, media professionals, politicians and the public with international standards of broadcasting coverage of elections. A key focus of democratic demand for free and fair elections has been a need for access to television and radio. Transitional democracy faces problems not faced by well-established democracy in seeking to ensure the fairness of broadcast coverage of elections campaigns.

Mongolian broadcasters lack good experiences covering elections fairly because the national broadcaster is still controlled by the government and there are 2 new private broadcasters owned by high officials of the ruling party have started functioning. That is why these publications are useful sources and could serve as main reference documents in future elections. Brochures distributed to media outlets, journalism schools, politicians, civil society groups and workshop participants mentioned below.

Brochure “Elections and Broadcast Media” includes translations of a set of Principles on media coverage of elections and Guidelines for election broadcasting in transitional democracies produced by ARTICLE 19. It

contains international and comparative law, standards and jurisprudence that underpin the right to freedom of political communication, including the right of parties and candidates to express their views freely through the mass media and right of the public to hear those views. It also addresses the right of citizens to sufficient, balanced information to enable them to participate fully in elections of their government. Comparative study was carried out in 41 countries. Brochure introduces the journalists with the Guidelines, which address the obligations of the governments to inform the public and apply to public-service broadcasters, which are supported entirely or in part by government funds.

Brochure “Guidelines on Covering Elections” includes a comparative study of election coverage guidelines of 10 countries produced by Globe International’s lawyers and translations of the guidelines. It involves 5 public broadcasters and Election Authorities of democracies such as ABC, BBC, CBS and New Zealand Broadcasting authorities, and 5 from transitional democracies such as Estonia, Cambodia, Hungary, Macedonia and Moldavia.

PROJECT RESULTS

- Target groups were introduced with international standards on media coverage and the best practices of foreign countries through 2 brochures produced in 2000 copies
- 42 journalists gained knowledge on nature of democratic elections and journalism ethics and international standards on election coverage
- Project enabled journalists to exchange their views on the present situation and discussed key issues of election coverage

6. FREE AND FAIR

The project was run in partnership with Confederation of Mongolian Journalists under MFOS funding.

Project goal was to encourage fair elections by promoting balanced and fair election coverage and targeted at media owners, editors, journalists and the public. The immediate objectives of the project were to raise awareness of media owners and editors on need of balanced election reporting and journalism guidelines, Establish Media Guidelines on Election Coverage and engage more media outlets to join and inform the public with their right to media freedom and access to impartial and balanced information during the election campaign.

PROJECT RESULTS:

- Election guidelines of 10 countries translated and comparative analysis introduced to media professionals
- Introductory round table involved more than 70 representatives of media and civil society groups
- Ethical Principles of Journalists adopted by Joint Conference of CMJ, MNA and MFNA, which involved 94 delegates
- Temporary Press Jury consisted from 5 members appointed by the Joint Conference worked and reviewed 2 cases
- 20,000 copies of fliers distributed, 24 newspaper adds published, 16 TV interviews aired.

ACTIVITIES/ PROJECT PROCESS

The project started with an introductory round table “Free and Fair” with aim to reinforce discussions on need of media guidelines on election coverage. The round table was held on March 30, 2004 at Chinggis hotel and involved more than 70 representatives of the public, civil society groups, media owners, editors and journalists. Mrs. H.Naranjargal, head of Globe International welcomed the participants and introduced them with goal and objectives of the project. Mr. D.Tsendjav, Vice-President of CMJ had taken presentation “Media and Election” focusing on need of media guidelines. Mr.D.Tserenjav (Media Monitoring magazine) and Mr. D.Batjargal (Press Institute) contributed to the round table referring to international experiences. As best practices of foreign colleagues media guidelines on election coverage of 10 countries: Australia, Britain, Canada, Estonia, Cambodia, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, New Zealand and South Africa were translated and distributed to the round table participants. 2 media specialized lawyers produced a comparative analysis and published.

As a result participants of the round table agreed to establish the Working Group to draft Media Guidelines

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on Election Coverage and establish Experimental Self-regulatory Body.

Media Guidelines and Hevleliin Tssets (Temporary Press Jury-TPJ)

The project partners formed a Working Group to draft Media guidelines and Working Rules of Experimental Self-regulatory Group (ESRG). At the project staff meeting it was agreed that activities should involve different groups of target groups in order to secure project success and it was decided to invite media specialized lawyers, teachers of journalism schools and representatives of Confederation of Mongolian Journalists (CMJ), Mongolian Newspaper Association (MNA) and Mongolian Free Newspaper Association (MFNA), otherwise there were not any other active membership organizations.

