Media Council of Mongolia

Action Report in 2015-2018

During the Forum on Establishing the Media Council in Mongolia, a charter of the media self-regulatory organization was introduced and approved by all participants.

Thus, the Media Council of Mongolia (MCM) was established on 28 January 2015 as a Public Benefit NGO in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Mr. Batbaatar S, Executive Editor of the "Zasgiin Gazriin Medee" daily newspaper, emphasized that it is an historical event for Mongolian media sector. Whereas Mrs. Tamir U, Head of the Developmental Information and Communication for Forum Potential NGO, highlighted that establishing the Media Council has many significant sides such as preventing journalists from prosecution, ensuring the public right to know and improving ethics of journalists. Courts passed verdicts on 297 civil cases and 16 criminal cases against journalists just between 1999 and 2011.

The 28th of January, 2015

ӨДРИЙН ҮЙЛ ЯВДАЛ

СЭТГҮҮЛ ЗҮЙ

МОНГОЛЫН СЭТГҮҮЛЧИД ХЭВЛЭЛ МЭДЭЭЛЛИЙН ЗӨВЛӨЛТЭЙ БОЛЛОО

х.БОЛОР

онгол Улсын хэвлэл мэдээллийн салбарт анх удаа Хэвлэл мэдээллийн байгуулагдлаа. XOBIDI 30B/10/I мэдээллийн эрх чөлөөг хангах, сэтгүүлчдийг хамгаалахад дэмжлэг үзүүлж, энэ салбарт хариуцлага, ёс зүйг толовшүүлэн, үнэнийг мэдэх гэсэн ард түмний эрхийг хамгаалж, хэвлэл мэдээллийнхэнд дөрөв дэх засаглалын үүргээ нэр төртэйгөөр гүйцэтгэх боломж олгох нь Хэвлэл мэдээллийн зөвлөлийн үндсэн үүрэг. Энэ үүргээ гүйцэтгэхийн тулд тус зовлолийн 45 гишүүн өчигдөр анхны хурлаа хийж, байгууллагынхаа дүрмийг батлав. Хэвлэл мэдээллийн зөвлөл нь нийтэд үйлчилдэг, өөрийн зохицуулалттай, улс төр, эдийн засгийн аливаа булэглэлээс хараат бус, байнгын ажиллагаатай төрийн бус байгууллага байх юм. Байгууллага нь дотроо Удирдах зөвлөл, Сонин, сэтгүүл, сайтын ёс зүйн хороо, Радио, телевизийн ёс зүйн хороотой. Удирдах зөвлөл болон хоёр хорооны гишүүдийг энэ сарын 23-27нд Улаанбаатар хот, орон нутагт болсон салбар



хурлуудаас сонгосон юм. Гишүүдийг сонин, нутгийн, санаачилгын бүлэг гэсэн таван хэсгээс

сэтгүүлийн, радио, телевизийн, сайтын, орон хэвлэл мэдээллийн салбарынхан өөрсдөө

сонгосон. Эдгээр гишүү хурлаар батламжилж, сэтгүүл, сайтын болон зүйн хорооны дарга нар

2015 оны нэгдүгээр

Хэвлэл мэдээллий хууль" нь Сэтгүүлчди зовлюл нь сонин, сэ сайтаар цацагдсан мэд гэрэл зураг, дүрстэй хо авч, Сэтгүүлчийн ёс буй, эсэх асуудлаар д сэтгүүлч, гэрэл зураг мэдээ, нийтлэл, нэвтру зөрчжээ гэж үзвэл оно залруулга гаргах шийд иргэд хэвлэл мэдээ холбоотой аливаа гом; мэдээллийн зөвлөлд г Ингэвэл шүүх байгууд ачаалал багасахаас гади асуудлыг Эрүүгийн х цөөрч, асуудлыг илүү м

үзэн, шударгаар шийд давуу талтай.



It has been 4 years since the establishment of a selfregulatory body which was established to enforce media ethics independently after two decades of effort for freedom of the press. On January 28, 2015, the Media Council of Mongolia was established as a result of the successfully collaboration between journalists, media owners, executives, professional organizations and unions.

By establishing the MCM, we set a rule that defines ethics principles independently beyond interests and make decisions through collective discussions. The Ethics Principles apply to all areas where human right is honored in Mongolia. The four-year experience demonstrates that volunteer self-regulatory structure and activities have been effective and it is going to grow more in the coming years, too.

