



GLOBE INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Globe International Center is a non-profit-making, non-membership and tax-exempted NGO which founded in March 1999 and based in Ulaanbaatar, Capital City of Mongolia. Globe International Center is a signatory of the Mongolian NGO Code of Conducts.

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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for supporting our activities in 2012**

- UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
- UNESCO, Beijing Office
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Network Media Program of Open Society Foundations and Open Society Forum of Mongolia
- IFEX - The global network defending and promoting free expression
- The USA Embassy in Mongolia
- The Asia Foundation
- International Senior Lawyers Project (ISLP)
- People in Need
- Alliance Française de Mongolie
- Local companies: Unitel, Jur Ur, Modern Nomads Chain of restaurants, Mongol Mass Media



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I. WHAT IS GLOBE INTERNATIONAL CENTER?

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

- ✓ Globe International Center implemented more than 110 projects within its strategic programs
- ✓ Globe International Center is a member of four international organizations: the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), a Canadian-based international free expression network, the Forum Asia, a Bangkok-based regional human rights network, Internews International, global media development network and the Global Forum for Media Development
- ✓ Globe International Center contributed to preparation of National Human Rights Program in 2003 and it is a member of the NHRP Implementation Committee
- ✓ Globe International Center played a key role in passages of the Law on the Public Radio and television and the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information
- ✓ Globe International Center directly involved more than 11,220 individuals, and civil society groups and journalists to nearly 286 events such as workshop, training, discussion, press conference, seminar, round table, festival, forum, competition and other public meetings.
- ✓ Globe International Center has been actively cooperating with central and provincial media outlets and ran media campaign on raising public awareness on human rights and crucial social issues through 700 broadcasting programs and newspaper publications.
- ✓ Globe International Center published nearly 109 handbooks, books, educational fliers, brochures and posters in more than 269,100 copies.
- ✓ Globe International Center produced 57 videos and 58 audios in 5800 copies.

Mission:

To 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



Values:

- Independence
- Fairness
- Democratic
- Non-discrimination
- Corruption Free

Strategy Concept

Information is a basis of knowledge. Informed and knowledgeable citizens are powerful and they are able to participate in government affairs and social development and progress. Enjoying the public's rights to free expression and 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.

Strategic Goal

Goal of Globe International Center is to help the public to access information using all possible means of information and knowledge distribution such as traditional media, publications and new information and communication technology.

Target Group:

The general public and media

Tools:

- Legal reform
- Monitoring, researches and analysis
- Media campaign
- Training and other events
- Publications and productions
- Other innovative methods

Strategic programs and objectives

Program I: Supporting the Rights of Independent Media

Goal: Assist in building of powerful media that will have greater freedom to play a leading role in the development of democracy and society

Program II: Promoting Good and Transparency Governance for People

Goal: Improve governance and accountability, so that public institutions able to provide truly good public service

Program III: Empowering the Public through IEC and Arts

Goal: To raise awareness of the public on public and social issues using IEC and arts as educational tool.

II. 2012 PROJECTS

Program 1: Supporting the Rights of Independent Media

1. Monitoring Press Freedom and Supporting Independent Media in Mongolia
(Funders: UNESCO, Beijing Office, the USA Embassy, Open Society Forum and Open Society Foundations)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=367>
2. World Press Freedom Day- May 3, 2012 (Funders: UNESCO, Beijing Office, Open Society Forum, Mongolia and OSF Media Network Program and the USA Embassy)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=976&menuid=204>
3. "ASK!" Campaign on decriminalization defamation (Funders: IFEX)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=397>
4. Educating Lawyers on Freedom of Expression (Funders: UNESCO, Beijing Office, UNESCO, Natcom, the USA Embassy, the National Legal Institute, Otgontenger University)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=998&menuid=401>
5. Media Assessment using UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (Funders: UNESCO, Beijing Office, the Asia Foundation)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1037&menuid=410>

6. Community Radio (Funder: UNESCO, Beijing Office)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=389>
7. Supporting Self-Sustainability of Community Radios (Funder: SDC, Mongolia)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1059&menuid=204>
8. Mongolia: Supporting Self-Sustainability of Community Radios” (Funder: UNESCO, Beijing Office)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1057&menuid=204>
9. Environmental Journalism (Funder: The Asia Foundation)
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1058&menuid=204>

Program 2: Promoting Good and Transparent Governance

1. Increasing Citizens’ Access to Information to Promote Transparency and Integrity in Mongolia /2012-2014/
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=409>
2. Improving Visibility of Women Candidates for the 2012 Parliamentary Elections (Funder: The Asia Foundation and the Embassy of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=942&menuid=393>

Program 3: Empowering the Public through Information, Education and Arts

1. “One world in schools” education program (Funder: People in Need)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/index.php?cmd=Record&id=1007&menuid=411>
2. Cooperation with Media to Raise Public Awareness on Artisanal (Small-scale) Mining Issues (Funder: SDC, SAM Project)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1056&menuid=204>
3. Arts for Change Projects:
 - Short Movie Night
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=993&menuid=204>
 - 48 Hour Short Film Festival (Funders: Unitel, Jur Ur, Modern Nomads chain of restaurants, Mongol Mass Media, Alliance Française de Mongolie)
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1055&menuid=204>
 - EU Film Festival
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1006&menuid=204>

III. 2012 ACTIVITIES

3.1. Policy and Legal Framework

3.1.1 Decriminalization Defamation Campaign “ASK!”

Globe International Center conducted a decriminalization defamation Campaign “ASK!” during the 2012 Parliamentary Elections. GIC has been advocating and lobbying the decriminalization defamation since its establishment, but politicians are not committed to appeal criminal defamation.

We developed a list of WHYS/10 reasons for abolishment of criminal defamation before launching online campaigning and Toby Mendel (CLD), Dan Byron (ISLP), Eric Johnson, Internews International, Boyko Boev, (Article 19) contributed to the list. Globe International Center launched URL

<http://globeinter.org.mn/index.php?cmd=Record&id=986&menuid=399>) which informs the public in 10 reasons for decriminalization defamation and list of countries abolished it and international documents such as new comment of the Article 19 of the ICCPR, the UN HRC recommendation to abolish criminal defamation after the discussion of the Mongolian government’s report on the implementation of the ICCPR by the UN HR Committee in March 2011. We also used the Article 19’s Defamation ABC, campaigning tool and UN Recommendation.

We sent the messages to the political parties and candidates asking if they are supporting decriminalization to 5 major political parties and coalitions and 325 candidates through social media <http://www.facebook.com/asuuya>, <https://twitter.com/#!/globeinternat>, mobile phone messaging and our e-mail marketing tool.

The main result of the campaigning is dialogues with the government to decriminalize defamation are in place. At the initial stage, it is agreed to repeal the insult provision from the Criminal Law. Regarding the libel provision, discussions are still open. As a result of the 2012 Parliamentary elections the Democratic Party (DP) has won a majority of the seats and the coalition government named as Government of Reform has been formed. The coalition includes DP, the Civil Will Green Party, Justice coalition of the Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian National Democratic Party. The Mongolian People’s Party (the former ruling party) has 24 sets of 76 in the Parliament. Except of the DP, the parties in the coalition government and Parliament have expressed their commitment to complete abolition of criminal defamation responding to our campaigning taken place during the elections. In total four political parties including Party of Civic Movement (they lost) expressed their commitment to a complete abolition of criminal defamation.

It was agreed to hold the discussion on decriminalization defamation in the Presidential Citizens’ Hall. Prior to the advocacy meeting above, Kh.Naranjargal, GIC President and D.Munkhburen, GIC lawyer had a meeting with Mrs. J.Bayartsetseg, State Secretary of the Minister of Justice and exchanged information and opinions on the issues and concepts of the

new version of criminal legislation. It was agreed that GIC will send its recommendation to the Ministry's Working Group.

