

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

We highly appreciate and express our deepest thanks to our donors: Network Media Program of Open Society Institute, Open Society Forum of Mongolia, the US Embassy in Ulaanbaatar, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and Arts Council of Mongolia for supporting our activities in 2007.

Information is Power



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|----------------------|---------|
| Type of Organization | NGO |
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Globe International is a signatory of the NGO Code of Conducts of Mongolia



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I. WHAT IS GLOBE INTERNATIONAL?

- Globe International is a non-profit-making, non-membership and tax-exempted NGO founded in March 1999 and based in Ulaanbaatar, Capital City of Mongolia.
- Globe International implemented nearly 50 projects within its strategic programs since establishment
- Globe International is a member of the International Free Expression Exchange (IFEX), a Canadian-based international free expression network
- Globe International is a member of the Forum Asia, a Bangkok-based regional human rights network
- Globe International is a signatory of the NGO Code of Conducts
- Globe International has actively advocated and lobbied the Law on Public Radio and TV enacted in 2005
- Globe International has initiated a wide campaign on promotion of access to information and drafted the first version of FOI law
- Globe International in cooperation with 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" and continues its works to assist in creation of more favorable media environment
- Globe International contributed to preparation of National Human Rights Program in 2003 and it is a member of the NHRP Implementation Committee
- Globe International contributed to advocacy of Law on Domestic Violence and establishment of National Coalition of International Criminal Courts
- Globe International worked in core group of organization of International Civil Society Forum held in September 2003
- Globe International initiated a state secrecy legislation reform
- Globe International directly involved more than 7500 individuals, and civil society groups and journalists to 162 events such as workshop, seminar, round table, festival, forum, competition and other public meetings.
- Globe International has cooperated with 150 central and provincial media outlets and run media campaign on raising public awareness on human rights and crucial social issues through 157 broadcasting programs and newspaper publications.
- Globe International published 90 handbooks, books and fliers in more than 260,000 copies.
- Globe International is managed by an independent Board of Management consisted from five persons and it has 8 permanent staff.

Mission:

Sustain Mongolian democracy and civil society through spreading power of information and knowledge.

Vision:

Established democratic culture, informed and empowered citizens

Motto:

Knowledge is Power

Strategy Concept

Information is a basis of knowledge. Informed and knowledgeable citizens are powerful. Then the public is able to directly participate in government affairs, social development and progress. Access to information is one of the fundamentals for consolidation and development of the democratic, civil and healthy society that respects human rights and truly serves the public.

At Globe International, we believe that informed participation and informed decision make the change.

Strategic Goal

Goal of Globe International is to promote the public to access information and free flow of information using all possible means of information distribution such as traditional media, various publications and new information and communication technology



II. 2007 PROJECTS

1. Media Sector Analysis Report Publication in Mongolia and Internship of the Kazakh Journalists, UNESCO

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Content&id=674&menuid=285>

2. Monitoring Free Expression Violations and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media, OSI Media Network Program, Open Society Forum, Mongolia

http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp2_1.htm

3. Monitoring on nation-wide usage of the Information and Education materials on Bird Flu Pandemic by the Mongolian media, UNICEF, Mongolia

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/MonitoringreportE.pdf>

4. Protecting Journalists' Confidential Information Sources and Repealing Criminal Defamatory Legislation, the US Embassy

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Report summary source protection.pdf>

5. Monitoring on the government transparency and Information Openness, Open Society Forum, Mongolia

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Transparency report.pdf>

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Accessstoinformation06E.pdf>

6. "You Can Stop the Corruption" training for journalists

(http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp2_1.htm)

7. Good Script and Quality Production

(http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp2_1.htm)

III. 2007 ACTIVITIES

3.1. MEDIA LAW REFORM

- **Freedom of Information**

Globe International has initiated and been actively advocating freedom of information legislation since we have started "Right to know: Freedom of Information" program under funding of MFOS- OSF, the US Embassy and AUSAID in 2002.

Draft FOI Law was submitted to the Parliament on May 2, 2007 by four members of the Parliament, but it is still delaying.

However, Globe International regularly advocates the freedom of information law through media and events organized by other NGOs such as Freedoms of Information and Media.

Globe International in cooperation with Open Society Forum and under its funding jointly organized a public discussion on the draft Law on Freedom of Information on 7 May 2007 at the Open Society Forum's conference room on.

S. Batbold, one of the four MPs who have submitted the draft Law of Mongolia on Freedom of Information, met with journalists and solicited their views on the draft Law. The journalists confided to him that they were pleased about the fact that the draft Law, which is going to safeguard journalists' most-abused right to obtain information, is eventually going to be considered by the Parliament's two standing committees.

Globe International has produced the recommendations to the draft Law on Freedom of Information and Kh.Naranjargal, Globe International leader presented it to the public forum "Legal Environment Ensuring Government Transparency" organized by Open Society Forum on 13 November 2007.

- **State Secrecy Legislation Reform**



In 2006, Globe International initiated the activities aimed at encouraging the state secrecy legislation reform, which involved a full analysis of the deficiencies of the present state secrecy legislation in comparison with the similar laws of other countries in transition and a new draft of the state secrecy law that is consistent with the international standards of freedom of information.

In 2007, General Intelligence Agency has supported Globe International initiative and had have several joint meetings how to advocate and lobby the new state secrecy laws. As results of the activities, the Parliament has established its Working Group to review the existing laws on state secrecy.

- **Protection of Sources**

In September 30, 2007 Globe International has started its activities to promote protection of the confidential sources. The project is to draft a Law on the Protection of Confidential Sources and formed Draft Legislation Team consisting from 5 persons; lawyers, media expert and local consultant. The Team conducted a comparative legal analysis, survey among journalists and organized a consultative meeting.

The consultative meeting was held on 21 December 2007 and involved 29 participants representing journalists, lawyers and NGO. D.Dorjhand, a team member introduced the participants with results of the comparative study and participants discussed the importance and need of a such legislation in Mongolia.

- **Repealing Criminal Defamatory Legislation**

Globe International has been advocating the repeal of the criminal defamation and insult legislation and this year started its activities on draft law on the Amendments to the 2002 new Criminal Law. Draft legislation team consisted from 5 person: a law-maker, a lawyer, researcher, local consultant and media expert has carried activities to conduct a comparative legal analysis, survey among journalists, study on the court decisions on criminal defamation and insult.