Working group consisted from 7 members and met 5 times. The main problems occurred during the meetings and the members focused were:

1. How media guidelines would be official and legal, and respected by media professionals. Usually membership organizations do it in meeting of the highest organ- Congress or General Meeting of membership organization.
2. What is the legal justification of existence of media guidelines to refer? There are no National Codes of Ethics.
3. What is the legal status of ESRG? Who should appoint the members? Officially, existence of such body as ESRG is established the highest organ and it appoints members.
4. Should it be Media guidelines or Ethical principles of journalists?

Due to efforts and desire to support the project of partners and Working Group members it were agreed to solve the problems in the following ways:

- A joint Conference of 3 organizations would be a legal body with capacity to adopt Guidelines and appoint the members with approval of its Working Rules as far as journalists' and publishers' organizations represented in Working Group are membership organizations and they have its Boards, which are permitted to manage the organizations between the Congresses
- 3 membership organizations will be able to discuss the issues at their Board meetings and appoint their delegates to the Joint Conference. These delegates will be able represent the members of the organizations and mandated to adopt the documents
- Members agreed that there are 3 documents, which enable to legally justify the Guidelines. These are: 1) Paragraph 2 of the Media freedom law, which says "Editorial staff shall take responsibility for the programs and publications", 2) Code of Conduct of Journalists issued by the International Federation of Journalists and CMJ is its full member, and 3) best examples of other countries as international standards.

Finally, Working Group was adopted by joint Conference "Free and Fair" organized on 14 April 2004 at Chinggis Hotel and involved more than 90 participants.

Joint Conference also established TPJ, which consisted from 5 persons; 2 lawyers and 3 media experts and worked until July 10, 2004.

TPJ received 2 complaints and reviewed the cases:

1) Complain of Mrs. B.Handdolgor, Press Secretary of Democratic Coalition, June 3, 2004.

Case was against a newspaper titled "Mongol Aranshin" with official registration No 1154 that is published without name of editor, addresses and contacts, and distributed free of charge. The newspaper disseminated false information defaming reputation of leaders of the Coalition

2) Complain of Mr. M. Sonompil, candidate for MP of the Coalition, June 14, 2004

Case was against actions of media representatives working election campaign of Mr. D.Tseveenjav, the MPRP candidate that they breach provisions "Ethical Principles of Journalists". Complainer accused Mrs. Ninjamts, who is hired by D.Tseveenjav. As evidence the complain they submitted 2 issues of A4 materials distributed to the voters. These materials were compiled from articles and interviews, which were already published in other official newspapers.

The case was interesting for journalists because TPJ member was supposedly involved to the complain and the TPJ chairman was interviewed by Odriin Sonin, daily. In his interview Mr. Ts.Bat-Orhih, expressed his opinion that "if it is proved that TPJ member is involved, it should be taken into account during discussions at the TPJ meeting". Meanwhile, MNA issued a Statement defending interests of L.Ninjamts that TPJ must not be politicized and it should act as independent from any political party or single candidate. Mr. Ts. Bat-Orshih replied to letter saying the TPJ will be independent in investigations.

At the TPJ meeting Mr. Bat-Orshih, chairman requested L.Ninjamts to comment complain because particularly her name was mentioned there. She recognized that she worked as presenter of Mr. D.Tseveenjav's shows and denied accusation against her explaining she does not have any relation to the publications for those promotional materials.

TPJ had taken a decision that L.Ninjamts is not guilty in compiling and printing promotional materials that the Complainer assumes the information was false and defamatory

Constraints/difficulties

1. It was difficult to provide legal justification for adoption of ethical norms because in general it is a matter of Congress-highest organ of membership organization.
2. Due to lack of awareness it was difficult to engage more media leaders of broadcast media for promoting "Ethical Principles of Journalists" (Ethical Principles). Media leaders seemed to support "Ethical Principles" but in the reality they did not act correctly. Unfortunately, they served for interests of the ruling party.
3. It was exposed from the survey that journalists working under pressure and censorship could not follow the "Ethical Principles"

7. PUBLIC FORUM: PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING

Globe International has contributed to open discussion of civil society institutions' recommendations to Draft Law on Public Radio and TV

Public Forum was organized by OSF's on October 06, 2004 in connection with the Draft Law on Public Radio and TV which is due for discussion at Parliament Autumn Session.