After the new government formed, on September 10, 2012, we sent the letters to Mr. N.Altankhuyag, PM, Mr. Z.Enkhbold, Parliament Speaker, Kh.Temuujin, Justice Minister, S.Demberel, Co-Chair of the Civil Will and Green Party, O.Enkhtuvshin, Chairman of the MPRP, N.Enkhbold, MPP Chairman of the party's group in the Parliament and N.Battsereg, Chairman of the Justice Coalition. We received a reply from the MPRP and the MPP issued a statement supporting decriminalization. Campaigning was supported by wide range of the traditional and online media.

Later, we organized the public discussion in the Citizens' Hall. Information is available in the next chapter "Events".

Globe International Center is continuing its campaigning on decriminalization defamation.

On November 30, 2012, Globe International Center held an advocacy meeting to raise awareness of the government representatives on community media, access to information and decriminalization and it involved Ch.Sosormaa, Human right advisor to the President, A.Ganbaatar, PR adviser to the President, Ch.Onorbayar, Legal adviser to the President, B.Boldbaatar, General Secretary of the Parliament Secretariat, D.Ganzorig, Legal Adviser to the Parliament Speaker, G.Uyanga, Member of the Parliament and Ch.Oyungerel, Communications Regulatory Committee.

3.1.2 Media Diversity

Globe International center has been advocating development of community media in Mongolia. In 2012, we completed the project Community Radio under the UNESCO, Beijing Office support as a part of the UN Trust Fund and the Mongolian government joint project "Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Rights in Rural Mongolia" with the UNESCO support.

Working with its partners: Mongolian National Public Radio (MNPR) and Radio and Television Network Department (RTVND), we have established ten community radios in remote soums: Tolbo, Buyant, Ulaankhus and Bayannuur soums of Bayan-Olgii aimag, Tes and Zuungovi soums of Uvs aimag, Altai soum of Khovd aimag and Tsagaan Uul, Tsagaannuur and Ulaan Uul of Khuvsgul aimags located in the remote areas and the community radios have the daily programming time from six to 12 hours. The community radios have registered as NGOs under the NGO law of Mongolia because there is no legislation for registration of the non-profit-making community media. More than 80 percent of the local communities listen to the community radios according to the survey conducted among more than 430 citizens in the soums.

In February and March 2012, a team of representatives of Globe International Center, MNPR and RTVND worked in the targeted soums to assess the current situation of community radios and to provide an in-house training and professional assistance.

During the review trips, the team examined the equipment, provided the in-house trainings for the staffs of the community radios, conducted the surveys among the communities and carried out the evaluations. GIC coordinator met the citizens and decisions makers and exchanged info and views on the further activities. He also conducted a survey among the citizens to test their opinions on their radios.



Community media is not recognised at the policy, legal and regulatory levels. In order to enable environment, we need to advocate the central and local governments, Parliament and other decision makers. Globe International Center raised the funding from the SDC, Mongolia for the project entitled “Mongolia: supporting self-sustainability of community radios” with goal to promote sustainability of community radios through enhanced community participation and institutional capacity building of professional association of community radios that is able to advocate and defend the rights and common interests of community radios.

GIC has helped to found the Community Radio Association of Mongolia (CRAMO) and build institutional capacity of the newly born organization which is able to advocate to achieve the specific objectives and assist to build networking at local, national and international level

The community radio association of Mongolian (CRAMO) was established by 10 community radios in March 2012. The board consists of 7 members. The Board members involved to the fundraising and strategy development workshops. The CRAMO Board members conducted two studies: What is community media and its difference from the public media and presented to the advocacy seminar organised in cooperation with Globe International Center and the UNESCO. Now, the CRAMO has its Strategy for 3 years and its 2013 Action plan. The Action Plan includes an establishment of the Lobbying Group in the Parliament, establishment of the new community radios in the prison and in one of the Ger districts. It has web site at: www.communityradio.mn

GIC has pledged to support the CRAMO for two years until it gets sustainable and we are continuing our works to advocate for an enabling environment of community media.

3.2. Monitoring/Studies/Researches

3.2.1. Monitoring Free Expression Violations

Globe International Center has been monitoring free expression violations since 2005 under the funding of the Media Program of the Open Society Foundations (OSF) and Open Society Forum of Mongolia. Online monitoring is available at www.globeinter.org.mn/selfalerting. In total, 278 journalists trained on using the self-alerting web site through two distance, three field trainings and other trainings organized by GIC and manual on using the online self-alerting system.

The journalists also have the opportunities to get GIC services such as protests, specific campaigns, free legal consultancy, defense at the courts and others contacting us through yahoo messenger, e-mail or mobile phone. Over the two years, the monitoring registered 63 cases of the violations of the journalists' rights against 49 journalists and media. The reports on the violations were distributed through e-mailing list, online newsletters, GI website, Facebook, Media Freedom Reports, etc. We informed the international community in free expression violation facts through 13 alerts distributed to the IFEX members. We also provided the legal consultancies and defense services to 33 journalists.

The self-alerting system was promoted through 2050 copies of the promotional fliers, 1300 journalists registered to e-marketing list, website and Facebook. The journalists educated on through online education URL at the self-alerting web site and distance or direct trainings. Google Analytics registered more than 2500 unique visitors of the new web site by May 1, 2012.



Free expression violations publicized through 4852 national and international users in the e-mailing list, two press conferences, three media freedom reports, seven protest letters, statements and media releases published in 28

newspapers and online media, nine issues of webzines and GIC website.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=367>

3.2.2 Baseline survey on use of the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information (FOI Law)

GIC will conduct the comprehensive baseline survey among 2000 citizens of 20 soums of 8 aimags in early 2013. The survey will collect baseline data on awareness of the local communities on their right to access information and the FOI law, or on the types and scale of the problems affecting transparency and integrity in the



public services. The survey is a part of the project “Increasing Citizen’s Access to Information to Promote Transparency and Integrity in Mongolia” funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund. Project objective is to promote transparency and integrity at national and sub-national levels in Mongolia, using the newly adopted FOI law, through building capacities among citizens, local NGOs, local government, and media, in accessing and disclosing public information, and monitoring transparency and integrity of public bodies. The project is being implemented from December 2012 to November 2014. In 2012, we started developing the survey methodology.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=409>

3.2.3. Media Development Assessment of Mongolia

Globe International Center in cooperation with Mongolian Journalist’s Association, Press Institute and Transparency Fund NGO, with the support of the UNESCO, Beijing and the Asia Foundation will develop a comprehensive analysis of the national media landscape in Mongolia on the basis of the Media Development Indicators (MDIs) endorsed by the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC in 2008. These indicators, that cover all aspects of media development, are currently being applied in various countries worldwide to identify their specific needs in view of guiding the formulation of media-related policies and improving the targeting of media development efforts.

Within the framework of assessing media development, the team will carry out research and conduct field study among local media organizations, professional associations, academics, government representatives and NGOs in order to gather information on all aspects of the media situation in Mongolia.

Back in 2007, UNESCO had supported the development of the “Mongolian Media Landscape: Sector Analysis” in 2007. Many are the new challenges since 2007: switch-off to digital-broadcast, creation of a second PSB channel, piloting of community media etc. And many are also the opportunities: development of the broadband infrastructure, as well as Mongolia moving from being a low income country into becoming a middle-income one. It is therefore urgent to re-assess the media development of Mongolia against the MDIs and to develop a comprehensive updated review and evidence-based recommendations. It is also crucial that the draft media development assessment is reviewed in a participatory manner by stakeholders’ representative across the media sector, the national government and

legislators, and the civil society at a consultation meeting, which will provide final input to the media assessment report.

