



QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT

2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

General information

Technical Information

Name of Party:

Mongolia

Date of ratification:

15/10/2007

Officially designed Point of Contact:

Title:

Ms

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Organization(s) or entity(es) responsible for the preparation of the report:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report:

By the order of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science a working group has been established in the end of 2015. The established working group consists of representatives from relevant stakeholders such as; Governmental authorities, Universities and NGO`s. The working group held its first meeting in February 2016 in the meeting room of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The working group received guidance and newly updated online submission of the 2005 periodic report, conducted by Ms S.Urantugs, Head of the working group. The consulttaion meeting was held in March 2016 and invited all stakeholders. The meeting

focused on the preparation process of the 2005 Convention Quadrennial reporting and the collection of the statistical information. As a result of this meeting, the working group created and efficaced an information network for all related stakeholders.

Executive Summary

Please summarize in max 3500 characters the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the outlook for the future. Please note this is not an introduction to the report or an annotated table of contents.:

Since joining the Convention, Mongolia is working actively to protect cultural heritage, support the production and commercialization of cultural goods and establish a sound system to enable sustainable growth and development of art and cultural institutions that are supportive of development of the Mongolian people, financially self-sustainable, competitive and have highly professional human resources. During the reporting period, as part of implementation of the Development Policy of Mongolia and the State Policy on Culture, several laws have been adopted and enacted, including the revised Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (2014), the first ever Law on Library (2015) and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Culture. Moreover, a draft Law on Cinematography has been developed, discussed by the Cabinet and is prepared for submission to the Parliament. This law aims to promote national cultural heritages and history through cinematography, produce and disseminate globally research-based cultural products, advance national cinematography to the levels of the global cinematography and provide financial support to production of movies that possess national and international significance. The revised Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage is particularly important for its provisions that encourage creativity of individuals and organizations engaged in production and distribution of cultural goods and also provisions that promote production, contractual agreements and public monitoring policies for public dissemination of cultural goods and heritages. The Law on Library is important, as it has provided clearer and more adequate legislative coordination of the library sector, improved access to library services, wider information opportunities for citizens and communities and clearer funding mechanisms of operational expenditures of the sector. In order to promote Mongolian national culture and traditions among the public, the Law on Culture has been amended with new provisions for allocation of specific shares of broadcast times on public radio, television, broadcasters and cinemas operating on the territory of Mongolia for national content including national movies and programs. The Government of Mongolia adopted a National Programme on "Mongolian Content" in 2014 and a National Programme on "Cultural Production" in 2015 and these Programs aimed to boost the broadcasting of national content on media channels, increase the volume and digital content of Mongolian cultural products that are either restored, newly produced or converted to a digital form, provide governmental support to participation of national artists in international contests and festivals, encourage fair and free competition and diverse forms of ownership in the cultural sector, and enhance public and private partnership and collaboration in the cultural sector. However, implementation of the two programs is impeded by funding constraints, since the government is unable to provide full funding to the programs and, on the other hand, no sufficient funding support is provided by foreign donors and international organizations.

.collapse">Overview of cultural policy context

Parties shall describe the key objectives and priorities of their current cultural policy and the impact the Convention has had in their formulation or reformulation. They will also report on the opportunities and challenges to promote the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment.:

Mongolia has reformed its art and cultural legal frameworks since it has embarked on a path towards a market economy and democracy in early 1990s. For instance, the State policy on arts and culture was adopted in 1996, followed with Law on Culture and arts and other related legislations. Based on previous experiences and lessons learned in the previous 4 years, the Mongolian State Great Khural (parliament) has adopted the updated State policy on arts and culture (under SGK Resolution #52, dated May 22, 2012) in line with the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005). Following the new policy enacted, the Law on Mongolian Language, the Law on Library, the Law on Protection of cultural heritage and also the Law on Culture have been amended and revised accordingly. Such legal reforms have facilitated efforts to protect and promote diversity of cultural expressions of Mongolia's ethnic groups to enhance international cooperation in arts and culture sectors. Within the reporting period, multiple actions were taken in terms of protecting and promoting diversity of cultural expressions, such as protecting Mongolian traditional cultural heritage and properties; developing cultural and creative industries from production and economic perspectives; strengthening arts and culture institutions to be self-sustaining financially, to contribute to human development of Mongolian citizens, to be equipped with competitive professionals and management; revitalizing and disseminating traditional cultural identity and values. Agenda and concepts of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions have been mainstreamed in policy documents and also legal frameworks up to date. Furthermore, Mongolia is making efforts to develop cultural creative industries and services – which embraced rich traditional cultural heritage, unique identity and values – based on copyright regulations, innovations, investment and relevant supports, while recognizing their economic potentials and benefits within the both international and domestic markets. Moreover, the Government of Mongolia is planning to develop and approve a sound policy to promote cultural and creative industries, based on its unique cultural identity and traditional values, while including international marketing tools, besides other supports as well. Moreover, systematic efforts should focus on disseminating public awareness of current trends and potentials of creative industries among the general public as well as artists and craftsmen; to promote arts and culture education and capacity building of human resources in the sector; to encourage artists' initiatives and commitment and provide relevant supports for marketing and distributing their products and for sustainable operations of their businesses.