Public Forum was moderated by H.Naranjargal, President of Globe International and the following presentations were taken:

- "Public Radio and TV: Structure, Governing Board and

Governance" H. Naranjargal, Head of Globe International

- "Public Radio and TV: Ownership and financing" B.Ganbaatar, Head of the Department, Mongolian Radio and TV
- "Public Radio and TV: Programming and editorial independence" M.Munkhmandakh, Executive Director, Press Institute

As a result of the project civil society organizations adopted their recommendations of main principles of PSB to be focused on drafting PSB legislation. Recommendations have been handed over to the Parliament law working group.

PROGRAM: PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM: PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Raise public awareness on human rights and crucial social issues



2004 PROJECTS

8. INITIATING CITIZENS' STAIRWELL DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT

The 8-month project under the Asia Foundation grant was completed in 2004 and it was aimed to prepare recommendation and amendments to the existing laws on basis of legal analysis which has been conducted in the first phase of the project, increase capacity of Apartment Owners Association (SOA) management and educate citizens on the right to live in healthy and safe environment.

Direct beneficiaries of the projects were residents of "Evseg Nohod", "Gobi", "Ev Hegdel", "M-100, BT-13", "Mandal Orgoo", "Urguu", "Ev", "Solongo-5" and "Sharga" AOAs. The project achieved the following results:

- Increased knowledge of 52 people represented leadership and residents through 2 trainings for 9 AOAs, which were designed to provide knowledge on understanding on civil society, methods to involve citizen to the AOAs activities and ways to increase citizens' participation and involve.
- Mongolian laws and regulations related to residents rights was analysed and recommendation is developed and was published in two daily newspapers, "Odriin sonin" and "Unen".
- Increased awareness of 8400 residents on their rights and duties through the 2 fliers and 2 handbooks. The handbooks provide useful information for the residents about role of grass root movement in

democratic society, residents rights, active citizenship and right to act in order to protect their rights and so on.

- As a capacity strengthening activities the small projects were run by AOAs: "Gobi", "Ev Negdel", "Suuts" with purpose to increase their residents participation to their AOAs activities and strengthen the AOAs' capacity.
- Project team organized 5 meetings in order help to exchange their best experience working with residents and protecting residents rights and interests.
- The project published 7 newspaper articles in "Odriin sonin", "Unen" and "Ulaanbaatar Times" dailies in order to promote public awareness and formation of social opinion on nature of AOA operation in democratic principles as they are citizens initiative grass roots.

Constrains/difficulties

The understanding of civil society and nature of grass root organization still new in Mongolia. AOAs capacity to protect residents' rights and interest still weak for the action. To develop understanding of grass root democracy and public awareness still long term aim to make a culture.

9. ARTS EDUCATION/ EMPOWERMENT OF CHILDREN THROUGH ARTS

Globe International has won grant competition on capacity building called by Arts and Culture Program of OSI-Budapest.

Project launched TV Game for Children "Globe" in cooperation with Studio "Education" of Mongolian National Radio and TV with goal to support the children's talents and abilities and contribute to development of aesthetic feeling. Project produced and aired 13 TV games.

Newspaper in Arts Education

The project cooperated with a newspaper "World of Arts" in Newspaper in Education (NIE) program, which

is the name of an educational partnership between the newspaper industry and participating school systems. The reach of NIE has expanded tremendously over the decades in the world. Globe International first introduced NIE in 1999 with financial support of World Association of Newspapers and decided to use the method for its community based action programs. Project team had developed an information strategy for NIE pages and newspaper "World of Arts" run 4 NIE pages in 4 issues. In total 56 materials have been published and reached 8000 readers- school pupils.

10. REFLECTION/CHILD RIGHTS BASED COMMUNITY THEATRE

The project was a part of the Globe International "Arts for Social Change" program with overall goal to assist in development of independent and civic-minded individuals and promote active citizenship in a democratic society. The project's goal is assist the children to develop their aesthetic feeling, creativity, critical thinking and team spirit. The immediate objective of the project is establishment of experimental community theatre for children and at SCF Child Center and shelter houses.

PROJECT RESULTS:

1. Children acquired abilities to express their thoughts and views, and to communicate and debate

During the workshops teachers interview the participants: Some examples are given below:

What is the life?

T.Soyol-Erdene, 10 years old

Life means that people use their abilities

B.Altantsetseg, 14 years old

I like drawing and I dream to create a lot of pictures. This my life for ever.