Consultative meeting on the defamation legislation was held on 21 January 2008 and involved 26 participants attended in the meeting and introduced with the results of the legal comparative study on criminal defamation presented by Batsuuri, team membe

- **Comments on the Supreme Court Interpretations**

Globe International has produced the comments on the two Supreme Court Interpretation on Article 139 Interruption of lawful professional journalism and Criminal defamation and insult articles 110 and 111, which contradict international standards of freedom of expression. Globe International press release on interpretation of defamation and insult provisions was distributed through IFEX network

3.2 SURVEYS/STUDIES/ANALYSIS

In 2007, Globe International has conducted the following surveys and studies.

- **Use of civil and criminal defamation legislation**

As results of the study on the courts cases against media, in 2006, Ulaanbaatar courts heard 33 civil and 3 criminal defamation cases out of total 366. The plaintiff of 52.2% were the politicians, high officials and public officials and state institutions. Media won only in 9.6% of the cases and they lost in 54.8%. In 35.6% plaintiff and media reconciled.

- **Protection and Restriction of freedoms of expression and rights to seek and receive information**

An analysis looked at the Civil and Criminal Laws of Mongolia and exposed the restrictions and relevant protections.

<http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/Suuri.pdf>

- **Content analysis on newspaper publications about media ownership and editorial independence based on debates between U. Khurelsukh, MP and N. Enkhbayar, President.**

The controversy started at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) parliamentary caucus meeting on July 23, 2007, when the Member of Parliament said: "President N. Enkhbayar is a man who should be in the prison." On August 1, 2007, Khurelsukh published in the daily newspapers an open letter to the President of Mongolia. In response to this, the President's press representative made a public statement. The national movement "Soyombo" also issued a statement.

The newspaper materials touched the issues related to important media freedom issues such as media ownership and editorial independence.

<http://monitoring.mn/?module=record1&id=172&menuid=46>

- **Survey among journalists on protection of sources and criminal defamation**

From a survey carried out among 203 conducted, Globe International found out that 40% of the journalists most often use the confidential sources, 13% often, 43% when it is necessary and 4% do not use. 38% of journalists were demanded to reveal their information sources. 39% said they were demanded by the police, 29.7% by the courts, 43.2% by the politicians and state organizations, 10% by the intelligence service and 35.2% by the individuals and political parties. 23% disclosed their sources. 40.9% to the courts, 29% faced the civil and criminal law cases and 15% of journalists were called as witness in other cases. The results also said that 25% of the journalists affected by the criminal defamatory legislation. 56% of the cases annulled by the police investigations, 6.1% by the prosecutors and 42.9% decided by courts.

<http://monitoring.mn/?module=record1&id=174&menuid=51>

- **Survey on media ownership**

Mongolia does not have no laws regulating cross-media ownership or media concentration, transparency of ownership in Mongolia. There is also no general broadcast law.

Under the 1998 Media Freedom Law, state-owned mass media was prohibited and government newspapers were privatized. The only media which remains state-owned is Montsame, the only nationwide news agency.

The only foreign-investment media in Mongolia is the US company EBC, or Eagle TV. After two years of suspension, Eagle TV resumed its operation in 2004 and broadcasts a solely news-based channel. Eagle TV widely covers civil movements and provides live broadcasting for viewers' opinions. In recent years, there has been growing speculation among the public about the hidden owners of radio and TV channels, namely influential politicians and wealthy businessmen.

Globe International conducted a study on the ownership and structure of 74 broadcasting organizations. Surveyed were 19 TV stations and 12 radio stations in Ulaanbaatar, and 24 TV stations and 19 radio stations in the countryside. For transmission, 21 percent of radio stations and TV stations used cable, 51 percent ground transmission stations, and 20 percent satellites and shortwave. Among TV stations, transmission is carried out in the following manner: 47 percent by cable, 44 percent by ground transmission stations, and nine percent by satellites. Among radio stations, transmission is carried out in the following ways: three percent by cable, 61 percent by ground transmission stations, and 35 percent by shortwave.

Coverage of radio and TV: 14 percent of TV stations have nationwide coverage, and 65 percent in aimags and cities; for radio: three percent have nationwide coverage, and 76 percent in aimags and cities.

Survey resulted that of a total of 74 broadcasters, 63.5 percent are privately owned. The results of the survey said that Mongolia needs a general broadcast law to regulate the commercial and non-profit community stations.

According to information published in "Century News" newspaper (July 31 and August 5, 2007) income declarations were filed by 220 government officials, starting with the Mongolian President and including heads of aimag Representative Councils. Nobody declared they had co-founded, or invested in, bought or owned shares of media outlets.

[http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/media ownership MN.pdf](http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/media%20ownership%20MN.pdf)

[http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/media ownership EN.pdf](http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/media%20ownership%20EN.pdf)

- **Survey on on-line media.**

On-line mediums are comparatively new in Mongolia and their numbers have been increased in recent years. The oldest one is existed for 5 years. The survey involved 8 on-line mediums and 9 on-line versions of the newspapers. On-line media have an average 120,000 customers and web sites of newspapers -39, 000.

76.5 % generate their income from paid banners, 35.3 %- from paid news and information and 17.6% from subscriptions.

http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/TAILAN_On line.pdf

- **Content analysis on newspaper materials about the Mongol Bank scandals that disclosed the state secret information**

From October 17-31, 2007, ten daily newspapers published information about the Mongol Bank (Central Bank) scandal.

On October 16, 2007, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics was discussing the 2006 Mongol Bank financial report and the results of the work of the oversight working group that had conducted the bank's audit. The scandal began when, during the meeting, Member of Parliament B. Batbayar made a statement about a large amount of money that had gone from Mongol Bank. This scandal attracted our attention because it involved provisions of laws involving state secrecy (the Law on State Secrets and the Law about the List of State Secrets).

<http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/bank tailan.pdf>

<http://monitoring.mn/images/upld/docs/bank tailan EN.pdf>

- **Comparative legal analysis on protection of confidential sources**

The comparative study involved 22 countries such as Belgium, Great Britain, the USA, Germany, Canada, France, Norway, Sweden, Philippines, Nederland, Portugal, Armenia, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Belarus, Kyrgyz, Luxemburg, Peru, Chili, El Salvador and so on. It also looked at the Human rights bill of Africa, European Human Rights Convention and Recommendations 2000/7 of the EU Ministers "Journalists' right not to disclose the information source'. The survey exposed the nature of the source protection, terminology, frame of the protection, court's involvement and the pivotal principles. The survey is significant that determined the justification and legal principles. The survey will be translated into English and published.