a) It is (or has been) the basis for changing one or more policies?:

Yes

How:

The new state policy on arts and culture was adopted in 1996, followed by the Law on Culture and Arts and other related legislations. Based on previous experiences and lessons learned in the previous 4 years, in line with the UNESCO 2005 Convention, the Mongolian Parliament has adopted the updated State policy on Arts and Culture in 2012. Following the new policy, the Law on Mongolian Language, the Law on Library, the Law on Protection of cultural heritage and also the Law on Culture have been amended and revised accordingly. Such legal reforms have facilitated efforts to

b) It is (or has been) a tool to promote policy discussion?:

Yes

c) It is (or has been) a reference for ongoing policy

protect and promote diversity of cultural expressions of Mongolia's ethnic groups and to enhance international cooperation in arts and culture sectors.

development?:

Yes

How:

The Mongolia's policy on development of culture and arts is to protect and conserves the progressive achievements and values of Mongolian culture and civilization via the creation an adequate balance between the tradition and innovation of national culture and arts, to strengthen and develop the stand of the national culture with respect to those of the world's culture, to turn products of the national culture and arts into the economically viable cycle, and to protect the intellectual properties for our nation. Within the reporting period, several activities and discussions on cultural and creative industries from production and economic perspectives like; strengthening arts and culture institutions to be self-sustaining financially, to contribute to human development of Mongolian citizens and to be equipped with competitive professionals and management; and revitalizing and disseminating traditional cultural identity and values have been organized.

How:

Based on the UNESCO 2005 Convention, Mongolia amended and adapted Laws and National Programmes; - Law on Mongolian Language, 2014 - Law on Library, 2014 - Law on Protection of cultural heritage, 2014 - Law on Culture, currently amending - Law on Cinematography, currently drafting - Law on Museums, currently drafting - National programme on developing "Cultural Industries", December 2015 - National programme on preserving and promoting " Documentary Heritage" 2014 - National programme on " Inventing Cultural Heritage" Phase II, 2013 - National programme on "Cultural Education for All" currently drafting.

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

SUMMARY

CULTURAL POLICIES AND MEASURES

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Improving access to cultural services	National	institutional
Improving public education on culture	International	institutional
Promotion of and research on cultural diversity	National, International	regulatory

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Bilateral policy dialogues with cultural authorities of other countries	International	legislative, regulatory, financial, institutional
3. Technical cooperation among specialists working in cultural and creative industries	International	legislative, regulatory, financial, institutional

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Preferential treatment for and transactions of goods and services in the culture sector	International	financial, institutional

list of measures

Improving access to cultural services

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Key objectives of the activities are to deliver the easily accessible and good quality service of culture and arts to population:

1. Performing Arts Tours: Best of repertoires of cultural organizations were performed for residents of remote rural areas and districts. 14 tours in 2013 and 21 tours in 2015 were organized by professional cultural organizations including Mongolian National Song and Dance Ensemble, the National Academic Drama Theatre, the State Philharmonic Orchestra, the Horse Fiddle Ensemble, the National Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet and the National Puppet Theatre. The above tours were successful events that presented to their audiences great performances including *inter alia* “Wonders of Mongolian arts” and “Divine Qualities” concerts, “Romeo and Juliet” (drama), “Giselle” (ballet) and “Cute baby goat” (drama for children).
2. Mobile library: Mobile library services were delivered to residents in remote rural areas. The National Library, the Children’s Book Palace, and Central libraries of Aimags have been providing regular mobile library services to remote populations, the elderly, disabled people and prisoners in Women’s Detention Center and Children’s detention center. In 2015 alone, over 20,000 people in 20 locations benefitted from these services.
3. Street Fair: “City streets – My home” has become a regular event. The University of Culture and Arts initiated this event to provide the communities with closer access to culture and arts and appeal for cleaner and friendlier living environment. In cooperation with the Municipal Authorities and Chingeltei District Governor’s Office, over 3,000 students and teachers of the University organized 3 Fairs in 2013, 2014 and 2015 involving over 10,000 in total.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

- Best of repertoires of cultural organizations were performed for residents of remote rural areas and districts.
- Mobile library services have been providing regular mobile library services to the elderly, disabled people and prisoners in Women’s Detention Center and Children’s detention center. In 2015 alone, over 20,000 people in 20 locations benefitted from these services. In the scope of the mobile library, The National Library, the Union of Mongolian Writers, the Children’s Book Palace and the “Pen” Center of Children’s writers organized 36 events for children including Literature days “Beauty of Meaning”, “Best Reader teams” competition, “Best reader - D.Natsagdorj Medal” award winner competition, and a competition on “Best character from Literature” competition.