MDIs are geared to assessing media development at the national level and suggests five major categories of indicators that include category 1: a system of regulation conducive to freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity of the media; category 2: plurality and diversity of media, a level economic playing field and transparency of ownership category 3: media as a platform for democratic discourse, category 4: professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpins freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity and category 5: infrastructural capacity is sufficient to support independent and pluralistic media (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001631/163102e.pdf>) that can be used to analyze the media development of a country. Each category is broken down into a number of component issues which in turn contain a series of broad indicators.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1037&menuid=410>

3.2.4 Media Monitoring on Coverage of Women Politicians

Media monitoring aimed at exposing the facts of the women portrayal and an attitude towards the women politicians/candidates in the Mongolian media. Monitoring conducted by a team consisted from 11 members and it involved 49 days of the newspaper and online publications and television programming. Monitoring was conducted in two stages and involved five daily newspapers, 9 news portals and three television channels (in the second stage)

Monitoring results showed the public gets more information on the women politicians/candidates. Compare to the first stage monitoring, number of the women politicians covered by media increased from 42 to 52. The public gets more positive information



on the women politicians. Negative coverage of the women politicians decreased from 16.7 percent to 6 percent and positive - increased from 58 percent to 77 percent. Media started to give more importance to the women politicians. The women coverage increased in most important pages and prime time hours. Number of newspaper materials published in the pages 1-4, news portals published in column "Politics" and news in the prime time news increased.

A few direct women voices heard in the society that men's. Comparing the results of the monitoring showed the direct coverage/direct interview of the women politicians is still low

and in most cases the second and the third person is talking about the women candidates/politicians.

Media monitoring on coverage of women politicians was conducted as a part of the project “Improving Women Visibility of Women Candidates of the 2012 Parliamentary Election” supported by the Asia Foundation and the Embassy of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=942&menuid=393>

Full report is available at:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/women%20candidate%202012-FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>

3.2.5. Media Monitoring on Coverage of the 2012 Parliamentary Election

Globe International Center conducted Media Monitoring on the 2012 Parliamentary Election Coverage during 21 days of the election campaigning. It is a part of the monitoring carried out by the Civil Society Coalition for Fair Election by an initiative of the Open Society Forum (OSF), Mongolia.

The 2012 Parliamentary election took place on June 28, 2012 under the new Law on the Parliamentary Election (further the Law) passed on 15 December, 2011 that declared the mixed election system for the first time.

In total the following 11 political parties and 2 coalitions contested for the parliamentary election. The political parties and coalitions started their election campaigning on June 6, 2012. In total 354 candidates contested in 26 election districts. The parties had 190 names of the candidates in the party lists who promoted their parties and candidates during the election campaigning. In total, 174 or 32.4% of the candidates including those in the party lists were male while 26 or 4.7% - female. The new Law contains the new provisions that regulate the election campaigning in media. *Article 9.4 of the Law imposes duty to distribute true and objective information on the election affairs to all media outlets.* The Law obliges the equal time for election campaigning for all the political parties and coalitions as well as for the candidates contesting in the same election district. The air time limitation of the paid election advertising applies for the private channels. Obligation of the free election campaign coverage imposed to the public radio and television. As the new Law obliges, the General Election Committee (GEC) and the Communication Regulatory Commission (CRC) issued a “Procedure on election campaigning on radio and television other than public radio and television” (The Procedure) on May 15, 2012 by its joint Resolution No 56/38. In accordance with the Procedure the CRC approved the plans of the election campaign coverage elaborated by the broadcast stations. It is the CRC’s duty to



monitor the implementation of the law provisions related to the election campaign coverage. Media monitoring involved five national television channels: public television of the Mongolian National Broadcaster (MNB) and the first/terrestrial channels of four private televisions: UBS, Channel 25, TV5 and TV9. The channels selected for monitoring on criteria: the stations use spectrum which is public property in accordance with the Law on Spectrum, the stations have national coverage, the stations receive the public funding, i.e., they get subsidies from the central public budget for their satellite distribution, the channels are most longstanding in the media market and best known among the audience and rating is high.

The monitoring exposed that monitored television channels failed in balanced election coverage. On five monitored channels, 39.8 of the total election coverage was devoted to the ruling party - Mongolian People's Party (MPP), 28.2 percent – to Democratic Party (DP) and the other parties, collations and independent candidates received only from 0.6 to 9.3 percent of the total election coverage. TV9 allocated 38 percent of its total election coverage to the Coalition "Justice". As regards the coverage tone, 82.2 percent of the total election coverage was positive that means the voters received more praised or admired information on the contestants. Information, neutral in tone was so low that can be concluded that the right of the voters to objective election information was limited. All the monitored commercial channels exceeded the legally permitted air time of their paid advertising. Article 35.11 of the Law says "Radios and televisions other than the public ones may broadcast a commercial campaign program but total timing of such a program shall not be in excess of two hours per day". Hidden advertising was high and the news of the monitored channels was biased and one-sided. The monitored channels did not pay greater attention to the voter education

The English summary is available at:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/media.monit.2012.parl.election.pdf>

3.3. 2012 Events/Training

3.3.1 Discussion at the Citizens' Hall of the President

The public discussion "Are defamation and insult crime?" was held on December 12, 2012 in the Government House in cooperation with the Parliament's Legal Standing Committee and State Structure Standing Committee. The discussion was moderated by Ch.Sosormaa, Adviser to the President on Civil Society and Human Rights. 60 representatives from the Parliament, President's Office, media outlets, journalists, prosecutors, police departments, NGOs and the USA Embassy were participated.

Discussion was very timely because the Parliament is considering discussion of a new version of the Media Freedom Law and the Working Group of the Ministry of Justice is drafting a new version of the Criminal Law.



Sh. Tuvdendorj, Head of the Legal Standing Committee



Ch. Sosormaa, Adviser to the President

Sh. Tuvdendorj, Head of the Legal Standing Committee in his opening speech stressed “UN Human Rights Committee recommended Mongolian Government to abolish criminal defamation provisions in line with international standards. Mongolian Constitution also guarantees free speech and opinion. In democratic society, state fulfills its citizens’ right to faithful information. It means, informed citizens will be available to participate in the state policy. So, we need to discuss this important issue relating to defamation provisions 110, 111 of Criminal Act and must reach to comprehensive understanding”.

Kh. Naranjargal, Head of GIC took a presentation: Freedom of expression and International Standards and she has spoken about the UN initiatives and the government obligations stressing on the new comment of Article 19 and other UN documents and recommendations to the Mongolian Government.

T. Ganbaatar, Officer of the Ministry of Justice has introduced the concept of the Justice Ministry concerning decriminalization defamation. While speaking about, why the criminal Law should keep the libel provision, he took an example of the Russian criminal legislation that was amended by the Putin’s initiative which re-included the criminal defamation. D. Munkhburen, Lawyer of GIC presented two possible versions of the criminal provisions as interim measures towards decriminalization: 1) repeal insult provision and keep libel, but with no excessive sanctions as prison sentences to be used only for the serious crimes and 2) keep libel, but if damage is serious and it does not apply for the elected persons and public officials.

At the beginning right after the official event and end of the event, two staged readings of the plays written based on the criminal defamation cases against journalists were performed.

As outcomes of the discussions, M. Batchimeg, MP, head of the Parliament Working Group on the Media Freedom Law draft introduced the President’s draft of the Media Freedom Law which recommends to abolish criminal defamation provisions. G. Uyanga, MP and member of the Parliament Working Group on the Media Freedom Law draft said that cases of the “Big Brothers” always at the attention of the media outlets and they use the defamation laws to protect themselves. She proposed to lobby the Parliament speaker to show the staged reading in the Parliament session when Parliament starts the media freedom law discussion.