The comparative study based more on the European and best practices because the European countries are more experienced in regulations of the source protection. The laws of the Asian countries are very general and no practical regulations.

http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/12057323951199256477sudalgaanii tailan_2.pdf

- **Comparative legal analysis on the civil defamation legislation and the court practices**

15 countries such as Finland, Germany, the USA, Russia, Sweden, Hungary, Ukraine, Kyrgyz so on, involved to the comparative study on criminal defamatory laws. The results show that countries have the provisions on libel and insult, but in many countries they protect the people who often express their opinions. Such provisions do not apply for the journalists and there are very rare practices using of these provisions.

[http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/M\[1\].Batsuuri. Eruugiin huuliin haritsuulsan sudalgaa.pdf](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/M[1].Batsuuri. Eruugiin huuliin haritsuulsan sudalgaa.pdf)

3.3. FREE EXPRESSION VIOLATION MONITORING

Globe International has been monitoring the free expression violations since October 2005 with the financial support of the Media Network Program of Open Society Institute in London and Open Society Forum, Mongolia. In 2007, the national monitoring network has been expanded and Globe International has its monitors in 21 provinces of Mongolia. By the end of 2007, Globe International issued 37 Action Alerts, 17 of which were distributed globally through the IFEX network. Were it not for the work of GI in this area, human rights and international groups would know very little about the true state of press freedom in Mongolia. Among the violations assaults and attacks, criminal actions, court harassment and censorship.



Globe International has sent 9 protest letters to the authorities and produced 11 media releases that published and aired. Globe International convened a Press Conference on 10 December 2007 due to the International Human Rights Day, which attended by 16 Ulaanbaatar media.

For nationwide circulation of alerts, news and capsule reports visit our website:

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/enews.php> <http://www.globeinter.org.mn/news.php>

<http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=zurchil&menuid=5>

<http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=zurchil&menuid=37>

For international distribution through the IFEX networks visit: www.ifex.org

- **Hunger Strike**

Globe International played a major role in resolving a serious dispute that occurred in the media during the project period. On 5 July 2007, 6 members of the Collective Board of the MNB ceased the first ever hunger strike in the history of the Mongolian media. Globe International in cooperation with the Mongolian Trade Union managed to it end at 9 p.m of July 9 upon signing an agreement between the Collective Board and National Board- Governing body of the MNB - new public broadcaster.



3.4. LEGAL AID TO JOURNALISTS

- **Legal Consultancy**

Legal consultation was provided to 14 journalists by Globe International lawyer G.Davaakhuu .and the intervention of GI prevented the government from pursuing cases against journalists, and in another two criminal cases, we have prevented journalists from being sentenced to jail.

- **Legal Defense**

Globe International provided the defense service of five journalists who were accused in one was criminal and four- civil defamation cases. B.Tsognemekh, "Zuuny Medee", daily newspaper's reporter and Mr. B.Ganbold, chif-in-editor were sued by Mr. Ch.Ulaan for critical materials. Their crime: Corruption stories. Criminal defamation and insult case was terminated during the prosecutor's investigation because Ch.Ulaan, MP annulled his suit.Ms. G. Uyanga, chif-in-editor of newspaper "Uls Toriin Sonin". A 100 million (app. 860, 000\$) MNT civil defamation case sued by Battulga, MP. The Cingeltei District Court fined the newspaper a million MNT (app. 860\$). G.Erdenebat, reporter of Odriin Sonin, daily newspaper sued by L.Erdenetuul, a political researcher for an article titled 'Eternal Political Interest". Sukhbaatar District Court decision: reconciliation and the newspaper obliged to publish a denial. O.Erdenesolongo, Zuuny Medee, daily newspaper's reporter. A civil defamation case was brought to the court by the 100% Chinese-invested company. During the investigations, the advocate found out that police has been investigating criminal case on tax payment of the Chinese company. The owners also complained to the Administrative Court protesting the tax inspector's deed.

3.5. TRAINING/EVENTS

- **Regional Workshops on Legal Safety**

In total, 84 provincial journalists from 20 aimags attended the 3 regional training and gained the knowledge on the role of free and independent media in a democratic society, election reporting, ethical journalism, protection of the professional rights and how to act, when they face the legal problems. The regional trainings were held on August 29-30 in Darkhan, on September 8-9 in Khentii and on 26- 27 September in Khovd for two days in each region.

55 per cent of the participants said that the workshops were “excellent”, while another 41 per cent said they were “good”. The regional trainings aimed at promoting the journalists’ professional rights and assist them in overcoming the legal problems and in avoiding the professional mistakes.

- **Internship of Kazakh Journalists**

Two national daily newspapers “Odriin Sonin” and “Zuuny Medee”, and the Mongolian National Broadcasting have kindly accepted four journalists from Bayan-Olgii media for five months internship. Four Kazakh journalists: Kany Buharhan, Nabi Ospan, Batogoz Doman and Ainakoz Kylnihar selected from 17 applications submitted by Bayan-Olgii journalists. The interns produced 55 media materials: 22 radio, 8 television programs and 13 news, and 12 newspaper publications.

The Kazakh journalists offered an opportunity to learn the best practices of Ulaanbaatar media and their colleagues working at national level. They also gained the wide chances to express themselves through the national media, enhance their professional skills in gathering the news, writing, editing and reporting. The interns enabled to be better informed in the development issues of the country and improve their analytic and critical thinking.



Western regional journalists (Khovd aimag)



Eastern regional journalists (Khentii aimag)



Central regional journalists (Darkhan aimag)

- **" Fundamentals of Playwriting" training for young playwrights**

Training was organized in cooperation with the State Academic Drama Theatre on 22-26 October 2007.



An American playwright Robin Rice Litchig conducted five-days intensive workshops and 11 young Mongolian playwrights attended. In the evening of 26 October, the project organized a staged reading of three ten-minutes of R.Litchig and 8 ten-minutes of the Mongolian playwrights.