Ts.Enhbaatar, 17 years old

You are teaching me. I am at the Child Care Center. This is a life. In other words, everything is objective.

What is good? What is beauty?

G.Batbayar, 12 years old

Good is the quality. Beauty is for example, Juliet. It is art.

Ch.Ganchimeg, 13 years old

2004 PROJECTS

Helping people is good. It means this is quality. Some people are good looking but we cannot know he is good person or not. This is superficial.

What is happiness? What is sad?

Happiness means living with mother without loans.
Living poor is sad

E.Bolortsetseg, 13 years old

Helping others is happiness

E.Budjav, 10 years old

Having a lot of friends is happiness. It is sad if you are alone.

2. Children are more self-confident and independent

Children became fully aware of their duties in taking parts in the concerts and the play. During the workshops on acting and communication the teacher organized free debates and discussions on themes: "Around me" for example: "Market and children" and "At hospital". Participants actively discussed issues and problems they face in their everyday live. Children also actively participated in improvisations motivated by teachers and they created their own stories and played the scenes.

3. Children are more patient and tolerant, and realize their responsibility, and learnt how to work in a team

Workshops based on principle: "All and Active" so

they worked hard during rehearsals and performances of 3 concerts and the play. They have learnt respecting each others.

4. Parents supported their children and mutual understanding between them enhanced.

Parents encouraged commitment to their children congratulated with achievements.

5. They discovered their talents

Children are able to dance, sing and act in improvisations and in the play. Even those, who are illiterate engaged to workshops and concerts.

As results of the project children performed in 3 concerts: The New Year Celebration, Good Bye Concert to the British Ambassador and 10th Anniversary of the SCF. The concerts showed what children learnt from 3 types workshops, which were conducted by 3 experienced teachers in total 240 hours and involved in total 21 children.

The play "Light of Rainbow" was performed on June 1, 2004 at the Children and Youth Palace due to International Day of Child rights.

The story was developed by children in assistance with professional playwright and director. Story is focused on domestic violence. A young girl, who killed her father under stress, became a powerful young women with help of her friends and aunt.