Big Brother



Never late

Most of the speakers supported decriminalization of defamation and recommended that tactics should be focused not on interim measures, but demand to complete abolition. However, one speaker Munkbayasgalan, owner of the Uls Turiin Toim, daily newspaper and Shonkhor, television channel said that it would be better to go to prison instead of paying high fines.

Following the discussion, Globe International Center sent the letters to the Minister of Justice, State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Ministry's Working Group along with GIC draft proposal and discussion minutes.



L.Munkhbayasgalan, Journalist, Uls toriin toim



D.Batdamba, Journalist from Bayankhongor province

Information on the Citizens' Hall discussion is available at the Parliament's web site:
<http://open.parliament.mn/content/716/1.htm?jsessionid=FF80776FC58A60CAB2F3863A8AC40B35>
<http://www.parliament.mn/plenary-session/categories/173/pages/2191>

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=397>

3.3.2 World Press Freedom Day: World Press Freedom -2012: New Voices: Media Freedom Helping to Transfer Societies

Globe International Center conducted a campaign New Voices: Media Freedom Helping to Transfer Societies on the occasion of the WPDF with supports of the UNESCO, Beijing Office, OSF Media Program and the USA Embassy in UB. We launched an URL at our web site to reinforce the public discussion on three themes of the UNESCO concept paper: Media Freedom Has the Power to Transform Societies, Difficulty in the Access to Quality Information Undermines Media Freedom and Challenges to Media in a New Environment that moderated by journalism professor, media expert and working journalist and 373 unique visitors contributed to the online discussion. The public informed and contributed their ideas, opinions and views through 2nd channel of the public broadcaster. The MNB2 aired a call-in live discussion on April 28, 2012 at 20.00 and on the MNPR on the same day.

Round Table “New Voices: Media Freedom Helping to Transfer Societies” was held on May 1, 2012 at the Conference Hall of Open Society Forum in cooperation with the Press Institute of Mongolia and Mongolian Journalist’s Association organized the Round table discussed a wide range of media freedom issues under the topics: Media Freedom Has the Power to Transform Societies, Difficulty in the Access to Quality Information Undermines Media Freedom and Challenges to Media in a New Environment. Globe International Center has launched an online discussion on these topics from April 10, 2012 at www.globeinter.org.mn and outcomes of the discussion were presented to the round table. In total, 60 people representing media, international organizations, NGOs, government representatives and journalism schools attended the round table. Mr. Su.Batbold, MP attended the round table.

Ms.Sezin Sinanoglu, the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Andrea Cairola, Communication and Information adviser of the UNESCO, Beijing Office and Mr. G.Jargalsaikhan, General Secretary of the UNESCO, National Commission of Mongolia had opening remarks. Guest speaker was an American lawyer Sigurd Sorenson from the International Senior Lawyers’ Project (ISLP) based in New York, USA.



Sezin Sinanoglu, the UN Resident Coordinator



Andrea Cairola, Communication and Information
adviser of the UNESCO, Beijing Office

Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu, the UN Resident Coordinator noted in her opening speech: “Free, pluralistic and independent media transforms societies. Information circulation enlightens the decision making process. In this way, it helps empower individuals to take control of their destinies and to transform their lives”. We not encourage the Government to review and adopt the law on the Freedom of Media in full consultation with members of the press and society- she added. Entirely, the round table divided into the following four sections.



Sigurd Sorenson, ISLP



Kh. Naranjargal, President of Globe International Center

Section 1: Media Freedom Has the Power to Transform Societies facilitated by Globe International Center: Kh. Naranjargal, Globe International Center President has taken the key presentation “Media freedom in Mongolia” and D. Narantuya, Deputy director of News Agency summarized the outcomes of online discussion on this topic.

Section 2: Difficulty in the Access to Quality Information Undermines Media Freedom facilitated by Press Institute: M. Munkhmandah (Ph.D), Director of Press Institute, took the key presentation “Media Literacy” and J. Batbaatar (Ph.D), Head of Journalism Department of University of Education, summarized the outcomes of online discussions.

Section 3: Challenges to Media in a New Environment facilitated by Confederation of Mongolian Journalists (CMJ): Mr. B. Galaarid, President of Mongolian Journalist’s Association took the key presentation “Ethical and professional standards of the new media” and summarized the outcomes of the online discussion.



Section 4: “Mongolian Media and 2012 Parliamentary Election

round table”: Kh. Naranjargal, GIC President has introduced the media regulation in the new election law and G. Gunjidmaa, PIM researcher took the presentation “How does Mongolian

media cover the elections?” T.Ayushjav, GIC project coordinator introduced the UNESCO “Coaching Manual for media support during elections” translated by GIC team.

Globe International Center produced 10 posters A3 size and displayed during the round table. It informed the participants on relevant provisions of the Windhoek Declaration, Mongolian Media Freedom Law, Freedom House Media Freedom Map and Media Freedom Index Map of the RSF, the relevant provisions of the codes of the conducts of the IFJ and Mongolian Journalist’s Association and statistical info on the imprisoned, arrested and killed journalists produced by the WAN-IFRA. The images featured by the televisions.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/e-edu/election-media/images/xupld/coachingmanuallast.pdf>

3.3.3. Media Freedom Award Ceremony

More than 40 people gathered to the Media Freedom Award ceremony at Silk Road Restaurant on May 2, 2012, just after the discussion.

Kh.Naranjargal, GIC President opened the ceremony and Sezin Sinanoglu, the UN Resident Coordinator, Andrea Cairola, the UNESCO, Beijing Office and Sigurd Sorenson, ISLP, USA had the opening remarks. The ceremony showed the music clip “Eternal Country” of the Mongolian band Uvertura of which images censored and prohibited to run on television channels.



As a tradition, we introduced the joint message of Ban Ki-Moon, the UN General Secretary and Irina Bokova, the UNESCO Secretary General with the Mongolian translation. After the official opening Mr.Kh.Tsevee, Board member and one of the founders of Globe International Center handed over the Media Freedom Award to Ms.T.Danaasuren, journalist of Khongor Television from Bayankhongor aimag/province. On

3 January 2012, she and cameraman J.Tuvshintulga, were assaulted while covering incidents between small local mining entrepreneurs and guards from the “Special Mines” company, following local residents' complaints. When the television crew entered the premises of the company to obtain clarification on those incidents, the company guards approached them, insulted them using abusive language, gave death threats, and repeatedly stuck their truncheons into the journalist’s face. The guards then seized their camera and detained the television crew in a cold ger (Mongolian traditional dwelling) for two hours. Security guards deleted all the images in the camera. In addition, the camera was damaged during the fight between the cameraman and the guards.

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=976&menuid=204>

3.3.4 Journalism Trainings

- Training on Election Reporting

In total, 61 journalists from Ulaanbaatar and its two districts and 12 aimags attended three trainings. They gained knowledge on gender equality, gender-based discrimination, the right to know and right to vote, election corruption, need and role of women in decision-making, and obtained the skills on election reporting by 11 trainers.



S.Oyun, MP, M.Batchimeg, Adviser to the President on national security, B.Dolgor, Adviser to the PM, Ch.Enkhzaya, independent expert, Ts. Tsogzolmaa, Deputy governor of UB City, MPP contributed to the training by discussing the development issues to be addressed during the election campaigning. The training was interactive and the journalists practiced in producing talk shows and debates on the election themes.



Trained journalists published and aired materials promoting the fair election and role of women in decision making.