- **'You Can Stop Corruption' Training for journalists**

In total, 25 journalists and journalism teachers gained knowledge on the nature and types of corruption, and informed in the activities of the newly established Anti-corruption Agency during one-day training organized in cooperation with Anti-corruption Agency on December 8, 2007.



- **"Against Censorship!!!" Round Table**

In 2007, Globe International second time organized a campaign against censorship on the occasion of the World Press Freedom day. This year's campaign was supported by Open Society Forum and it included a meeting of major media leaders to develop media campaign strategy for World Press Freedom Day, a round table, production and distribution of a poster "Mongolian Journalists Against Censorship!!!" and media rally against censorship.

The round-table meeting "Against censorship!!!" was organized on 2 May 2007. During the meeting, "Globe International" NGO presented IFEX-disseminated alerts on violations of the right of free speech in Mongolia, while mass media experts made presentations. On World Press Freedom Day all daily newspapers and TV channels sent out news stories, articles and programmes covering challenges facing journalists in Mongolia. For instance, articles entitled "Stop censoring journalists", "Some provisions of Criminal Code are veered against journalists", "Who is controlling media?" etc. emerged in daily newspapers.



On the eve of World Freedom Day some of Globe International NGO's local monitors in 15 provinces such as Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan, Dornod, Dundgobi, Erdenet, Gobi-Altai, Khentii, Khovd, Khuvsgul, Selenge, Sukhbaatar, Umnugobi, Zavkhan organized meetings among journalists, where they presented IFEX-disseminated alerts on violations of the right of free speech in Mongolia, types of censorship and laws that restrain journalists in their duties.

3.6. MONITORING

• MONITORING GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND INFORMATION OPENNESS

In 2006, in accordance with the new Anti-Corruption Law, an independent Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) was established. Since its inception, the ACA has worked towards ending widespread corruption by identifying and addressing underlying issues that can lead to an environment in which corruption can thrive. As part of this approach, the ACA has examined possible problems existing in government bureaucracies as well as the transparency of government agencies.



In April 2007, the ACA issued 18 articles of recommendations to governmental organizations aimed at assessing these recommendations and drawing recommendations on ensuring that those organizations take proper follow-up action, and if they did not, to determine what problems exist to prevent them from taking remedial steps.

GI conducted an extensive investigation of how well ACA directives to the various government agencies were being respected. Unfortunately, we discovered many weaknesses in the system. GI carried out the monitoring investigation from July 1 to December 31, 2007 under the funding of the Open Society Forum, Mongolia.

The monitoring team was comprised of a three-member research and analysis group and 21 ordinary citizens- members of the information gathering team. The monitoring involved 197 governmental organizations: 107- in the first phase and 90 in the second phase and 749



citizens: 319 in the first phase and 430 in the second round. During the monitoring period, Globe International operated a 1977 hotline and received calls from 340 citizens who complained about government bureaucracy.

The monitoring was conducted in two phases. The first phase involved 107 organizations analysis of the information gathered by the citizens, and the second involved research of relevant informational material.

The results of the monitoring show that government organizations are not fully committed or active in following the ACA recommendations. 40 percent of governmental organizations attempted to respond to ACA recommendations, 34 percent had actually heard about the recommendation and had not taken action, and 13 percent had no knowledge about what the ACA was doing.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/monitoring.pdf>

- **MONITORING ON NATION-WIDE USAGE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION MATERIALS ON BIRD FLUE PANDEMIC BY MONGOLIAN MEDIA**

The Japanese Government and UNICEF supported project “Information, training and promotion to preventing and struggling to the bird and human flue ” in Mongolia has provided the training for the journalists and produced the information and education materials such as electronic handbooks (CD), video spots (VCD) and radio drama serials (DVD), to the media outlets in order to help the media in their accurate reporting on the bird flue and informing the public.



In April 2007, Globe International and UNICEF, Mongolia distributed in total, 596 IEC materials on the bird flue prevention to 109 Ulaanbaatar-based and 133 provincial media outlets. The EIC materials were prepared by the project ‘Information, training and information for preventing and struggling to bird and human flu’ under the support of the Japanese Government and UNICEF.

Globe International produced the guidelines on accurate reporting on Avian Influenza and H5N1 Virus basing on Internews- cooperated previous training for journalists in November 2006. The guidelines include the instructions on using CD

and VCD and distributed to the media outlets and journalists along with the EIC materials. The guidelines also include the useful web sites informing in the bird flue prevention.

The nation-wide monitoring on the usage of the IEC materials was conducted between May 7 and 18 May 2007. It involved 156 media outlets and 92 or 59 % of them used the IEC materials during the monitoring period. The monitoring results show that 66.7% of the newspapers, 46.5% of television channels and 34.2% of radio stations used the CDs. The video spots were used 46.5% of the television channels and radio drama serials – by 44.7% of the radio stations. 101 media outlets or 64.7% of the media involved to the monitoring are still keen to use the IEC materials in the future. 48.7% of media plan to use the IEC materials with purpose to educate the people not depending on the circumstances. 9% of media outlets plan to use them in the case of the bird flue or pandemic.

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/MonitoringreportE.pdf>

3.7 GLOBE PUBLICATIONS

In 2007, Globe International published the following 18 publications in 17,175 copies and distributed to relevant organizations and public libraries.



- **2007 Media Freedom. Mongolia Report.**

http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/tailan_mon.pdf - Mongolian

http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/tailan_eng.pdf - English

- **"How to Access Public Information?" Handbook for Journalists**

The handbook informs the journalists in relevant provisions of the Mongolian laws that allow them to access the public information. It also explains the role, nature and principles of freedom of information and provides tips for journalists in receiving and obtaining the information held by the government institutions.

<http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=record2&id=28&menuid=36>

[http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Turuus herhen medeel avah ve.pdf](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Turuus%20herhen%20medeel%20avah%20ve.pdf)

- **"Protection Your Information Sources" handbook for journalists**

The handbook educate the journalists on journalistic sources of information, its types and explains how to use and deal the confidential sources. The second chapter of the handbook provide information on the international legal framework and standards.

[http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/nuuts eh survalj.pdf](http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/nuuts%20eh%20survalj.pdf)

- **"The Media Sector Analysis in Mongolia"**

Globe International has translated the UNESCO report into Mongolian and language and printed 2000 copies and distributed to media outlets, journalists and media organizations, NGOs and the UNESCO office in Ulaanbaatar.