- A software named “MONBIBLIO” was developed with an aim to improve information system in the cultural sector and enable easy and fast reporting by national and sub-national level cultural organizations (theatres, ensembles, libraries, museums etc). This software is serving as a main tool for collecting data, statistics and reports of the cultural sector.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

local artists, youth, remote population, women, disabled persons

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

- The following investments have been made in establishing class libraries with 100-150 books in 3,020 classes of 755 schools in Ulaanbaatar, supplying books worth over 700 million togrogs to 450 state owned kindergartens as training materials, expansion of the Public Library in Akhangai aimag in 2013, Children’s Book Palace, expansion of the Central Library in Bayan-Ulgii aimag in 2014, expansion of the Central Library in Dornod aimag and construction of the new building of the National Library.
- “City streets – My home” Street Fair is an event that promotes diversity of cultural expressions, mentioned in 1.a provision of Article 7 of the current Convention. In 2015, a flash-mob and a parade involving 1,000 students were organized in the street. Also cultural performances were presented to the public on the Chinggis Square. All these measures enabled community participation and have become a regular event.
- “MONBIBLIO” software is serving as a main tool for collecting data, statistics and reports of the cultural sector.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

During the reporting period, 145 activities of 27 different types were implemented in the fields of: Cultural Services, Cultural Education and Promotion of National Cultural Heritages. A total of 11,741,920,100 Mongolian national currency (tugrug) were spent on these activities.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Improving public education on culture

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Key objectives of the activities are to increase the impacts of arts education to the development of individuals and society, influence the actual issues facing the further development of art education, and advocate the significance of art education.

1. Visual Arts Programme: Upon the initiative of the Arts Education Center visual arts activities have been organized to develop creative citizens through various trainings to promote creativity of children and young people, enhance artistic talents, provide fine arts and aesthetic education and ensure efficient utilization of free time of young people and children. The Municipal Education and Culture Department organized the “Street art” initiative to draw 3D pictures on the roads to promote creative production among children and ensure safe, friendly and favorable environment in the streets to protect children from accidents.
2. Classical Arts Programme: 1. “Classical art”- 2012 competition was organized at local and regional levels. The Central administrative body in charge of cultural affairs in collaboration with the Mongolian Art Workers Union organized this competition in two stages. The competition aimed to support professional capacity of local theatres and promote their work among the public. 2. The first competition of contemporary drama script was organized in 2012 with a purpose to enrich repertoires of professional organizations, motivate drama writers and support new scene plays based on scripts. The National Academic Drama Theatre and Mongolian Union of Writers were organizers of this competition.
3. Summer Festivals in 2015: Mongolian Ethnic Dance Festival involved over 200 dancers representing Mongolia as well as Buryatia, Kalmykia, Tuva, Sakha in the Russian Federation and Inner Mongolia in the People’s Republic of China gathered for the Festival. As part of this Festival, numerous events were organized including Ulaanbaatar Dance Festival, “Play time”, “Best of Classic” performance, “Jazz in the Great Steppes”

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

- Visual arts education Programme provided arts trainings to over 100 students divided by grades 1-4, 5-8 and 9-12 and adults and amateurs. The best works produced during the training will be presented and promoted in exhibitions and the selected ones will be supported to take part in local and international competitions and exhibitions. An exhibition was planned for January 2016 to be held in the Fine Arts Gallery and relevant preparations were made successfully. “Classical art”- 2012 competition was organized at local and regional levels. The Central administrative body in charge of cultural affairs in collaboration with the Mongolian Art Workers Union organized this competition in two stages. The competition aimed to support professional capacity of local theatres and promote their work among the public.
- The first competition of contemporary drama script was organized in 2012 with a purpose to enrich repertoires of professional organizations, motivate drama writers and support new scene plays based on scripts. The National Academic Drama Theatre and Mongolian Union of Writers were organizers of this competition.

- The Summer Festivals are the only flagship events in Mongolia, of its kind. The festival's goals and objectives are those of the partnerships of the Government Agency, private Entrepreneurs and NGO's – to promote cultural diversities and intercultural dialogue to the general audience in Mongolia as well as to provide cultural education and career development opportunities for Mongolian art workers. To accomplish these ends, the event combines live performances, competitions, exhibitions, workshops, master-classes and collaborative efforts between Mongolian and international professionals.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Social cohesion, youth, artists

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

- In the Street Art initiative, drawings were painted nearby pedestrian crosses near 20 schools to improve responsibility of drivers in traffic. Also, more than 20 artists were mobilized in "Voices of Women" initiative (2015) to draw 3D paintings aimed at protecting women's rights and reducing violence against women. - "Classical art"- 2012 competition involved 20 local theatres, 6 local ensembles and 1,385 local artists. The competition was valuable as it increased access of cultural services to people and increased capacity of local artists. - The first competition of contemporary drama script involved 94 writers, of which six scripts were awarded. This competition contributed to enrich national repertoires of professional organizations, support new scene plays based on scripts. - The organization of the Festivals provides a space for unlimited freedom and diversity of expressions. In the case of "Giant Steppes of Jazz" event provides creating an open-minded and diverse musical environment to approximately 75000-80000 people together.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Above mentioned activities are funded by following agencies: - Fund for Cultural and Arts Development-Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. - Mayor's Office of Ulaanbaatar - Private Entrepreneur

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Promotion of and research on cultural diversity

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Key objectives of the activities are to improve conceptual understanding among the public and artists of the current development trends of culture and cultural production based on national cultural traditions, support and enhance cultural education, training highly skilled professional human resources, promote initiatives and innovations of artists, create supportive environment to enable artists to market their cultural products and run sustainable business operations and, finally, improve social security of cultural sector employees.