- Training on Environmental Journalism

Globe International Center organized training for 15 television producers and script writers from the provinces Khuvsgul, Gobi-Altai, Bulgan, Dornod, Selenge and Darkhan-Uul on March 5-6, 2012 in the training room of the National Legal Institute. Training aimed at enhancing skills of the producers on making environmental documentary. Training attendees gained knowledge on environmental journalism, selecting topics, writing scripts, planning production, shooting, editing and writing proposals and raising funds. The training was conducted by an

award-winning producers S.Byambaa and G.Zoljargal, journalism professor L.Ariun and script writer Kh.Naranjargal.



During the training we screened the best works of “Eco-documentary festival.

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1058&menuid=204>

3.3.5. Advocacy Events to Promote Community Radio

- Policy Seminar: “Community Media: Today and Tomorrow”

The half-day policy seminar was held on May 31, 2012 at conference hall of the National Legal Institute. It was aimed at raising awareness of the decision makers, politicians and civil society on need for legislation and constructive support for disseminating ideas and principles, of community radios and their sustainability. The seminar was attended by more than 30 representatives from the community radios, government, the CRC, Radio and Television Network Authority, journalism professors, Informal education center, media and human rights’ NGOs.



Mr. P.Zorigtbaatar, senior officer of the Government of Mongolia took an opening remark. He said “Establishment of 10 community radios in the most remote soums was a part of the Mongolian government project “Comprehensive community services to improve human security for the rural disadvantaged populations in Mongolia” supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. Concept of the community radio is very new in

Mongolia” and stressed “The community media is very new concept in Mongolia. The community media is for the community development, so it is also an interest of our government and necessity of our society”.

The following presentations were taken during the seminar:

- “Community Media: Reality and Challenges” Kh.Naranjargal, President of Globe International Center
- “Present situation of the existing community radios”, Ch.Enkhbayar, Globe International Center
- Best practices and action, K.Nurlibek, manager of community radio “Uushigtyn tsuurai” radio of Bayannuur, Bayan-Ulgii aimag,
- “Technical support, service of community radio”, Temuugee, engineer of the Radio and Television network Authority
- “Principles of democratic legislation of community radio”, D.Munkhburen, lawyer, Globe International Center

The participants approved the Call and it was delivered to the government. The event was covered by Odriin Sonin, daily newspaper, TV5 channel, four news websites: olloo.mn, shuud.mn, olgooniisonin.mn and Globe International Center’s website.

- Advocacy seminar: “Community radio for community development”

The Advocacy Seminar aimed to raise awareness of the relevant stakeholders in the society through retaining the political commitment to support community radios, to define and defend policies to develop community radios. The advocacy seminar was held on December 14, 2012 in the conference hall of the Open Society Forum in cooperation with the President’s Office. It involved 30 participants representing the President’s Office, the CRC, journalism schools, NGOs, the existing/potential community media as well as international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, SDC, WHO, informal education sector, lawyers, soum administration. Mrs. Kh.Naranjargal moderated the seminar.

Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu, UN Resident Coordinator and Representative of UNDP and Ms. M.Batchimeg, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Parliament’s working group had opening remarks.

“Community media is a new concept in Mongolia, but I believe it is the time to understand it” said Ms.M.Batchimeg on the new version of the media freedom law. Ms.Sezin Sinanoglu in her opening remark stressed that community media are important for the livelihood of citizens in rural areas and she said “whether it is related to elections or to the new local budget law or new developments in citizens’ registration.” And she also highlighted that “Freedom of expression is a basic human right, it is also a crucial element for the economic transformation of a society and the achievement of a sustainable human development.”



Mr. Andrea Cairola, Advisor for Communication and Information, UNESCO, Beijing Office started the presentations that discussed by the seminar and he spoke on the topic “Role of Community media in Community Development” referring to the worldwide experiences of the community media and he stressed on the community media-friendly environment and capacity building to ensure sustainability.

The other topics included:

- “Community Media and Citizens` Participation”, Ch.Sosormaa, Adviser to the President on Human Rights and Citizens` Participation focused on close link of the community radio to the President`s actions towards citizen`s participation and direct democracy and stressed the role of community media for citizens` empowerment.
- “What is Community Media? What is the difference between community and public media?” S.Amartuvshin, Board member of the CRAMO spoke about how Mongolian terminology of community radio explained and what is difference between the community and public media as non-profit making media outlets.
- “The Present Situation of the Community Media in Mongolia and further trends” Ts.Oyuntungalag, President of the CRAMO. She has provided the short overview of the present status of the community media, what similar media outlets exist and she stressed on importance of the community media legislation.
- “Principles of the Democratic Legislation of Community Broadcasting”, D.Munkhburen, Executive Director of CRAMO introduced the participants with the AMARC`s 14 Principles for a democratic legislation on community broadcasting developed in 2007.

After the presentations were taken, the discussion was opened and the seminar participants exchanged their opinions on enabling community media environment. It was agreed to establish Lobby Group in the Parliament and to involve the CRAMO ED to the Broadcast Law Drafting Group.

Mongolian National Radio and Mongol TV reported on the event and four news portals featured the news.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1017&menuid=406>
http://www.communityradio.mn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54%3A2012-12-06-02-45-01&catid=35%3A2012-12-06-02-43-35&Itemid=115&lang=en

In order to educate the public and stakeholders, the CRAMO printed two types of the fliers in 600 copies each. It contains information on what is community media, its main characters, principles, types, and why it is needed, and what should be done to enable legal and policy environment.



3.3.6 Training on Legal Safety

Legal safety training was conducted by three GIC trainers for Umnugovi journalists and media practitioners on April 7, 2012 in Dalanzadgad, center of the aimag. The journalists gained knowledge on the media legal framework, techniques of investigative reporting, types of violations of professional rights of journalists. They also informed on self-alerting system and how to access GIC legal services. Trainers were GIC staff Kh.Narantsetseg, journalism professor M.Naranmandakh and GIC Alert coordinator T.Ayushjav.



3.3.7. Training for Community Radio Managers

Globe International organized four-day trainings for 10 provincial community radio managers from 28 May to June 1, 2012 at the Bishrelt Hotel's conference room. During the five days, managers gained knowledge on the community radio management, finance and fundraising, community engagement to their program as well as how to produce public education programs as well as how to produce the commercial spots for radio and types of commercials, etc. The experienced trainers from the NGOs educated the participants on human rights, legal education, anti-corruption, public health, children participation, democratic election and protection of environment issues. The managers also shared their experiences, developed list of the issues further discussed at the policy seminar and visited the public radio and the Family Radio FM104.5. The Family Radio is considered to be the first community radio.

The managers also met representatives from the World Health Organization, Khaan bank foundation and Business Incubation Center and discussed about possible cooperation.



In order to offer the community radios to use and contribute to the website, one-day multi-media were organized in the computer room of the Press Institute of Mongolia. Trainers Sh.Otgonbaatar and T.Zandmaa from the public radio of the MNB educated the CR manager on how to use internet, create an e-mail address, email sending, file attaching, file zipping, Gogo sharing, using internet modem and information searching and downloading from the internet.

3.3.8. Training for Lawyers

In 2012, Globe International Center organized two trainings for the defense lawyers and judges. We invited two lawyers from the International Senior Lawyers' Project (ISLP) based in New York.

- Training for Defense Lawyers

One-day training for the defense lawyers was conducted on June 22, 2012 at the Bishrelt

Hotel's conference room. The training was conducted by Sigurd Sorenson, ISLP lawyer who first came to Mongolia in May 2012 and attended the World Press Freedom Day event.

Participants gained knowledge on basic principles of Defamation Law in the United States including the First Amendment of the US Constitution, the rule of the case New York Times v. Sullivan, and standards of the European Human Rights Court. The participants also discussed the two drafts of the Press Law.