2002-2004 PROJECTS

2002- 2004 Projects

Year	Project title	Activities carried out	Financed by	Amount (USD)
2002-2003	Conducting media campaign	Training of human rights NGO on conducting media campaign and public relations, newspaper rallies on human rights issues	UNHC	3,083
2002	Gender and Development	Documentary production due to National Gender Conference	UNIFEM	2,727
2002	World Through Women Eyes	International Forum of Women Filmmakers involved 8 women from Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Russia. Organized round table and creative meeting	OSI- Budapest	10,760
2002	Mongolian Friends of Shakespeare-2002	Shakespeare's birthday celebration	The British Embassy	400
2002-2003	The Right to Know: Freedom of Information	Draft legislation of FOI, public campaign, training, round table and handbook for legislators	AUSAID, US Embassy, MFOS	49,896
2002-2003	Break the Silence and Stop the Violence	Cooperated with National Center Against Violence on anti-violence media campaign in Dornod and Bayankhongor provinces	Save the Children, UK	10,549
2003	Public's Right to Know and Public Service Broadcasting	Publication of Access to the air waves and principles on freedom of expression and broadcast regulations produced ARTICLE 19 and 2 round tables	UNESCO	1,265
2003	Freedom of Expression and Defamation	Draft law on amendments of defamatory legislation of the Criminal Law, round table, seminar and publication of media ethics handbook	Free Press Foundation	3,617
2003	International Civil Society Forum	Worked as a organizational core group member of ICSF held September 7, 2003 in Ulaanbaatar and conducted media campaign on democracy, good governance and civil society issues	Canada Foundation	8,184
2003	Central Asian Gender Workshop	Assisted to Confederation of Mongolian Journalists to host the event held on October 13-15, 2003 in Ulaanbaatar	IFJ, LO-TCO, NHK	1,000
2003	Mongolian Friends of Shakespeare	Publication of Shakespeare's comedies and organization of the 2d children art festival held November 14-21, 2003.	The British Embassy, Mongolian British Society New Tel Cart LLC, Mongolian Chamber of Commerce	20,747
2003-2004	Initiating Citizens' Stairwell Democracy Movement	Legal analysis on residents rights, case study on condominium associations, survey among tenants, awareness development activities, 2 trainings, meetings	The Asia Foundation	8,880
2003-2004	Arts Education	Survey on the current situation of arts education, round table, TV game for children and running of newspaper in art education program	OSI-Budapest Arts Council of Mongolia	15,000
2003-2004	Reflection/Child Rights based Community Theatre	Workshops for street children on acting and communication skills, music and signing and dancing, performance of the play based on the stories developed by the children	Save the Children Arts Council of Mongolia	1,005
2004	International round table: Secrecy & Freedom of Information	Involved 68 participants. In the international round table took 9 presentation by local & 8 International experts	The Asia Foundation	490
2004	Freedom of Information citizens' handbook	Content development, information strategy meeting	MFOS	1,015
2004	Election Campaign Finance Monitoring. Partner: Voters' Education Center	Media Monitoring on election campaign financing	OSI, MFOS	2,700
2004	Enhancing participation of the poorest (Assisted in project implementation of HRDC	Project involved the poorest of Han-Uul district one day training "Democracy & public participation", distribution of handbook "Your right"	World Bank	241 (coordinator's fee)
2004	Free and Fair Partner: Confederation of Mongolian Journalists	Comparative study of election guidelines, adoption of ethical guidelines of Mongolian journalists, running Temporary Press Jury during 2004 Parliamentarian elections	MFOS	11,702
2004	Media and Democratic Elections	Publication of 2 handbooks on election broadcast coverage and training of journalists	UNESCO	5,000
2004	Public Service Broadcasting Partner: Press Institute	Organized public forum, submission of civil society recommendations to PSB legislation working group of the Parliament	Open Society Forum	180
2004	Translation of Journalism handbook	Translated 3 handbooks: Free & fair Dig Deep and Aim High Handbook for investigative reporters	The US Embassy	1,000
2004-2005	Right to Know: Freedom of Information	Creation of web portal: Freedom of Information, publication of 4 handbooks; Published in 2004: Right to Know and Right to Vote and Right to Know and Right to Act	AUSAID, Small Activities Scheme Program	9,960 8,964 in 2004
2004-2005	Media for Transparent Governance Partners: Press Institute, ZORIG Foundation	8 editors' session, 8 month media campaign on 2 anti-corruption, training for investigative journalism and content analysis, development through 3 workshops	UNESCO	39,000 12,000 in 2004
Total amount raised by projects				180405

2004 FINANCE

2004 FINANCE

Conclusion of Auditing

“TED-Audit” LLC

To MRS. Naranjargal
President of “Globe International”

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet as at 31 December 2004 and the related statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Accounting, the Auditing Law of Mongolia and generally accepted accounting standards in Mongolia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements presents present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2004 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards in Mongolia.

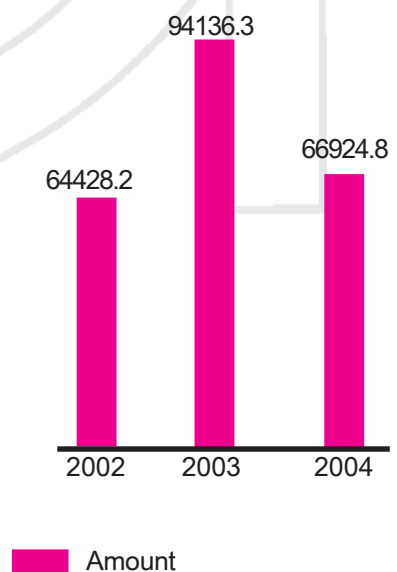


GENERAL DIRECTOR, CPA Ch.Oyun
Auditor, CPA H.Erdenetseseg

Financial statement as of 31 December 2004

(000 MNT)

No	Description/ years	2002	2003	2004
1	Total revenue:	74 882.4	97 388.9	66924.8
	Rest of the previous year	10 452.2	6292.1	3659.8
	Projects' income	62 390.6	87 472.8	62489.8
	Book sale	2037.6	3624.0	240.8
	Other	0	0	534.4
2	Total expenditure	68 590.1	93 729.1	62656.5
	Salaries and insurances	8317.2	10 366.4	9530.5
	Contractual fees	2612.3	11 159.9	15919.5
	Rentals	2577.0	4489.0	4525.2
	Trips	0	3476.5	0
	Supplies	505.3	1604.5	2299.1
	Postal and communication	3179.7	3400.4	3331.6
	Transport	803.2	460.0	961.1
	Project activities	50 595.6	56 289.9	25147.4
	Pre-paid expenses	0	1966.1	919.7
	Other	0	521.4	22.4
	Rest		3 659.8	4268.3