For English report:

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/1182239536press%20freedom.pdf>

For Mongolian version:

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/1182767834hevlel%20medeelliin%20salbariin%20tuluv%20baidal.pdf>

- **"Globe news" Newsletter**

Globe International publishes bi-monthly newsletters for the journalists and provides them with information on the media events in Mongolia and abroad, and distributes knowledge on professional journalism, media management, self-regulation and other relevant topics. In 2007, Globe International published three issues of the newsletter.



http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/1207717189sonin_bichig_7.pdf

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Content&id=682&menuid=307>

- **"Globe News" English Webzine**

The webzine distributes the information on the media events and free expression spots to the international and local community. For 2007 issues of webzine:

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/index.php?cmd=Content&id=722&menuid=308>



GLOBE NEWS

Supporting the rights of independent media

This bi-monthly newsletter is operated by Globe International, a Mongolian NGO and highlights the latest media news in Mongolia

- **Web sites**

Globe International runs two web sites and informs and educates the public and journalists on issues of freedoms of expression, information and media and alerts on free expression violations. Visitors also can find the information on the organization, staff and management, programs, projects and activities of Globe International. On-line legal consultancy is available.

All the educational materials produced by Globe International are featured at our web sites: **www.globeinter.org.mn** and **www.monitoring.mn** including the following documents:



IV. GLOBE INTERNATIONAL INPUT

Presentations and lectures by staff:

1. Media monitoring, April 2007, Monitoring training, OSF, Kh.Naranjargal
2. Recommendations to the draft Law on Freedom of Information (Public Forum, OSF, November 2007, Kh.Naranjargal)
3. "Public Broadcasting. Mongolian Law" (The MNB conference on the occasion of 40th anniversary of establishment of television broadcasting in Mongolia, October 2007, D.Munkhburen)
4. "Right to Know and Transparency" (Meeting organized Ulaanbaatar Mayor's Office, October 2007, D.Munkhburen)
5. Media law and censorship (November 2007, Diploma course, Press Institute, Kh.Naranjargal)
6. Society and Journalism, four lectures (November 2007, Journalist College, Kh.Naranjargal)
7. Media Freedom and Censorship (November 2007, Journalism Diploma Course, Press Institute, Kh.Naranjargal)
8. Election Reporting and Professional Ethics (December 2007, General Election Commission UNDP project, Kh.Naranjargal)
9. The IFJ Gender Policy (IFJ Gender Meeting, Moscow, Russia, January 2007, Kh.Naranjargal)
10. The Effective Conversations between the Government and NGOs (IFJ- JAK Special Conference: Peace and Reconciliation in the Korean Peninsula, Seoul, S.Korea, March 2007, Kh.Naranjargal)
11. The IFJ Gender Mainstreaming Programme (Freedom of Speech and Press, International conference, Baku, Azerbaijan, November 2007, Kh.Naranjargal)
12. Media Monitoring, D.Munkhburen
13. Working Group member to draft NGO Code of Conduct, DEMO, Kh.Naranjargal

V. 2005- 2006 PROJECTS

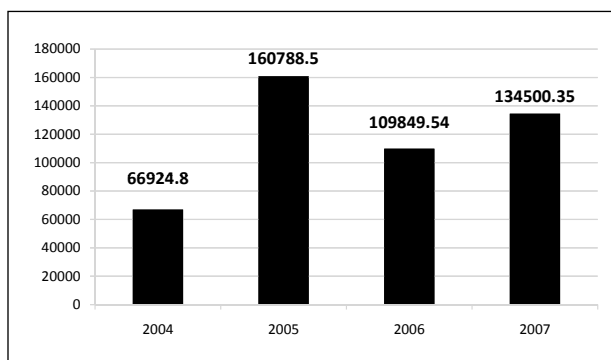
| Year | Project title | Activities carried out | Financed by | Amount (USD) |
|-----------|--|---|---|--------------|
| 2004-2005 | Right to Know: Freedom of Information | Creation of web portal: Freedom of Information, publication of 4 handbooks; Published in 2005: Right to Know and Free Expression and Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation | AUSAID, Small Activities Scheme Program | 9,960 |
| 2004-2005 | Media for Transparent Governance Partners: Press Institute ZORIG Foundation | 8 editors' session, 8 month anti-corruption media campaign, training on investigative journalism, content analysis, final seminar & adoption of recommendations | UNESCO | 39.000 |
| 2005 | Media monitoring- 2005 Presidential election | 11 major media outlets: six TV channels, four dailies and one national radio monitored on election coverage, six days workshops, five press conferences, final seminar and report on including recommendations | NDI | 17,500 |
| 2005-2006 | Monitoring Free Expression Violations and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media | The project consisted from three inter-related activities: monitoring, legal education for the journalists and information distribution | OSI Networks OSF | 81,775 |
| 2005 | Capacity building project | Web re-designed and up-dated Annual report-2004 published Promotional fliers printed | IFEX | 5,000 |
| 2006 | State Secrecy & Freedom of Information | Conducted comparative analysis on Secrecy legislation and on possibilities of the Mongolian citizens to access information. Call for Change for MPs. New draft law on the State secrecy drafted by the lawyers' team and discussed by 4 working meetings. | The USA Embassy | 15,000 |
| 2006 | Right to | Round table: "Role of free media in a democratic society", 2 seminars "Media legal framework", "Public Service Broadcasting", "Basics of Modern Journalism", and Parallel Workshops on Radio and TV Journalism | UNESCO | 4,780 |
| 2006 | Media campaign "Children's right" | Organized the selection of 71 best media materials produced by journalists during the media campaign organized by Save the Children Foundation. Six journalists and two media outlets received the prizes. | Save the Children | 1,340 |
| 2006 | Training for journalists on accurate reporting on AI & H5N1 Virus | The trained conducted by Sonny Inbaraj Krishnan, Internews trainer. 13 journalists were invited from the high risk provinces and 7 - from Ulaanbaatar, where most of the national media is concentrated. | Internews Network | 9,004 |