Working with Defense Lawyers and providing consultancy on-ongoing cases

During his stay Mr. Sigurd Sorenson had meetings with E.Erdenebat, Assistant to the General Prosecutor, O.Baasankhuu, defense lawyer, Ts.Mongol, defense lawyer, Ts. Tsogt, judge, the Administrative Court, Ch.Khosbayar, judge of the Sukhbaatar District Court, Ts.Enkhbat, Director of TV9 television and D.Chuluunbaatar, the former chief-in-editor of Ulaanbaatar Times daily newspaper. In May 2012, Mr. Sigurd Sorwenson met with S.Oyun, Member of the Parliament, V.Udval, Deputy Minsiter of Justice and Home Affairs and J.Bayartsetseg, Legal Adviser to the President to discuss the press law drafts.

- Training for judges

The one-day training for the Mongolian judges on freedom of expression was jointly organised by the UNESCO, Natcom, Globe International Center and the National Legal Institute. This is a part of a series of the lawyers' trainings. The training was organized on September 25, 2012 at the National Legal Institute. The training involved 25 judges from 8 Districts Courts and two credits for the judges ensured. The training was conducted by 5 national trainers and Mr. Daniel Byron, ISLP lawyer.

Mr. G.Jargalsaikhan, General Secretary of the UNESCO National Commission of Mongolia took an opening speech.

The following local trainers took presentations:

1. Kh.Naranjargal, GI President: Media freedom in Mongolia and Legal environment
2. B.Batzorig (IAAC): Public's legitimate right to know and government transparency
3. R.Oyuntsetseg (Executive director of Journalist College, Ph.D): Protection of confidential sources and investigative reporting,
4. D.Munkhburen, GI lawyer: Impact of media ownership and concentration on the independence of media,
5. Ch.Sosormaa, Adviser to the President: Draft law of Media Freedom (President's version)



During the session conducted by Mr. Daniel Byron, the participants obtained the following knowledge on media special regulations, in particular, media freedom in Mongolia and Mongolian Media Law, Public's legitimate right to know and government transparency, Protection of confidential sources and investigative reporting, Impact of media ownership and concentration on the independence of media, and the Draft law of Media Freedom, European court of human rights, UN Law and UN decision, international standards of freedom of expression; freedoms of media and information, usage the international human right laws in the court practice and how Mongolian authorities efficiently use the criminal defamation law against media and journalists.



The trainer Mr. Daniel Byron, ISLP lawyer had been working in Mongolia from September 2 to September 29, 2012. During his visit, he briefed on Chuluunbaatar Case & Conviction and met with his Defense lawyer Ulziikhuu, provides advises for defense lawyers of two defamation

cases, had the meeting with the CRC officer Zolbaatar internet concerning Internet regulation, lectured for the law and journalism students and met the judges and the Minister of Justice concerning decriminalization defamation.

3.3.9 Arts Events

- Staged reading

In 2012, GIC produced two stage readings based on the true stories of journalists faced criminal defamation as a part of decriminalization campaign ASK!

Big Brother (35 min) tells story of a journalist who wrote an article on human trafficking, particularly fact seducing virgin girls. The female journalist imprisoned for six months. The judge did not consider her request to take an account why her witnesses/victims of crime refused from their first statements. The plaintiff was a rich businessman. Later the judge's daughter who was taking modeling course together with her close friend became the victim of the human trafficking. The case was reviewed and the journalist released.

Never Late (30 min) tells a story of a female journalist who exposed corruption of the Chairman of the State Inspection Office and Mining Company. The mining company launches the criminal defamation case. The newspaper's editor accepts the money proposed by the mining company mediator and publishes an apology in the newspaper. The journalist decides to leave her job and detective investigates the corruption case even though the mediator tried to influence him threatening him through the phone.

Available with English subtitles at GIC website and YouTube:
<http://globeinter.org.mn/index.php?cmd=Record&menuid=399>
Big Brother: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4v5M0aRLgw>
Never Late: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dJ3FxIH1Eg>

The first performance held on November 07, 2012 at the Black Box Theatre. More than 100 representatives of the civil society, journalists, journalism and drama teachers and their students, police and judges, Independent Authority against Corruption, drama actors, playwrights and ordinary citizens came to the performances.

The performances followed by the discussions and the most of the speakers supported an abolition of criminal defamation and we have to try to make the MPs to see the performances. One of detectives said that performances were great and it should be shown to all policemen. A female student said that we pass the subjects on the legal environment, but we do not really understand when our teachers talk about libel. These plays make us aware what it is.



Full production was aired by “Ekh Oron (Home land). In total, 100 copies of the performances produced on video.

The Amnesty International, Mongolia invited Big Brother team to perform for their volunteers and it took place on December 10, 2012 on the occasion of the International Human Rights Day.

Lately, the performances were given during the President’s Citizens’ Hall on December 12, 2012. The event was promoted via posters and fliers which educates on 10 reasons to abolish the criminal defamation. The event was widely covered by broadcast, print and digital media.

We organized Script Development Workshops for script writers who worked in two teams:

Big Brother: D.Odgerel, journalist, B.Saikhambileg, Student, T. Bum-Erdene, writer, D.Amarsaikhan, Psychologist

Never Late: B.Batzorig, detective, M.Sukhbaatar, Detective, S. Sumya, script writer



In total, 6 script developing workshops conducted by Kh.Naranjargal, GIC President, who is an award winning playwright, between October 1, 2012 and November 2, 2012 in the Bishrelt and Diplomat Hotels.

Readings staged by two directors and a consultant B.Munkhdorj, State Honored Director, G.Sodbileg, director of the private theatre Gatsuurhan and D.Nyamdorj, student of the State University of Arts and Culture. In total 17 professional actors and drama students acted in the performances.

- Short Movie Night 2012

Our annual “Short Movie Night” was held on July 6, 2012, at the Black Box Theatre. The event was launched last year for the first time in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, Mongolia, and the Black Box Theatre with a purpose to promote Mongolian short movie and encourage young Mongolian filmmakers and develop their talent through providing them with an opportunity to show their movies to the international and local communities and exchange information and experience with filmmakers around the world.

During the event we screened the Mongolian best of “48-hour – Ulaanbaatar 2011” short film festival:

- "The Voice" by Namuun-Zet (Best Musical Score, Best Acting, Audience Award Winner)
- "Once upon a time" by iCity Films (Best Cinematography, Runner Up For Best Film)
- "Egg" by Guen (Best Editing)
- "4" by Schizoid Mongoloid (Best Writing)
- "Appendix, Ear drum and Adam's apple" by Serelt (Best Film, Best Directing)
- "Mask" by Mass Production (Best Use of Character, Best Use of Prop, Best Use of Line)

Tsogtbayar Namsrai, City Producer of the “48-hour” short film festival presented the best of the “48-hour” International film festival:

- “My Darling, I'm So Sorry” (Berlin, Germany)
- “In Captivity”(Hampton Roads, USA)
- “Canh Ba Ba” (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)
- “Casse Gueule” (Paris, France)
- “True to Life” (Tel Aviv, Israel)
- “No Country For Young Men” (Prague, Czech)
- “The Model” (Shanghai, China)
- “Salt and pepper” (Breda, Netherlands)

New short movies produced in 2011-2012 by the Mongolian producers also were screened:

- B.Chinguun, Director, Creative Art “I love you, Grandpa”
- E.Zolboo, Director, “Gift”

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=993&menuid=204>

- 48 Hour Short Film Festival

“48 hour film festival, Mongolia” was held for the third time in Ulaanbaatar on September 18th through 24th of 2012. In total, 27 teams and 259 young enthusiasts competed in the festival and they produced 25 short movies from 3 to 7 minutes within 48 hours.

The winner is “Intruder” produced by Absolute pictures and they will attend the international 48 Hour Festival to be held in March, 2013 in Hollywood.