1. “Mongol Naadam” Cultural Programme:

The Cultural Programme has been held for the last eight years at “Hui doloon khudag” area involving around 400 students, teachers and staff of the University. As part of the Festival, a symphonic concert “Awakened Steppe”, “Mongolian Naadam” pop concert, and a Mongolian epic concert. Cultural Programme had various “destinations” including Ger Art Gallery of “Fine Arts”, “Make up and Portrait drawing”, “Folklore”, “Games and Toys”, “Handicraft and Calligraphic Exhibition” etc.

2. Musical instrument restoration: As part of the Project to replicate 7, 9 and 11 string “yatuga” musical instrument (plucked zither) that were played in Mongolian Royal palaces

3. Mongolian Cinematography Arts and Industry: The main aim of the project is to support a sustainability of Mongolian cinematography. In order to reach the main goal the following projects were implemented.

1. Reestablishment of national cinema network. Project to provide and install film projection and screening equipment in cultural centers through out the country. 2. Production grants for Mongolian film makers. To increase access of local film makers to the international scene. 3. 1st - 2013, 2nd - 2014, 3rd - 2015 Ulaanbaatar International Film Festival. To promote world cinema in Mongolia and enhance international partnership

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

A. Awakened Steppe

- “Awakened Steppe” Cultural Festival, initiated by the Mongolian State University of Arts and Culture was organized with support of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. Organizers were the Arts Council of Mongolia, METAA from Korea, and the Mongolian Tourism Association.

B. Musical Instrument Restoration

- New and innovative handicraft products and cultural events were presented. Including “Constructing a Mongolian ger”, “The art of Wearing Mongolian traditional costumes” to promote Mongolian diversity of cultural expressions to younger generations

C. Mongolian Cinematography Art and Industry 1. 2012-2014 In 2 districts of UB and 48 provinces' culture centers received and installed film projection and screening equipments. Including 53 screens

and 11000 seats in culture centers were newly installed. 2. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism commissioned film director S.Byamba's film "Remote Control", the winner of New Currents Award from Busan International Film Festival-2013 and Ch.Khoroldorj's "Sharga Daaga" fiction film, that was premiered during the UBIFF 2013. 3. The UBIFF program celebrated Mongolian, Turkey, French and international cinema received honors at prestigious international film festivals such as Cannes, Toronto and Berlinale, featuring films from countries as diverse as Iceland, Iran, Colombia, China, Hungary, Italy, Singapore, Mexico, UK and Russia. Under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Mongolia, the first ever Forum on Reforms of Mongolian Cinematography was organized. Over 200 representatives from Cinema Industry took part in the Mongolian Cinematography Forum and discussed the current global trends of cinematography and development of cinematography in our country. The Forum was conducted in sessions, panels with cinematographers and plenary discussions.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

A. Awakened Steppe

- Around 10,000 participants take part in the "The Arts of wearing Mongolian traditional costumes" event and over 500-600,000 visitors attended, with each year, number of participants and observers of the "Mongol Naadam Programme" are increasing.

B. Musical Instrument Restoration project

- As a result of the Musical Instrument Restoration project, "Egshilen Manlai" Music Factory produced 7, 9 and 11 string "yatuga" instrument and the Project leader, composer S. Soronzonbold wrote a composition for royal Yatuga triplet called "Light rain – Swan - Love" and choreographer D. Bayarbaatar composed a dance "Melody of the Sky". For the future, the instruments will be used in training, musical production and research and new compositions suitable for 7, 9 and 11 string "yatugas" in terms of tones, timbre and tune will be written.

C. Mongolian Cinematography Art and Industry 1. The number of audience 1,050.7 thousand in 2010 increased to 1,505.9 thousand in 2014. 2. Mongolian films received international recognition. S.Byamba "Remote Control", the winner of New Current Award from Busan International Film Festival 2013 3. More than 10200 moviegoers watched one or more of the 42 movies screened a UBIFF between 2013-2015. The Forum on Mongolian Cinematography Reforms has issued a recommendation to draft a Law on Cinematography and established the working group for drafting of the new law.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

A. Awakened Steppe - 2013-2015 Total of 137,854,700 Tugrugs in local currency or 68,927.35 USD.
 B. Musical Instrument Restoration project - Total of 16,000,000 Tugrugs or 8,000 USD
 C. Mongolian Cinematography Art and Industry: 1. Reestablishment of national cinema network: In 2012 - 400,000,000 Tugrugs or 200,000 USD. In 2013 600,000,000 Tugrugs or 300,000 USD 3. UBIFF 2013-2015 - 363,538,000 Tugrugs or 181,769 USD Reforms in Mongolian Cinematography Forum - 20,000,000 Tugrugs or 10,000 USD

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Bilateral policy dialogues with cultural authorities of other countries