VI. 2007 FINANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2007

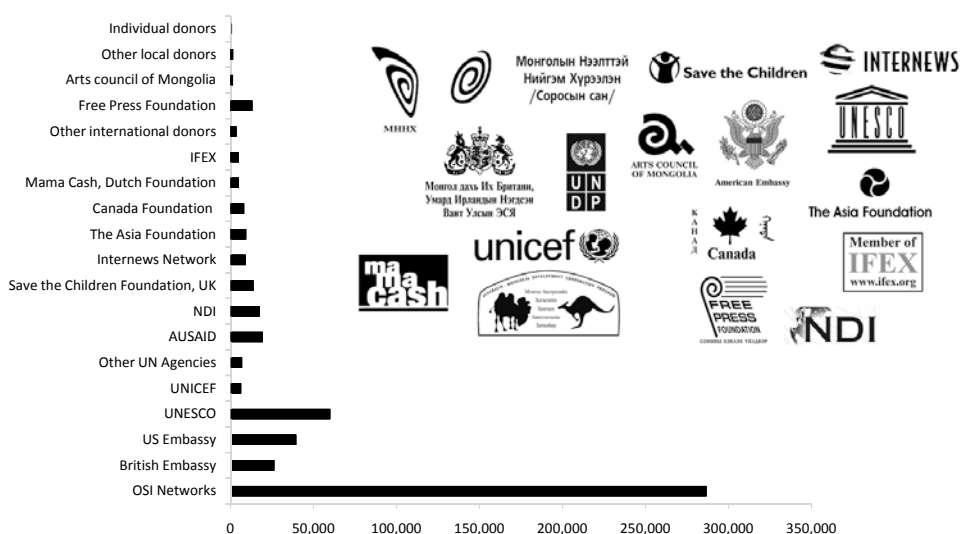
(000 MNT)

| No | Description/ years | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|----|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Total Revenue: | 160788.5 | 109849.54 | 134500.35 |
| | Rest of the previous year | | 25747.85 | 6909.32 |
| | Projects' income | 160755.9 | 81025.69 | 123903.08 |
| | Book sale | | 395 | |
| | Other | 32.6 | 2681 | 3687.95 |
| 2 | Total Expenditure | 85134.7 | 102940.22 | 102023.49 |
| | Salaries and insurances | 14104.9 | 29859.66 | 38056.95 |
| | Contractual fees | 11262.9 | 13869.39 | 15753.45 |
| | Rentals | 4223.9 | 8400 | 8954 |
| | Trips | 0 | 4240.86 | 510 |
| | Supplies | 0 | 0 | |
| | Postal and communication | 3173.5 | 2633.37 | 6542.26 |
| | Transport | 828.9 | 1745.25 | 1831 |
| | Project activities | 38780.3 | 36503.03 | 26578.54 |
| | Pre-paid expenses | 4419.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other | 8340.6 | 5688.66 | 3797.29 |
| | Rest | 75653.8 | 6909.32 | 32476.86 |



DONORS OF GLOBE INTERNATIONAL

| No | Donor organization | Number of projects | Grant amount (USD) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| International donors: | | | |
| 1. | OSI Networks | 16 | 286,586 |
| 2 | British Embassy | 3 | 26,308.6 |
| 3 | US Embassy | 5 | 39,512 |
| 4 | UNESCO | 6 | 60,029.5 |
| 5 | UNICEF | 2 | 6,374 |
| 6 | Other UN Agencies | 4 | 6,957.2 |
| 7 | AUSAID | 3 | 19,314 |
| 8 | NDI | 1 | 17,488 |
| 9 | Save the Children Foundation, UK | 3 | 13,745.7 |
| 10 | Internews Network | 1 | 9,004 |
| 11 | The Asia Foundation | 2 | 9,370 |
| 12 | Canada Foundation | 1 | 8,184 |
| 13 | Mama Cash, Dutch Foundation | 2 | 5,012.5 |
| 14 | IFEX | 1 | 4,980 |
| 15 | Other international donors | 9 | 3,503.9 |
| Local donors: | | | |
| 16 | Free Press Foundation | 4 | 13,066.5 |
| 17 | Arts council of Mongolia | 1 | 1,503 |
| 18 | Other local donors | 2 | 1,512 |
| Individual donors: | | | |
| 19 | Individual donors | 2 | 210 |



"ГЛОБ ИНТЕРНЭШНЛ" ТББ

"Глоб Интернэшнл" нь 1999 оны 3-р сард байгуулагдсан, нийгэмд үйлчилдэг, гишүүнчлэлгүй, ашгийн төлөө бус, төрийн бус байгууллага юм.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" ТББ нь байгуулагдсанаасаа хойш 50 орчим төсөл хэрэгжүүлсэн.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" ТББ нь Канадад төвтэй үзэл бодлоо илэрхийлэх олон улсын сүлжээ-IFEX, Бангкок хотноо төвтэй хүний эрхийн Forum-Asia бүсийн сүлжээ байгууллагын гишүүн юм.

2001 онд Лондон хотноо төвтэй үзэл бодлоо илэрхийлэх эрх чөлөөний төлөө олон улсын кампанит ажил явуулдаг "XIX зүйл" байгууллагатай хамтран "Үзэл бодлоо чөлөөтэй илэрхийлэх болон мэдээллийн эрх чөлөөнд нөлөөлж буй Монгол Улсын хуулиудад хийсэн дүн шинжилгээ" анхны тайлан бэлтгэж, чөлөөт хэвлэл мэдээллийн илүү таатай орчинг бүрдүүлэхийн төлөө ажлаа үргэлжлүүлсээр байна.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" ТББ олон нийтийн радио, телевизийн мөн чанар, зарчмыг түгээн дэлгэрүүлэхэд эхнээс нь санаачлагатай оролцож, Олон нийтийн радио телевизийн хуулийг батлахад хувь нэмэр оруулав.

Мэдээлэл олж авах эрхийг олон нийтэд таниулах өргөн хэмжээний кампанит ажил явуулж, Мэдээллийн эрх чөлөөний хуулийн анхны төслийг боловсруулав.

Төрийн нууцын хууль тогтоомжийн шинэтгэлийг санаачлав.

Гэр бүлийн хүчирхийлэлтэй тэмцэх тухай хуулийг дэмжих, Олон улсын эрүүгийн шүүхийн үндэсний эвсэл байгуулахад хувь нэмэр оруулав.