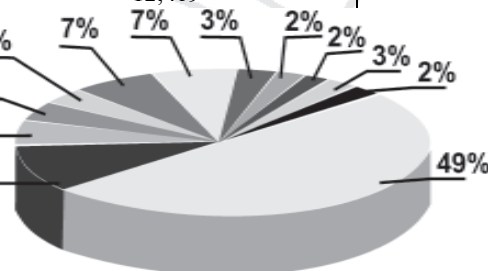


PS: 2003 was special festival year

2004 FINANCE

DONORS OF GLOBE INTERNATIONAL

International donors:			
1.	OSI Networks	11	133,071
2.	British Embassy	3	26,308.6
3.	UN Foundations	4	6,431
4.	Mama Cash, Dutch Foundation	2	5,012.5
5.	Save the Children Foundation, UK	132,071.0	12,469
6.	AUSAID British Embassy	26,308.6	
7.	US Embassy US Embassy	14,700.0	
8.	UNESCO Save the Children Foundation	12,469.0	
9.	The Asia Foundation AUSAID	9,370.0	
10.	Russian Embassy UNESCO	18,434.0	
11.	Bulgarian Embassy Yee Press Foundation	8,629.5	
12.	World Association of Newspapers	6,431.0	
13.	Canada Foundation	5,012.5	
14.	NHK, Japan Canada Foundation	8,184.0	
15.	World Bank Other	5,226.0	241



Local donors:	
1.	Free Press Fo
2.	Mongolian-B
3.	Bodi Comput
4.	Women Foun
5.	Gobi Corpora
6.	MCS Coca Co
7.	Mongolian Cl
8.	New Tel Card
9.	Agi LLC
Individual donors	
	Altes Kortas, I
	H.Naranjarga



2004 FINANCE

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE PROJECTS

1. Right to Know: Freedom of Information

Financial report (USD)

2. Media for Transparent Governance

Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	Training in content analysis	4000	4261.9
2	Research & report	0	478.6
3	Session for editors	2000	2038.3
4	Workshops for reporters	6000	0
5	Workshops to produce media materials	10600	0
6	Media campaign	6000	0
7	Final report, final seminar	6400	0
	Received in 2004	12000	6778.8

3. Free & Fair

Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	Personnel costs	1800	1800.0
2	Contractual	2420	2455.9
3	Supplies	320	282.7
4	Round table	240	240.0
5	Conference	4262	4262.0
6	Evaluation meeting	260	0
7	Printing	1600	1553.7
8	Survey cost	0	244.4
9	Communication	800	857.3
	Total	11702	11696.0

4. Democratic Election & Media

Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions/Breakdowns	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	Personnel costs	1000	1050.0
2	Workshops	1000	903.7
3	Translation	800	828.0
4	Printing	1800	1786.6
5	Postal & communication	400	409.1
6	Bank charge	0	33.0
	Total	5000	5010.4

2004 FINANCE

5. Reflection

Financial report (USD)

No	Description	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	The New Year Performance	222.7	173.7
2	The play	660.0	812.5
3	Personnel costs	1221.1	1075.9
4	Supplies & marketing	330.0	389.9
	Total	2433.8	2452.0

6. Initiating citizens' stairwell democracy movement

Financial report (USD)

No	Description/donors	Total budget	Total expenditure
1.	Preparation of recommendations	150	150.0
2.	Supporting for projects	920	921.9
3	Training two days	585	554.4
4	Training one days	350	345.2
5	Meeting	192	207.7
6	Educational materials	905	963.3
7	Administration	1380	1380.4
8	Public discussion on newspapers	120	62.2
9	Personal costs	2400	2400
	Total	7002	6985.1

No	Descriptions	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	Personnel costs	2250	2250
2	Marketing PR	1300	1300
3	Newspaper in arts education	700	700
4	Publishing	900	900
5	Administration	750	750
	Received in 2004	5900	5900

8. Secrecy and Freedom of information

Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions	Total budget	Total expenditure
1	Meals (refreshments)	360	259.5
2	Writing utensils	60	60.0
3	Translation	50	19.7
4	Rent of venue	20	148.4
	Total	490	487.6

GLOBE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY 2005

1. BACKGROUND

Mongolia is in democratic transitions since 1990 and has achieved significant results in development of democracy. 1992 Constitution of Mongolia guarantees the democratic foundation and citizen's freedoms and rights. Article 3 of the Constitution states: "Power of the State in Mongolia is vested in the people. Citizens have their right to direct participation in state affairs..."