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Main objectives of multilateral cultural cooperation of Mongolia aim to develop her national unique culture and heritage intertwined and in parallel with global cultural achievements, to protect and recover historical and cultural values and properties, to enhance international relations to track and enhance Mongolian diversity of cultural expressions, and to contribute partnerships in social and humanities sectors. In regard to strengthening capacity of human resources of cultural institutions, selected staffs have participated in international trainings overseas, while international guest trainers and experts were mobilized to organize domestic trainings for local cultural institutions.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative
regulatory
financial
institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Activity 1: Mongolia has maintained cultural cooperation under bilateral cultural cooperation agreements with governmental and non-governmental institutions of following countries, including the Russian Federation; People's Republic of China; Bulgaria; Greece; South Korea; Turkey; Inner Mongolia (autonomic region of China); Spain; Hungary; Poland; Nepal; Vietnam; Lithuania; the Philippines; Latvia; Uzbekistan; France; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kuwait; Laos PDR; Israel; Romania; United States of America; Germany; India; Japan; and Austria. Activity 2: The Government of Mongolia has signed a Cultural cooperation plan (2012-2014) with the government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 18, 2013, while the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre and Tianjin City Grand Theatre have established a Memorandum of Understanding 2013-2015. Activity 3: Mongolia acceded the "Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled" as the 10th signatory country on September 23, 2015. Therefore, in Mongolia over 300,000 people – who are blind, visually impaired or print-disabled – can better participate social and cultural life of the community and to access to education and information, and to achieve equal opportunities in society, as a result of exempting imported books and printed materials from customs, copyright and other taxes and dues. Activity 4: The 16th regular meeting of Mongolia and Russia Intergovernmental Commission, held in Ulaanbaatar, made decisions on issues, including to invite Mongolian representatives to "Ancient ballads in present time" festival to be held in Moscow, and to revive previous practices inviting Russian professors and mentors and selecting prospective Mongolian students to study classic stage arts in Russia. Currently, training orchestra directors in Russia has started recently.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, creators, disabled persons, youth, women

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Mongolia has signed bilateral governmental and non-governmental cultural sector cooperation agreements with 26 countries, such as the Russian Federation and People's Republic of China, acceded various international treaties and agreements, and established Memorandum of Understandings with different professional cultural institutions.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

N/A

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

3. Technical cooperation among specialists working in cultural and creative industries

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Developing creative industries into a major economic sector has become one of important development trends, so that it is necessary for Mongolia to develop and approve a sound policy to promote cultural and creative industries, based on its unique cultural identity and traditional values, while including international marketing tools besides other supports as well. Moreover, further and systematic efforts should focus on disseminating public awareness of current trends and potentials of creative industries among the general public as well as artists and craftsmen; to promote arts and culture education and capacity building of human resources in the sector; to encourage artists' initiatives and commitment and provide relevant supports for marketing and distributing their products and for sustainable operations of their businesses.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Mongolia has hosted and organized following cultural exchange events within the reporting period. For instance: - "*Mongolia 100 years ago – in French photographer's camera*" exhibition (April-July, 2012) aimed to improve knowledge and awareness of historical and cultural traditions and heritage among the general public, to promote early 20th century historical and cultural records documented, and to expand international cooperation among museums and galleries; - "*Time and space*" mobile studio 2012 (August 17-30, 2012) aimed to enhance cultural contribution to social development through cooperation among Mongolian and Korean artists; - "*Spirit*" indigenous contemporary dance performance (September, 2012) aimed to enhance the cultural exchange between *Mongolia* and *Australia* and promote world-class *modern dance* in *Mongolia*; - "**American dance stars**" concert (June 2013) by best artists of US New York City Ballet Company and aimed to promote cultural diversity through expanding international cooperation in arts and culture sector, and to present world classic arts to Mongolian audiences; - Swiss and Mongolian New Development Project "*Agula*" (May, 2014) aimed to enhance cooperation among Mongolian and Swiss artists, to present Mongolian music masterpieces to the world audiences, and to support joint international production of culture and art works; - Ulaanbaatar International Film Festival (October, 2014) aimed to promote national and international cooperation and partnerships in cinematography and to present best global cinematography works to Mongolian audiences; - "*Light table*" animation training (November, 2014) aimed to develop animation production in Mongolia, to strengthen capacity of youths and students engaged in animation fields, and to promote international collaboration within the animation sector; - "*American contemporary dance night*" (September, 2015) concert aimed to present best world art performance works to Mongolian audiences, and to promote cultural diversity.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, creators, producers, entrepreneurs, youth

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Furthermore, it is required to develop legal instruments supporting international arts and culture cooperation and cultural exchange programs, to enhance investment, to strengthen capacity building of human resources (through international trainings) in arts and culture sector, to promote international marketing of products manufactured by creative industries, and to create research and database tools in such regards.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

N/A

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Preferential treatment for and transactions of goods and services in the culture sector

b. Key objectives of the measures:

In relation with preferential treatment for and transactions of goods and services in the culture sector, the State policy on art and culture (2012) and the Program for promoting Mongolia overseas (2016) have played an important role in defining development trends and agenda of cultural exchanges and collaboration in order to contribute development efforts; promoting Mongolian cultural identity and goods on the international market building on national comparative advantages; and strengthening capacity of culture and art institutions of Mongolia. The new Law on rights of people with disabilities was adopted by the Mongolian State Great Khural on February 5, 2016. The law stipulated various issues, such as to upgrade websites of government institutions to provide information accessible to people with disabilities. Based on reformed legal frameworks, the Government of Mongolia is making efforts to assist people with disabilities to actively participate domestic culture and other events, and also support application of latest technology, equipment and know-hows to improve accessibility of culture and art masterpieces for people with disabilities. On the other hand, private entities and public institutions should encourage people with disabilities to take part in culture and art events and develop their talents and skills. The central administration agency in charge of cultural affairs shall coordinate activities aimed to improve accessibility of museums, libraries and culture and art works for people with disabilities.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

- Currently, under the concessional arrangements agreed between governments of Mongolia and the Russian Federation, 58 students are studying in Russia within majors of drama director, drama actor, music composer, film director, choir master, culture management, interior designer, music director and librarian-IT specialist, and 1 student in Poland majored in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.
- In total, 30 music teachers of General education schools attended in-service trainings; i.e. one teacher from Bayan-Ulgii, Gobi-Altai, Gobisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Sukhbaatar, Uvs and Khov aimags each; and two teachers from Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgam, Uvurkhangai, Umnugobi, Selenge, Tuv, Khuvsgul and khentii aimags each, respectively. Training was hosted and facilitated by the Culture Education School of the Culture and Arts University of Mongolia in accordance with "Procedure for organizing and funding in-service and short-term trainings for culture and art sector employees" approved jointly by Education, Culture and Science Minister and Finance Minister.
- Training on "Culture and art management and creative industries" (May 21-23, 2015) was attended by 172 people in total, including specialists from the Cultural Policy Coordination Department of MECS and managers from national and local arts and culture institutions (museums, libraries, theatres). MECS and the Mongolian Culture and Art Development Academy (NGO) jointly organized at Friendship International Children's Summer Camp.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Government has funded travel costs of 150 people who attended in international events and workshops held in France, Spain, Bulgaria, USA, Russia, China, Germany and Monaco; tuition fees and scholarships of 80 students to study overseas (including 58 students majored in 9 professional fields in Russia, 15 students majored in 2 professional fields, 1 student in Poland, USA and UK each); and the training on "Culture and art management and creative industries" (May 21-23, 2015) jointly organized by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and the Mongolian Culture and Art Development Academy (NGO). In total 82 Mongolian artists have attended in international competitions of professional artists; of whom, grand prix and medal winners were rewarded by the Government. The Law on the Rights of people with disabilities was enacted February 5, 2016. The Government of Mongolia has rewarded cash awards (worth 810.75 million MNT) to 82 artists who won grand prix, gold, silver and bronze medals from international contests, such as international opera singers' and other music competitions held in Russia, the international circus competitions held in China and Monaco, classical music competitions (of piano, violin etc.) held in the US, Czech Republic and France. As a result, artists contributed to promote Mongolia on the international arena and the cash awards benefited artists resolve their social issues.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

All related Government Agencies and None Government Agencies

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

N/A

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

CIVIL SOCIETY

Have you taken or supported initiatives involving civil society in activities::

Promote the objectives of the convention through awareness raising and other activities: Yes

Please explain how:

Cultural diversity is a rich asset for individuals and societies. The protection and maintenance of cultural diversity is an essential requirement for sustainable development. The government of Mongolia has been taking a series of measures to define, promote and safeguard cultural diversity on local and national levels by developing relevant policies.

- By the initiative of the Mongolian National University of Arts and Culture in collaboration with the Arts Council of Mongolia (ACM), the Ministry of Education Culture and Science the "Culture and Development" International forum was organized to promote and create awareness about the "2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions"
- Therefore civil society groups such as individuals, local communities, associations of museums, librarians, artists, consortium of libraries, the Dambadarjaa monastery, the Association of Visually Impaired, the "Foundation of natural and cultural heritage" and representatives of other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations were assembled for discussions on the "Cultural heritage law" draft.
- A discussion on "Current challenges for bringing Mongolian brands onto the international market" was organized amongst representatives of the "Union Mongolian designers", the "Shilmel zagvar" company, the Mongolian National Circus, the "Tumen Tsamkhag" Co.,Ltd, the "Nanscashemere" Co.,Ltd, the Evseg Khas Fund, the "Marchaakhai" Co.,Ltd and other relevant civic groups.

Collect data and share and exchange information on measures adopted at local and international level:

No

Please explain how:

Provide spaces where ideas of civil societies can be heard and discussed while developing policies:

Yes

Please explain how:

In collaboration with other international and local governments and NGOs including the Embassy of Canada in Mongolia, ACM, ACM-US, the New Agency, the Gereg magazine and the "Today" daily newspaper, the following projects were implemented:

- "Art See Talk" media project, that aims to increase public awareness of various social issues through the arts facilitating interaction and exchange between artists and communities. In 2015 "Art See Talk" media project presented 25 series of articles including "Women's stereotype in the arts", "Men's stereotype in current society", "You are here", "Arts and Domestic violence", "Bread or Music?", "Delete when you finished reading", "Mongolian films and world market" etc., about arts and social issues through press and media channels. As part of the project ACM organized "Art See Talk" meetings for over 100 people with the producer and director of the well-known film "Babies", Tomas Balmes and the Recipient of Chinggis Khan Order, poet G.Mend-Ooyo.
- Arts + Human Rights Talk - project aimed to increase public awareness of human rights and social inequity through the arts and bring together opinion makers, artists and human rights' specialists to discuss the importance of arts for human rights and social issues. Within the framework of the project, the "Social Injustice" arts exhibition by artist E.Lkhagvadorj and the short films "Dream" by director

Ch.Khoroldorj and "Every Step" by Globe international NGO were shown.