Conclusions of the MCM Ethics Committee set the quality standard and measurement in daily journalism. In the future, a self-regulation will become more important than ever. Under this self-regulation system, the MCM protects journalists from the state control or pressure or other forces while protecting citizens from misinformation.



Mrs. Nomin Chinbat

CHAIRPERSON OF THE MCM BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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Readers, viewers and listeners – audiences are an integral part of media selfregulation. The MCM is not responsible for monitoring and controlling the media. It belongs to readers, listeners and viewers.

Mrs. Gunjidmaa Gongor

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE MCM

If a breach of the Code of Ethics is justified, an individual has a right to file a complaint to the MCM even though the breach is not relevant to the complainant. Citizens become an important element of transparency and democratic society in terms of monitoring responsibilities on citizens.

In the past period, 227 complaints were received at the MCM which were addressed to media organizations from readers, listeners and viewers. They chose to send their complaints addressed to editors and journalists to the self-regulatory body rather than courts or police.

The main distinction between social media and professional journalism is the Mongolian Media Ethics Principles. Social media doesn't have such ethics principles. The MCM will be always your partner in the process receiving more high quality journalism readings and making correct decisions.



When the MCM was first established, equal number of representatives from the following five groups were elected to the Board of Directors and Ethics Committees via respective sectoral meetings. Each sector has equal number of representatives from journalists and editors.



15 members

Head Mr. Batbaatar Jamyansuren

Executive Director Mrs. Gunjidmaa Gongor

MCM Secretariat

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Print Media



Public and Professional Group





Procedure of receiving and resolving complaints

Receive a

complaint

To receive complaints related to

editorial works such as news,

articles and programs broadcasted

to the public through mass media

No discussion

- Related with media and contains general content
- Related with activities of the media organization
- Related with the education and demeanor of a journalist
- Related with commercial program and advertisement.

Respond

To inform about the complaint to the addressed media organization and allow them to respond within 5 working days in UB and 10 working days in the countryside.

Decision of the Ethics Committees

Meeting of the Ethics

Committees

Make a decision whether

journalism ethics or professional

journalism standard breached or

not based on an analysis,

discussion, debate about the journalism work.

- Notify about no violation occurred
- Announce the correction of a violation
- Inform about the violation mentioning the name of the media organization and make a recommendation
 * make an appropriate decision



MCM Statistics

The number of complaints is increasing year by year

The Media Council has received and resolved **227** complaints totally in the past four years. In 2018, 100 complaints were received and it was higher than previous years. It shows that people choose to file their complaints against editorial boards to the self-regulatory body rather than courts or police.

Did complaints address to whom?

85% of the complaints were addressed to print and online media and 15% to broadcast media.

Most of the complaints were received from individuals, especially from public servants.





Mistakes might happen but it is unforgiveable if you don't learn from your mistakes.

Resolution of complaints

Common ethical errors



Information accuracy is not verified68Information source is not confirmed50Titles, photos and citations misrepresented the content41Didn't respect personal information34No change is given to an accused person to comment30The rumors and assumptions were published25Accused or insulted before a court's decision is out27The acceptance of a bribe in any forms in consideration of either
publication or suppression of information5









Trainings and campaigns targeted for public and journalists

MCM Statistics

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MONGOLIAN MEDIA ETHICS PRINCIPLES

- 1. Truly informing the public and mantaining human dignity are supreme values of journalistic media. Verification of information is the basic principle of accuracy.
- 2. Dishonest methods of gathering information must not be used.
 - . No one shall be discriminated for reasons of race, nationality, gender, age, disability, sexuality, religion or marital status.
- 4. Avoid inappropriately sensational coverage of accidents, crime, violence, terrorism and other inhuman acts.
- 5. Malicious misrepresentation, use of information for the personal advantage, slander, libel, the acceptance of a bribe in any form in consideration of either publication or suppression of information are inacceptable.
- 6. Respects people's privacy.
- 7. Respects people's sorrow, suffering and emotional traumas.
- 8. Confidential information and their sources shall be protected.
- 9. Paid content shall be distinguished clearly through special signs or marks.



EC 370/11 3/10-10/M

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If you want to submit a complaint

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