Other winners include:

1. Love story, best editing, Creative art group
2. Hidden double eyelid, best sound and music, Bros entertainment
3. Paragraph, best camera, Tsahiur Chuluunyhan
4. Hidden double eyelid, best Acting, Bros entertainment
5. Intruder, Best Directing, Absolute pictures
6. Intruder, Best Script , Absolute pictures



“I Need A Light” a film produced by Step creative won the Audience Award and The last Dinner of the Oyunlag group was received Jury Award.

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1055&menuid=204>

- 3rd EU Film Festival in Mongolia

The third annual European Union Film Festival in Mongolia was held from November the 22nd to the 25th, 2012. The EU Film Festival was organised by the Delegation of the European Union to Mongolia in partnership with the Black Box Theatre and Globe International Center.

Globe International Center provided with the information and advertising support to the festival. The press conference was held on November 19, 2012 at the conference hall of Mongol News LLC. William Fingleton, Head of Press & Information Section, Delegation of the EU, O.Sugar, manager at EU Cooperation Office in Ulaanbaatar, Kh.Naranjargal, head of Globe International Center and M.Boroldoi, producer of the Black Box Theatre attended the press conference and informed on the upcoming EU film festival. In total reporters of 14 media reported on the press conference.



The EU film festival opening ceremony was held on November 22, 2012 at the Black Box Theatre. Media outlets, journalists, reporters and camera operators covered the opening ceremony: Mongolian National Broadcaster, Eagle TV, Star TV, SBN TV, Mongolian National Radio, `Undesnii shuudan` daily newspaper, shuud.mn website. They made interview with EU Ambassador Marcus Ederer, William Fingleton, Head of Press & Information Section, Delegation of the European Union and Mrs Ts.Oyungerel, Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1006&menuid=204>

3.4. Globe Publications/Productions

- Publications

3.4.1. Coaching Manual for Media Support during Elections

The UNESCO handbook was translated by the GIC: T.Ayushjav and edited by Kh.Naranjargal. It is available at <http://www.journalism-edu.mn/election-media/>

3.4.2. Community Media: A good practice handbook



UNESCO's handbook was translated by D.Munkhburen and T.Ayushjav and edited by Kh.Naranjargal. It is available at:

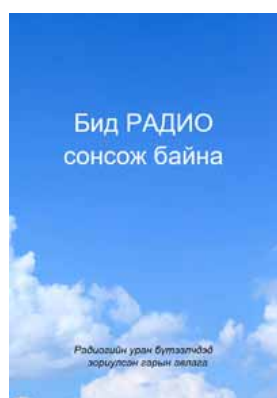
<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1014&menuid=4>
http://www.communityradio.mn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=50%3A2013-01-11-05-41-19&catid=34%3Ademo&lang=en

Globe International Center has secured the funding for 500 copies of printing of the handbook.

3.4.3. Media Freedom Report 2011

The 2011 Media Freedom Report published and distributed to the local and international media communities and relevant organizations. The report highlights the media freedom concerns in 2011 and provides information on the existing media legal environment. Online version is available at:

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/MFR2011engwebend.pdf>



3.4.4. We Listen to the Radio

The handbook is for radio journalists and first published by GIC in the framework of the Business Roaming project cooperated with the Internews Europe under the EU Asia Invest Program. We express our gratitude to the Independent Foundation of Independent Radio Broadcasters based in Moscow for the content of the handbook.

• Websites

Globe International Center maintains the following two websites:

Website: www.globeinter.org.mn

Globe International Center main website 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 Center. Online legal consultancy is available. All the educational materials and news on the events are featured here.

Website: www.upr-mongolia.mn

Website was launched by the project "Information and Communication Support to the UN UPR. It informs in the UPR processes, educates on what is UPR. Readers are able to access submissions of the Government, National Human Rights Commission and joint and individual submissions of the Mongolian and international NGOs. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other UN conventions and treaties are also available here.

• Productions

Globe International Center is involved to the “One World in Schools: Human Rights Promotion through Documentary Films” project of the People in Need, a Czech NGO. The project is funded by the EU. Overall objective of the project is to engage young people in promoting of human rights and fighting against discrimination of vulnerable groups in Mongolia. Its specific objective is to enhance dialogue about human rights issues among secondary and vocational school students and teachers by incorporating use of audiovisual toolkits (documentary films and methodological guides) into both regular classroom and extracurricular activities. The project will involve at least 50 teachers of high schools and 2,000 their students. Globe International’s role in the project is to translate, dub and sub-title the 16 selected human rights documentary films, produce DVDs and provide the background materials on the selected human rights topics.

The project has been publicized at Globe International Center website:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/index.php?cmd=Record&id=1004&menuid=407>

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1007&menuid=204>www.globeinter.org.mn

In total 16 documentaries selected from 38 presented through two meetings. 7 documentaries were additionally selected as a reserve: 2 for toolkit and 5 for film clubs. In 2012, we translated and dubbed the following films:

1. Just because of love/domestic violence
2. Animals save the planet/ environmental protection
3. Intolerance/rights of LGBT people
4. Flying Anne/discrimination
5. Giury/ Rights of the poor
6. Anne/child labour

• Audios

Globe International Center has produced the following four audio materials and posted at its website www.globeinter.org.mn and

YouTube at <http://www.youtube.com/user/uprmongolia2010/videos>

- ✓ 48-sec audio clip “Motherland calls the women”
- ✓ Slide show: Women quota and why women should be in the politics?
- ✓ Slide show: What women can do, if they won the election?
- ✓ “ Quota is not for a few women, who want to be rich.

- **Media Campaign**

In 2012, we conducted two media campaigns to promote 1) women candidates for the 2012 Parliamentary election and 2) to raise awareness of the public on small-scale artisanal mining.

Women Candidates:

Four television programs were aired on UBS channel. The topics included participation of women in decision making, good governance and citizen participation, economic development based on natural resources and human rights centered national security policy. Five women candidates attended the programs.

Artisanal Mining

SDC's Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project approached GIC to help with coordination of the "Cooperation with Media to Raise Public Awareness on ASM Issues" as a part of larger public raising activities of the which is envisaged that accurate public information on the Artisanal Mining will stimulate a positive understanding and influence appropriate policy debates to continuously improve the situation of the Artisanal Mining in Mongolia. Our task was aimed to encourage debate, raise awareness on current status and challenges of the artisanal mining, to enhance understanding on the Artisanal Mining amongst the Mongolian public.

Media campaign focused on three main topics: 1) Who are the artisanal and small scale miners and their contribution to the economy, 2) SSMs guarantee of rights and legal framework and 3) the Artisanal Mining in the future

The project has produced a total of 32 media materials published and aired by in total, 14 media outlets that included 6 local newspapers, four national dailies and four national television channels. The media productions were developed in various journalism genres such as article, interview, television news stories and discussions.

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=1056&menuid=204>

3.5. Trips

3.5.1. The civil society conference

The civil society conference, held parallel to the BDF, is organized jointly by the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Imparsial, Aliansi Jurnalists Independen (AJI), and IDSPS to address emerging issues relating to democracy in Asia and civil society's perspectives and roles in relation to these issues. Representatives from



21 Asian civil society organizations, including Globe International Center, gather on 5-6 November, 2012 in conjunction with the BDF to critically assess the situation and highlight challenges to democratization and human rights in Asia.

3.5.2. Media Defence Lawyers Conference



Media Defense Lawyers Conference was held on 24-26 October 2012 in Voronezh, Russia. The conference organized by the Mass Media Defense Centre and Media Legal Defense Initiative. GIC lawyer D.Munkhburen participated at the conference.

3.5.3. Forum-Asia 7th General Assembly

The Forum-Asia 7th General Assembly was held on 20-21 November, 2012 in Bangkok. GIC project coordinator B.Onon attended the conference.