Улаанбаатар хотноо 2003 оны 9-р сард Олон улсын иргэний нийгмийн чуулга уулзалтыг зохион байгуулах багт орж ажиллав. Монгол Улсын Хүний эрхийн үндэсний хөтөлбөрийг хэрэгжүүлэх ажлын хэсгийн гишүүнээр ажиллаж байна.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" төрийн бус байгууллагаас зохион байгуулсан сургалт, семинар, дугуй ширээний ярилцлага, наадам, чуулга уулзалт, тэмцээн, олон нийтийн хэлэлцүүлэг зэрэг 162 арга хэмжээнд сэтгүүлч, иргэний нийгмийн байгууллага, хувь хүн нийт 7500 орчим хүн оролцсон.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" төрийн бус байгууллага хэвлэл мэдээллийн 150 гаруй байгууллагатай хамтран хэвлэл мэдээллийн аян зохион байгуулж, хүний эрх, нийгмийн тулгамдсан асуудлаар олон нийтийн мэдлэгийг дээшлүүлэх чиглэлээр 157 орчим нийтлэл, өргөн нэвтрүүлэг бэлтгэж хүргэсэн.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" төрийн бус байгууллага 90 гаруй гарын авлага, ном, товхимол, мэдээлэл сурталчилгааны хуудсыг 260,000 гаруй хувиар хэвлүүлж, нийтийн хүртээл болгоод байна.

"Глоб Интернэшнл" төрийн бус байгууллага нь таван хүнтэй Удирдах зөвлөлтэй, орон тооны найман ажилтантай.

"ГЛОБ ИНТЕРНЭШНЛ" ТӨРИЙН БУС БАЙГУУЛЛАГЫН ГУРВАН ЖИЛИЙН СТРАТЕГИ ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

(2008-2011 он)

Эрхэм зорилго

Мэдээлэл, мэдлэгийн хүчийг түгээж, Монголд ардчилал, иргэний нийгмийг хөхиүлэн дэмжих,

Алс хэтийн хараа

Ардчилсан соёл төлөвшсөн нийгэм, мэдээлэлтэй, чадавхитай иргэд

Уриа:

Мэдлэг бол Хүч

Стратегийн үзэл баримтлал

Мэдээлэл бол мэдлэгийн үндэс юм. Мэдээлэл, мэдлэгтэй иргэд хүчирхэг байж, төрийн хэрэгт шууд оролцож, нийгмийн хөгжил дэвшлийг залах чадавхитай болно. Ингэвэл Монгол Улсын Үндсэн Хуулиар баталгаажуулсан ардчилсан, иргэний нийгмийг цогцлуулан бүтээж чадна.

Иргэд санаа бодлоо чөлөөтэй илэрхийлэх, мэдээлэлтэй байх нь хүний эрхийг дээдэлсэн ардчилсан, иргэний нийгмийг төлөвшүүлэх, бэхжүүлэх, гүнзгийрүүлэх, иргэдэд үйлчилдэг эрүүл саруул нийгэм оршин тогтнохын нэг үндэс юм.

Мэдээлэлтэй оролцоо, мэдээлэлтэй гаргасан шийдвэр өөрчлөлтөд хүргэнэ гэдэгт бид итгэдэг.

Стратегийн үндсэн зорилго

"Глоб Интернэшнл" төрийн бус байгууллагын стратегийн үндсэн зорилго нь уламжлалт хэвлэл мэдээллийн хэрэгсэл, мэдээлэл, харилцааны шинэ технологи зэрэг мэдээлэл түгээх боломжийн бүх аргаар иргэдийг мэдээлэлтэй болоход туслахад оршино.

2007 ОНД ХЭРЭГЖҮҮЛСЭН ТӨСӨЛ

| № | Төслийн нэр | Хугацаа | Санхүүжүүлэгч |
|---|--|------------------------|---|
| 1 | Үзэл бодлоо илэрхийлэх эрх чөлөөний мониторинг, хараат бус хэвлэл мэдээллийн эрхийг дэмжих | 2007.02.01-2008.02.01 | ННХ-гийн Хэвлэл мэдээллийн бүсийн хөтөлбөр, ННФ |
| 2 | “Хэвлэл мэдээллийн салбарын өнөөгийн байдал” тайланг монгол хэлнээ хэвлүүлэх, Казах сэтгүүлчдийг дадлагажуулах нь | 2007. 07.01-2007.11.01 | ЮНЕСКО |
| 3 | Шувууны томуу, цартахалтай тэмцэх Засгийн газрын төслийн хүрээнд бэлтгэсэн мониторинг | 2007.03.31-2007.05.31 | НҮБ-ын Хүүхдийн сан |
| 4 | Төрийн байгууллагын ил тод, мэдээллийн нээлттэй байдалд хийсэн мониторинг | 2007.07. 01-2008.01.01 | Нээлттэй Нийгэм Форум |
| 5 | Сэтгүүлчийн нууц эх сурвалжийг хамгаалах, Эрүүгийн хуулийн гүтгэлэг, доромжлолтой холбоотой зүйл заалтыг шинэчлэн найруулах нь | 2007.10.01-.04.01 | АНУ-ын Элчин сайдын яам |
| 6 | “Авлигыг та л зогсоож чадна” сэтгүүлчдэд зориулсан сургалт | 2007.12.08 | НҮБ-ын Хөгжлийн хөтөлбөр |
| 7 | Сайн зохиол- чанартай бүтээл | 2007.10. 22-26 | Монголын урлагийн зөвлөл |

2007 ОНЫ ҮЙЛ АЖИЛЛАГАА

1. Хууль төсөл, бодлогын бусад баримт бичиг боловсруулах

- Мэдээлэл авах эрх, эрх чөлөөний хуулийн төсөлд өгсөн санал
- Эрүүгийн хуулийн 110,111-р зүйлд хийсэн Дээд Шүүхийн тайлбарын дүгнэлт

2007 оны 10 дугаар сарын 29-ний өдөр Улсын Дээд Шүүхээс гаргасан албан ёсны тайлбарт үзэл бодлоо илэрхийлэх олон улсын хэм хэмжээний үүднээс дүгнэлт хийж, нийтэд мэдээлэв.

- Эрүүгийн хуулийн 139-р зүйлд хийсэн Дээд Шүүхийн тайлбарын дүгнэлт

Энэхүү тайлбарт хэвлэлийн эрх чөлөөний олон улсын хэм хэмжээний үүднээс дүгнэлт хийж, нийтэд мэдээлэв.