Citizens of Mongolia has freedoms and rights to vote, to freely express opinions, publish, seek and receive information, right to associations and hold peaceful demonstrations. Mongolia is still missing freedom of information legislation.

Media freedom is guaranteed by Law on Media Freedom (1998), which bans censorship and prohibits state-ownership of mass media.

Now there are hundreds of media outlets, mostly independent, which registered with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and most of them concentrated in Ulaanbaatar. There are 7 daily newspapers and hundreds of tabloids. Two competitors, the private "Mongol News" Co. LTD and state-financed MONTSAME news agency produce two English language weeklies. Besides Mongolian Radio and TV, which is the only biggest broadcasting station in Mongolia and covers all territory of the country and there are another commercial TV channels: Channel 25, UBS, TV5, TV9, EBS and 2 main cable stations. About 50 small broadcasting stations with VHS technology operate in the provinces (aimag and sumon centers).

Print media has been aided by the development of the DANIDA-funded Newspaper Printing House established in Ulaanbaatar (1996), where virtually all city and many countryside independent newspapers can be printed at a reasonable price. Under the same DANIDA project, the Mongolian Press Institute, a journalism-training center was founded on the principles of western journalism, which offers short-term and mid-career training to journalists.

International supporters and donors such as: UNDP, MFOS/OSI (Soros Foundation), UNESCO, TACIS Democracy Program of the European Commission, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Asia Foundation and others have also made a big contribution to free media development in Mongolia.

In January 2005 the Mongolian Parliament has enacted a Law on the Public Radio and TV.

Problems:

Mongolia is still weak politically and economically with its national questions un-resolved and the civil society ill-equipped to claim full rights.

Access to information and transparency

The public's right to know is strictly limited in the practice. According to legal analysis on the Mongolian legislation affecting freedoms of expression and information conducted in cooperation with ARTICLE 19- London based global campaign for expression 51 of total 232 laws enacted until 2001 contain strict provisions restricting freedoms of expression, information and media. Restrictive legislation often retrains free speeches and development of vibrant media, so that is why we have chosen access to information as one of main tools of empowering citizen, making the government more transparent and open, accountable and responsible.

The government often pledges to openness and promotion of human rights. Free access to information is a part of the Action Plan of the Mongolian Government for 2004-2008 and several government programs such as National Anti-corruption Program and National Human Rights Program. The number of laws restricting public's right to access information is increasing. The public without information and without knowledge on their right to know still feel themselves weak to take control over the government and organize actions for changes. So grass root initiatives of community groups are very rare. It needs increase public awareness.

Lack of transparency and accountability of both the government and public sector lead to negative grounds like flourishing corruption, crime, violence and so on. High officials are obliged to report on their incomes but this information could be disclosed if the person permits.

Results of GI situational analysis on the current situation of access to information said that 32 public institutions adopted its list of secret information and 33 approved their procedure or rule on information protection, unfortunately, at 23 organizations the list of secret information and at 26 – procedure are parts of organization's secrecy. Mongolian Parliament has enacted a Law on Organizational Secrecy in 1995, which obliges the organizations to define its secrecy by their own.

GI survey among citizens involved 100 people representing different social groups over 18 years old with different education and profession results that 75% replied to question "Did you receive information you requested" and 12 % said "Yes", 81.3% - "No"

STRATEGY 2005

15.1 % of respondents explain reasons why they did not obtain information were higher officials did not permitted, 31.8 % - information is state secret or organization's secret or official papers are not for ordinary citizens, 18.2% - information is not available and 19.7% were refused without explanation. 50 of citizen out of 100 respondents said it is important to create legal ground and 51 said it is necessary to conduct training for state officials.

Media Freedom and Journalists' Rights

Media power as public watch-dog is still cannot be sufficiently used because legal environment is not favorable and economically weak. Legal environment for media is not favorable and media self-regulation is not developed. Mongolian journalists have adopted National Code of Ethics by the second Congress on Confederation of Mongolian Journalists, which as result of merge of 2 former journalists organizations: Mongolian Journalists' Union and MFDJA

Censorship is high in Mongolia even through Law on Media Freedom bans it. According to Globe International survey conducted among 200 journalists actively working in the news and current affairs, 100% of the respondents said they have self-censorship. Usage of strict defamatory legislation restrains media freedom and number of defamation cases against media and journalists are increasing. Mss. Handdolgor, Editor-in-Chief of "UG" (World) opposition newspaper was imprisoned for 6 months in 2002 and Mss. Erdenetuya, tabloid journalist from Mongolyn Neg Odor (One Day of Mongolia) - for 3 months in 2004 since the new Criminal law came into force in September 2002.