We express our deepest gratitude to the Forum-Asia for supporting us.

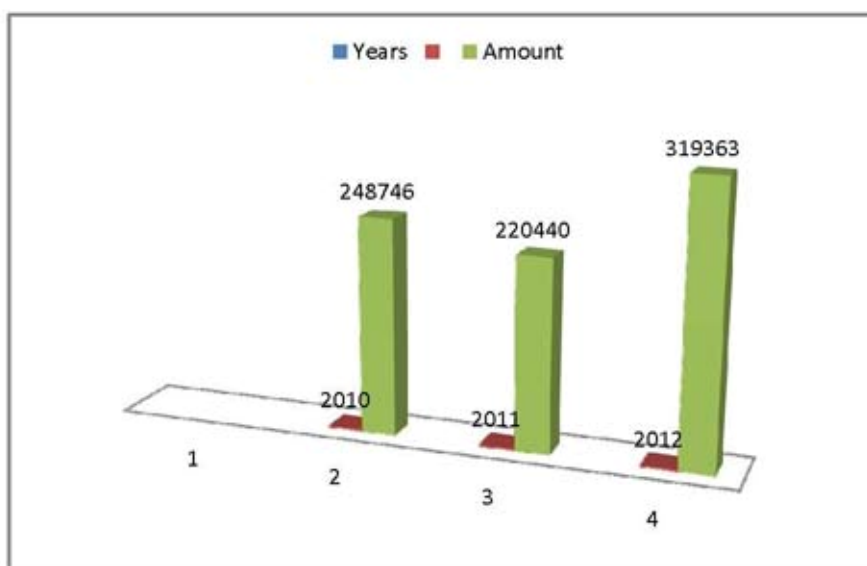
IV. 2012 Finance

Finance

Financial statement as of 31 December 2012

(000 MNT)

| No | Description/ years | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Total Revenue: | 248746 | 220440 | 319363 |
| | Rest of the previous year | | | |
| | Projects' income | 248025 | 219896 | 316073 |
| | Book sale | | | |
| | Other | 721 | 544 | 3290 |
| 2 | Total Expenditure | 241376 | 200090 | 204890 |
| | Salaries and insurances | 79859 | 70541 | 86848 |
| | Contractual fees | 14379 | 1094 | 578 |
| | Rentals | 20477 | 10849 | 14321 |
| | Trips | 4984 | 20467 | 9278 |
| | Postal and communication | 10070 | 6991 | 5911 |
| | Transport | 536 | 376 | 108 |
| | Project activities | 95037 | 83093 | 81092 |
| | Other | 16034 | 6679 | 6754 |
| | Rest | 7369 | 20350 | 114473 |



| No | Donor organizations | Grant amount 1995-2011 (USD) | Grant amount 2012(USD) |
|----|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | International donors: | | |
| 1 | OSI Networks | 402,124 | 19674 |
| 2 | EU/ Internews Europe | 181,490 | |
| 3 | UNESCO | 123,642 | 26878 |
| 4 | Internews Network | 115,158 | |
| 5 | British Embassy | 99,353 | |
| 6 | US Embassy | 61,861 | 3030 |
| 7 | Partnership for Transparency Fund, USA | 55,279 | |
| 8 | The Asia Foundation | 33007 | 15056 |
| 9 | Other international donors | 22917 | |
| 10 | AUSAID | 19314 | |
| 11 | NDI | 17488 | |
| 12 | Save the Children Foundation | 13,746 | 2586 |
| 13 | IFEX | 13283 | 8569 |
| 14 | Other UN Agencies | 10367 | |
| 15 | Canada Foundation | 8184 | |
| 16 | Taiwan Foundation | 7542 | |
| 17 | UNICEF | 6374 | |
| 18 | Mama Cash, Dutch Foundation | 5,013 | |
| 19 | Swiss Agency For Development & Cooperation | | 40227 |
| 20 | The United Nation Democracy Fund | | 99993 |
| 21 | People In Need | | 5719 |
| | Local donors: | | |
| 19 | Free Press Foundation | 13067 | |
| 20 | Arts council of Mongolia | 1503 | |
| 21 | Other local donors | 14,563 | 4080 |
| | | | |
| | Individual donors: | | |
| 22 | Individual donors | 1516 | |

"Globe International Center " NGO

Approved by injunction №68
of 2006 of Financial Minister

INCOME STATEMENT

Fs Period: December, 2012

(in MNT)

| of row | Descriptions | Total increasing | |
|--------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | period | period |
| 1.1 | Income From Operating Activities | | |
| 1.1.1 | Membership tax | | |
| 1.1.2 | Income from Project and Program | 219895712 | 316072630 |
| 1.1.3 | Income from Gift ,Donation and Aid | | |
| 1.1.4 | Leasing Income | | |
| 1.1.5 | Investment Income | | |
| 1.1.6 | Other Income | 543774 | 3289941.00 |
| 1.1.7 | Total Operating Income | 220,439,487 | 319,362,571 |
| 1.2 | Expençe From Operating Activities | | |
| 1.2.1 | Gift ,Donation and Aid | | |
| 1.2.2 | (a)Aid and donation given to Company | | |
| 1.2.3 | (b)Aid and donation given to individuals | | |
| 1.2.4 | (c)Expenditure for delivering aid and donation | | |
| 1.2.5 | Expenses for implementing projects | 83093399 | 81091841 |
| 1.2.6 | Expenses for implementing programs | | |
| 1.2.7 | General and Administration Expenses | | |
| 1.2.8 | Salaries and Wages Expenses | 63597501 | 78541205 |
| 1.2.9 | Social insurance Expenses | 6943252.00 | 8306934 |
| 1.2.10 | Maintenance Expenses | | |
| 1.2.11 | Utilization/ Internet payment | 3739985 | 3667585 |
| 1.2.12 | Rent Expenses | 10849438 | 14321073 |
| 1.2.13 | Project Trip Expenses | 20466891 | 9278026 |
| 1.2.14 | Transportation Expenses | | |
| 1.2.15 | Raw Material Expenses | | |
| 1.2.16 | Depreciation Expenses | 4563922 | 4597871 |
| 1.2.17 | Advertising Expenses | | |
| 1.2.18 | Communication and Post Expenses | 3250644 | 2243325 |
| 1.2.19 | Fuel Expenses | 376000.0 | 108000 |
| 1.2.20 | Expense for Doubtfull Accounts | | |
| 1.2.21 | Contract person fee, | 1093664.0 | 577778 |
| 1.2.22 | Interest Expenses | | |
| 1.2.23 | Other Expenses | 2115215 | 2156454 |
| 1.2.24 | Total Operating Expenses | 200,089,911.0 | 204,890,091 |
| 1.3 | Operating profit /loss/ | 20,349,575.8 | 114,472,480 |
| 2 | Nonoperating Profit /Loss/ | | |
| 2.1 | Nonoperating Profit /Loss/ | | |
| 2.2 | Penalty Discount profit /Loss/ | | |
| 2.3 | Dividends Revenue | | |
| 2.4 | Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)-Realized | | |
| 2.5 | Foreign Exchange Gain (loss)-Unrealized | | |
| 2.6 | Expense for Stocks,and Bond | | |
| 2.7 | Profits of Subsidiaries | | |
| 2.8 | Other Profits | | |
| 2.2 | Toatl Nonoperating Profit /Loss/ | | |
| 3 | Income Before Tax | | |
| 3.1 | Income Tax Expenses | | |
| 4 | Net Profit | | |
| 4.1 | Dividend for Minorities | | |
| 5 | Income From Ordinary Operations | | |
| 5.1 | Extraordinary Gain /Loss/ | | |
| 6 | Net Current Profit | 20349576 | 114472480 |
| 6.1 | Earnings /Loss/ Per Share | | |