- Сэтгүүлчийн нууц эх сурвалжийг хамгаалах тухай хуулийн төсөл

2007 оны 10 дугаар сараас эхлэн Сэтгүүлчийн нууц эх сурвалжийг хамгаалах хуулийн төсөл боловсруулах таван хүний бүрэлдэхүүнтэй баг ажиллаж байна.

- 2007 оны 10-р сараас эхлэн таван хүний бүрэлдэхүүнтэй баг Эрүүгийн хуулийн 110, 111 дүгээр зүйлүүдэд өөрчлөлт оруулах хуулийн төсөл боловсруулах ажил хийж байна.
- Хүний эрхийн үндэсний хөтөлбөрийн 2007-2008 оны үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөөнд оруулсан санал

2. Судалгаа

- “Иргэдийн мэдээлэл олж авах нөхцөл, боломж”
- Сэтгүүлчийн нууц эх сурвалжийг хамгаалах хуулийн харьцуулсан судалгаа
- Эрүү, иргэний хуулийн гүтгэлэг, доромжлол, нэр төр, алдар хүндтэй холбоотой зүйл заалтын харьцуулсан судалгаа
- Монгол Улсын Эрүү, Иргэний хуулийн зохих зүйл заалтыг үзэл бодлоо илэрхийлэх олон улсын хэм хэмжээтэй харьцуулсан судалгаа
- Өргөн нэвтрүүлгийн хэрэгслийн өмчлөл
- Эрүү, Иргэний хуулийн нэр төр, алдар хүнд, нэр хүнд, гүтгэлэг, доромжлолтой холбоотой шүүхээр шийдвэрлэсэн хэргийн судалгаа
- Сэтгүүлчдийн нууц эх сурвалжийн ашиглалтад судалгаа
- УИХ-ын гишүүн У.Хүрэлсүх, Ерөнхийлөгч Н.Энхбаяр нарын маргаантай холбоотой сонин хэвлэлд гарсан материалд агуулгын задлан шинжилгээ.
- Монгол банкны хэрэг явдлаас үүдсэн төрийн нууц мэдээлэл задарсантай холбоотой сонин хэвлэлийн материалд агуулгын задлан шинжилгээ.
- Япон Улсын Засгийн газар, Монгол дахь НҮБ-ын Хүүхдийн сан (ЮНИСЕФ)-гийн дэмжлэгээр хэрэгжсэн “Шувууны томуу, томуугийн цар тахалтай тэмцэх, сэргийлэх, мэдээлэл, сургалт, сурталчилгаа” төслийн хүрээнд иргэдийн боловсролд зориулсан бэлтгэсэн цахим гарын авлага(CD), видео ролик(VCD), радио жүжгийн цуврал (DVD)-ыг хот, хөдөөгийн ХМХ хэрхэн ашиглаж буйд мониторинг
- Авлигатай тэмцэх газрын төрийн байгууллагын ил тод, мэдээллийн нээлттэй байдлыг сайжруулах талаар гаргасан зөвлөмжид хийсэн мониторинг

3. Сургалт, бусад арга хэмжээ

- “Цензурын эсрэг” дэлхийн хэвлэлийн эрх чөлөөний өдөрт зориулсан дугуй ширээний ярилцлага зохион байгуулав
- “Эрх зүйн аюулгүй байдал” сэдэвт сэтгүүлчдэд зориулсан бүсийн сургалтыг Дархан, Хэнтий, Ховд аймагт зохион байгуулж, 20 аймгийн 84 залуу сэтгүүлчийг хамрав.
- Баян-Өлгий аймгийн гурван сэтгүүлчийг Улаанбаатар хотын ХМХ-д дадлагажуулав. Төсөлд Баян-Өлгий аймгийн Өлгий ТВ-ийн сэтгүүлч З.Айнакоз, “Ай-Хой” ФМ радиогийн сэтгүүлч Д.Ботагоз нар МҮОНРТ-д

тус тус таван сарын хугацаатай, Б.Кану “Өдрийн сонин”-д гурван сар, Н.Оспан “Зууны мэдээ” сонинд хоёр сар мэргэжил дээшлүүлэх дадлага

- “Сэтгүүлчдийн нууц эх сурвалжийг хамгаалах нь” зөвлөлдөх уулзалт зохион байгуулж, хэвлэл мэдээлэл, иргэний нийгмийн байгууллага, хуульчид санаа бодлоо танилцуулав.
- “Эрүүгийн хуулийн гүтгэх, доромжлох зүйл заалтыг өөрчлөн найруулах нь” зөвлөлдөх уулзалт зохион байгуулж, Эрүүгийн хуулийн гүтгэх доромжлох зүйлийг өөрчлөн найруулах хуулийн төслийг боловсруулах чиглэлээр хуульч, өмгөөлөгч, сэтгүүлчид санал бодлоо солилцов.
- “Авлигыг та л зогсоож чадна” сэтгүүлчдэд зориулсан сургалт

Сургалтыг 2007 оны 12-р сарын 8-нд Авлигатай тэмцэх газартай хамтран зохион байгуулж, Улаанбаатар хотын хэвлэл мэдээллийн байгууллагын 25 сэтгүүлч, их дээд сургуулийн сэтгүүл зүйн багш нарыг хамруулав.

- Залуу зохиолчдод зориулан “Жүжгийн зохиол хэрхэн бичих вэ?” таван өдрийн сургалт зохион байгуулав.

4. Хэвлэгдсэн гарын авлага, тайлан

- “Монголын хэвлэл мэдээллийн салбарын өнөөгийн байдал” ЮНЕСКО-гийн тайланг орчуулж, хэвлүүлэн түгээв.
- “Төрөөс хэрхэн мэдээлэл олж авах вэ?” сэтгүүлчдэд зориулсан гарын авлага
- “Мэдээллийн нууц эх сурвалж” сэтгүүлчдэд зориулсан гарын авлага
- 2007 оны Хэвлэлийн эрх чөлөөний тайлан
- “Монголын сэтгүүлчид цензурын эсрэг” плакат
- “Төрийн ил тод, нээлттэй байдал” тайлан

Манай үйл ажиллагаатай холбоотой нарийвчилсан мэдээллийг манай байгууллагын доорхи вэб сайтаас авч болно.

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Board Members Tsevlee Khorloo
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