The biggest broadcaster- Mongolian National Radio and TV is still state-owned even though Parliament Resolution on implementation of Media Freedom Law obliges to convert it into PSB.

II. MISSION/VISION:

Mission

Sustain Mongolian democracy and civil society and spread power of information and knowledge.

Vision:

Establish democratic culture, informed and empowered citizens

Long-term goals:

- Support transparency and accountability of the government and public sector, and increase public

participation and public control

- Encourage public's rights to know and freely expression
- Promote power of independent media and empower the journalists

Globe International will strive to develop the regional activities in order to achieve its objectives.

III. TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES

- Legal reform
- Public education
- Media campaign
- Monitoring
- Public events
- Publications
- Other innovative methods

IV. MAIN STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

4.1. Freedom of Information and Transparency

Freedom of information is one of the essential human rights and "touchstone... of other human rights" as stated in Resolution No59, UN (1948). Access to information is basis for healthy democracy for two reasons. First, it ensures that citizens make responsible, informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance. Second, information serves a "checking function" by ensuring that elected representatives uphold their oath of office and carry out the wishes of those who elected them. That is why we raise issues in connection with citizens' rights to vote. Only in combination of rights to be represented, to act and to know, the citizens became powerful and their actions and direct participation come to the reality.

Priorities:

- Access to information and secrecy legislations
- Transparent governance and anti-corruption
- Enhancing public participation

4.2. Freedom of Expression and Independent Media

Media is not able to be a 4th estate and cannot play a role of public watch-dog. If journalists are not permitted to provide the public with information of their interests, democracy cannot be a real. Journalists are not isolated in the society. They are in cooperation defending their own rights. They are there to defend rights of citizens. Media freedom is a not only journalists right, the first it is a right for all citizens. That is why journalists have to work with other organizations in the civil society in order

STRATEGY 2005

to promote a better democracy. The informed citizenship that is aware of the need for media freedom is the best protection for media freedom.

Priorities:

- *Media freedom legal framework*
- *Development of public broadcasting*
- *Self-regulation development, editorial independence and journalism ethics*

4.3. Media and Elections

Mongolians have passed 4 Parliamentary and 4 Presidential Elections. Mongolian media is not able to serve the public during the election campaign and media coverage is not fair, impartial and balanced by different reasons.

Globe International survey conducted during the 2004 Presidential Elections involved 500 citizens residing in Ulaanbaatar city, where the most of media outlets are concentrated. Results of the survey shows 73.4 % of the respondents think media served the only party and 57.9% said media was not balanced.

Priorities:

- *Media monitoring*
- *Election guidelines*

4.4. Internal Capacity Building

Goal:

To build capacity of staff through offering opportunities to obtain new knowledge and enhance skills and experiences, and improve quality and involvement of volunteers as public representatives

Methods:

- *Involvement to training organized by local institutions*
- *Involvement to exchange programs*
- *Study trip and other events abroad*
- *Internship and volunteers' capacity*

4.5. Marketing and promotion

Goal:

To promote Globe International's activities to the target and community groups and the public, expand its relationship with colleagues abroad, promote capacity of the organization, and increase numbers of clients

Methods:

- Website development at www.globeinter.org.mn
- Production of promotional leaflets and fliers
- Regular annual report
- Publicity through media



PUBLICATIONS

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS AVAILABLE AT WEBSITE

1. Conditions and possibilities to establish public television in Mongolia	H.Naranjargal
1. Covering domestic violence	
2. Editorial management	H.Naranjargal
4. Free press and ethics (English is available)	H.Naranjargal
5. Freelance journalist	H.Naranjargal
6. Freedoms of information and expression	J.Tuul
7. Government regulations concerning Parliamentary Elections	H.Naranjargal.
8. How to produce TV talk show?	H.Naranjargal
10. Journalist's right to access information	J.Tuul
11. Journalists' mistakes and ethics in covering domestic violence	H.Naranjargal
12. Legal education in the media, survey report	D.Munkhburen H.Naranjargal
13. Media legal environment	D.Munkhburen
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