Implement Operational Guidelines: No

Please explain how:

Other: No

Please explain how:

Is Civil Society contributing to this report?:

Yes

Name of the Organization(s):

Arts Council of Mongolia (ACM)

Contribution from Civil Society

This section is to be completed with information provided by civil society:

Has the civil society taken initiatives to::

Promote the principle and the objectives of the Convention locally and internationally: No

Please explain how:

Promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments: No

Please explain how:

Bring the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities, including vulnerable groups:

No

Please explain how:

Contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability and accountability in the cultural governance:

No

Please explain how:

Monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote diversity of cultural expression:

No

Please explain how:

Build capacities in domains linked to the Convention and carrying out data collection: No

Please explain how:

Create innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors and with civil society of other regions of the worlds:

No

Please explain how:

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention:

Solutions found or envisaged:

Activities planned for next 4 years to implement the Convention:

Supporting attachment provided by the Civil Society:

Achievements, challenges, solutions and next steps

Describe main results achieved in implementing the Convention:

The State Policy on Culture has streamlined the concepts of the UNESCO Conventions ratified by Mongolia, i.e. the Convention to Promote Diversity of Cultural Expressions and the Convention on Protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage, in accordance with relevant international treaties and memorandums of understanding; and Mongolia is taking measures to implement them. The priority focus was given to the issue of creating a Mongolian cultural statistics framework and determining necessary statistical data on the cultural industry. In this regard, the two projects on “Creating statistics and database system within arts and culture sector of Mongolia in line with international best practices” (innovation project, 2011-2015) and “Frameworks of cultural statistics of Mongolia: Capacity building for national data collection” (2013-2015) have been implemented accordingly. This project was designed in addition to the promotion and protection of the diversity of cultural expressions with the use of statistical data collection. The project was also established to help build the initial concepts of organizing the collection data at the practical level of the culture sector. In addition, The related government and NGOs in collaboration with press and media are regularly organizing the International Day of the Native Languages (21st of February) , the World Day of Copywrite Protection (23rd April), the World Day of Museums (18th May) and the World Day of Biodiversity Protection (21st May). The international days on cultures do greatly contribute to the creating of new mechanisms on the protection of the diversity of cultures as well as the promotion of human capacity, human values, and on the development of cultural rights and freedom.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention :

Culture policy reforms are lacking capacities, structures and human resources to keep pace with the rapid globalization, technological development, population lifestyle, cultural demands and needs, and change in the environment. Moreover, there are still some challenges hindering the effective and sustainable implementation of the State Policy on Culture and the current Convention, namely inadequate understanding of importance of culture for individual and socio economic development, insufficient financial support from the government, weak internal and external coordination among projects and programs, inadequate social welfare nets for the personnel in the sector, low demands and merits for cultural goods and services among the public and creative cultural production sector are at their early stages of development. Due to the political instability in Mongolia, the central institution in charge of cultural issues has changed several times over the past twenty years. Absence of adequate structures and human resources for cultural policy coordination and dismantlement of a government implementing agency on cultural policy in 2012, after its creation in 2009, has it's negative impact on the sustainable employment of national professionals and social security of staff, working in the cultural sector.

Solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges:

In order to solve the above-mentioned challenges in line with the current development trend of advancing the creative industry as a major economic sector, the government needs to take continuous measures to create awareness among the cultural producers and the communities on the current cultural trends and the creative industry, promote cultural education, train skilled human resources, encourage initiatives and the creativity of artists, enable cultural entrepreneurs with opportunities to exhibit, market and sell their products and conduct sustainable business operations and support improving their social security issues. There is a need to create policy incentives to encourage application of the results of these projects in the real life settings, improve coverage of registrations and create awareness among the cultural industry actors. Cultural and creative industries create cultural wealth and heritage rather than just aim for profits. Therefore, based on this

conceptual difference, the creative industries in our country could be integrated into the industrial policy through the following stages. Firstly, there is a need to include products and services of cultural industries in the classification of economic products assigning new codes and ensure realistic calculations of contribution made by the cultural industries to the GDP. Secondly, we should take steady measures to include cultural industry in the International SIC code 71 (Arts, Entertainment and Recreation). At the international level, 2-6 digit codes are assigned by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or industrial classification. Joining the international coding system based on the industry sector will allow us to be compared with UNIDO defined industrial development indicators of other countries. The State Policy on Industrial Sector approved in May 2015 has expressed the government commitment to “support creative industry and cultural industry”. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science approved the National Programme on Cultural Industry in December 2015.

