

Legal and Regulatory Reform: The Case of Mongolia

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The Mongolian Communications Law was revised and passed by Parliament in November 2001. Through amendments introduced to Communications law 2001, the conditions were created providing a modernized legal environment, which (a) protects customers' rights, (b) monitors the justification of tariff increases, (c) meets demands for improved service quality, and (d) monitors the implementation of special licensing requirements.

According to the Communications Law, the GOM established the Communications Regulatory Commission (CRC) in 2002. The CRC is responsible for licenses, standards, tariff regulation and interconnection, monitoring of the service quality, radio frequency regulation and numbering (see <http://www.crc.gov.mn>).

Telecommunications basic services including local, long distance services and cellular mobile services market were opened up in 1999. Furthermore, a monopoly of the international call services has been removed from January 2001, due to the WTO obligation on telecommunications services. Now, there are not limits on basic telecom and value-added services. However, along with national liberalization policy for telecom network, there is needed to privatize Mongolia Telecom.

Since 2004, the ICTA is developing a draft package law on Information Technology and amendments of Communications Law. However, these draft laws are still under discussion between ICTA, Ministry of Justice and Cabinet Secretariat. There need to finalize draft laws and submit to Parliament.

Something To Do

Describe current situation and economic needs for IT package law. Discuss what you consider to be its strengths as well as its weakness, if any. Where you identify any weaknesses, suggest how these can be addressed.