Steps planned for the next 4 years:

One of the objectives of the National Program on promoting cultural and creative industries is to train adequate human resources needed for the development of cultural industry. Moreover, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has developed and submitted for Government's approval the National Program on Universal Cultural Education upon wide consultations with general public, Government agencies, NGOs and research institutions working in the fields of arts and culture. This Program goals include creating awareness on cultural diversity, developing Mongolian people through learning from and respecting the national culture, creating culturally advanced cities and the nation, and increasing the capacity of human resources and teaching personnel in the cultural sector.

SOURCES AND STATISTICS ANNEXES

1. Economy and Finance

When reporting data in this section, it is important to define the “cultural sector” for statistical purposes and apply that definition consistently. For guidelines, please refer to the [2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics \(FCS\)](#)

1.1. Total Flows of Cultural Goods and Services

1.1.a Cultural Goods

(a) Exports in cultural goods	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="2024"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Imports in cultural goods	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

1.1.b Cultural Services

(a) Exports in cultural services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Imports in cultural services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

1.2. Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

(a) Total GDP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Share of cultural activities in GDP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP?

 More information about text formats

1.3. Government expenditure on culture (If not available, please use government expenditure on Recreation and Culture)

(a) Total government expenditure	<input type="text" value="4409150.00"/>	<input type="text" value="2012"/>	<input type="text" value="Ministry of Education, culture and scienc"/>	
(b) Share of culture in government expenditure	<input type="text" value="0.50"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="2012"/>	<input type="text" value="Ministry of Education, culture and scienc"/>

2. Books

	Num	Sales, USD	Year	Source
(a) Number of published titles	<input type="text" value="104172"/>		<input type="text" value="2012"/>	<input type="text" value="Association of Mongolian put"/>
(b) Number of publishing companies				
Total all companies	<input type="text" value="65"/>		<input type="text" value="2015"/>	<input type="text" value="Association of Mongolian put"/>
Small Size Companies			<input type="text"/>	

Small Size Companies

35

2015

Association of Mongolian put
Association of Mongolian put

Medium Size

22

2015 ▼

Large Size

8

2015 ▼

Association of Mongolian put

(c) Bookshops and sales

Bookstore chains

Independent Book stores

Book stores in other retail

Online Retailers

d) Translation flows

Number of published translations

3. Music**(a) Production / Number of albums produced:**

	Num	Year	Source
Physical Format	<input type="text" value="51334"/>	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text" value="2012"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="HiFi CD shop"/>
Digital format	<input type="text" value="199"/>	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text" value="2015"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="HiFi CD shop"/>
Independent	<input type="text"/>	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text"/> ▼	<input type="text"/>
Majors	<input type="text"/>	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text"/> ▼	<input type="text"/>

(b) Sales / Total number of recorded music sales:

Physical format

Digital format

4. Media**(a) Broadcasting audience and share**

Year

Source

2013 ▼

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access	Remove
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text" value="- None -"/> ▼	<input style="text-align: right; text-decoration: none; border: none; padding: 0 5px;" type="text" value="- None -"/> ▼	

(b) Broadcasting media organizations**Year****Source**

2015 ▼

Mongolian Press and Information Today Research Report 201

Number of domestic media organizations providing

Ownership:	Radio channels	Television channels	Both radio & television channels	Total
Public	5	1		6
Private	26	69		95
Community	0	0		0
Not specified	41	68		109
Total	72	138	0	210

(c) Newspapers (excluding online newspapers only)**Year****Source**

▼

Publishing format - printed:	Daily newspapers	Non-daily newspapers	Total
Free Only			
Paid Only			
Both Free and Paid			

Publishing format - both printed and online

Free Only			
Paid Only			
Both Free and Paid			
Total			

5. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

Num

Year

Source

(a) Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

342

2012 ▼

National Statistical Committe

(b) Number of households with Internet access

0

▼

at home



6. Cultural Participation

Percentage of people participating in cultural activities at least one time during the last 12 months

Activity (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Cinema	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Theatre	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dance (including ballet)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Live concert/musical performance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Exhibition	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non participation in cultural events?



- No Yes

Main reasons for non-participation (in %).	Female	Male	Total
Too Expensive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Lack of Interest	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Lack of time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Lack of information	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Too far away	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>


7. Additional clarifications:

This version of data collection is the result of a collaborative effort of stakeholders active in the field of Cultural industry in Mongolia. The data contains the codes for international classification describing in the 2009 UNESCO Framework for cultural statistics and providing links to further information. The information is briefly described in the annex.

Additional Annexes (if any):

Attachment	Size
 Complementary data, information and statistics of Mongolia 2012-2016	125 KB
 Statistical information on goods of trade 2012-2015 Mongolia	21.49 KB

 statistical_info_mongolia_mon-1.xls 131 KB

 convention_report_english_draft_edited_06.16.doc 271 KB

SUBMISSION

Title:

Mr

First Name:

GANTUMUR

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DAMBA

Organization:

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION CULTURE AND SCIENCE OF MONGOLIA

Position:

DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL POLICY AND COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 30/6/2016