



## Mongolian ICT Policy demand towards Technology Transfer and Commercialization

Session 5:

 Technology commercialization practices and technology collaboration demand

October 2015, Daejeon, Korea

## Outline

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Global trend

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• Futher policy demands

## 1) Global policy trend

Technology transfer and commercialization trend globally:

- Technology transfer and licensing;
- Itellectual property and strategies for development;
- Small and medium-sized enterprises
  - Commercializing IP;
  - Valuation of IP assets;
- University-Industry (U-I) collaborations;
- Innovation;
- Higher investment in R&D.



Source: WIPO

## Global policy trend (3)

- A Global Measurement Tool
- To move beyond simplistic metrics of innovation (R&D);
- Measuring Innovation as a Process in Time – Potentially Useful Tool for Definition of Innovation Strategies;
- 142 Countries Benchmarked
- 84 Selected Innovation Indicators basic framework for innovation eco-system.



### The Global Innovation Index 2015

Effective Innovation Policies for Development



### **Global policy trend (4)**



Source: GII 2015

# Global policy trend (5)

### GII 2015 Rankings by income group

High-income economies						
<ol> <li>Switzerland</li> <li>United Kingdom</li> </ol>	Upper-middle- income economies	Lower-middle- income economies				
<ol> <li>Sweden</li> <li>Netherlands</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>China</li> <li>Malaysia</li> </ol>	1. Moldova, Republic of	economies			
<ol> <li>United States of America</li> <li>Finland</li> <li>Singapore</li> <li>Ireland</li> <li>Luxembourg</li> <li>Denmark</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Hungary</li> <li>Bulgaria</li> <li>Montenegro</li> <li>Mauritius</li> <li>Costa Rica</li> <li>Belarus</li> <li>Romania</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Viet Nam</li> <li>Armenia</li> <li>Ukraine</li> <li>Ukraine</li> <li>Mongolia (66)</li> <li>Georgia</li> <li>Morocco</li> <li>India</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Cambodia</li> <li>Kenya</li> <li>Rwanda</li> <li>Mozambique</li> <li>Malawi</li> <li>Burkina Faso</li> <li>Mali</li> </ol>			
	10. Thailand	9. Philippines 10. Senegal	8. Uganda 9. Gambia 10. Tajikistan			

## 2) Current situation in Mongolia



## **Current situation in Mongolia (2)**

### Technology Transfer Law (1998):

#### **Purpose:**

To regulate relation of the technology transfer, principles of technology transfer, technology level evaluation and determine the requirements for technology transfer.

### **Technology tranfer:**

- technological and operational conditions;
- consulting services for technological processes, procedures and elements;
- technology and equipment required for the introduction of technology;
- science and technology research results;
- patents and licenses, product design;
- know-how.



## **Current situation in Mongolia (4)**

National Information Technology Park /NITP/

• The National Information Technology Park /NITP/ was established in 20 02 by Government of Mongolia .

The project on the establishment of NITP implemented with the grant aid of 1 million USD from the Movement of the Republic of Korea, KOICA and hence created a favorable condition for Information

Technology Incubation service



## **Current situation in Mongolia (5)**

### Incubator, Business Development Center

- The first non-profit government business incubator in constant operation in Mongolia.
- It concentrates on rapidly developing software businesses that are not yet fully developed and supports their market production.
- Since its commencement and its first recruitment in September, 2003, NITP has made 21 enrollments of incubator companies as of the first quarter of 2014.

20 office space (1000 sq.m)









### **Current situation in Mongolia (7)**

#### Package 1: Working environment

Office rental discount, free utilization of the training rooms and laboratories (by schedule), and free utilization of the IT Coworking Space once a month.

Package

services

incubator

companies

for

#### Package 2: For businesses

1 time provision of company stamp, 1 time printing right of company logo, 100 company letterheads, and 100 name cards.

#### Package 3: Website

Domain name, website, and web hosting

#### Package 4: Training

One time participation in each of the following 6 trainings in the first year in the incubator: Lector Center training, Entrepreneur, Paper processing, Software engineering, Design Pattern, and Enterprise architecture.

#### Package 5: Marketing

Free user meetings, product exhibitions, newspaper interviews, advertisements in articles, television, and magazines once a year, and participation in press conferences twice a year for free.

#### Package 6: Software

Internet service payment discount, paid Github account and Google count.

#### Package 7: Best company

If a company is selected the Best Company from the annually organized competition among the incubator companies, they win participation in international exhibitions and seminar (or if they choose, monetary prize)

#### Package 8: Consulting services

In the second year, the companies are allowed to one time services for each of the following 5 professional consulting services: IT expert, business development, project management for project development, financial analysis, and protection of intellectual property rights.

## **Current situation in Mongolia (8)**



### Information Technology Engineers Examination

Every Business Person			IT Engineer (Vendor Side / User Side)								
who utilizes IT	T Passport Exam	Advanced Knowledge/ skill	G IT Strategist Examination	<ul> <li>Systems Architect</li> <li>Examination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Project Manager</li> <li>Kamination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Network Specialist</li> <li>Examination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Database Specialist</li> <li>Examination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Embedded Systems Specialist</li> <li>Examination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Information Security Specialist</li> <li>Examination</li> </ul>	ଜ IT Service Manager ସୁ Examination	Systems Auditor Examination
		Applied Knowledge/ skill	Applied Information Technology Engineer Examination (AP)								
	(IP)	Fundamental Knowledge/ skill	Fundamental Information Technology Engineer Examination (FE)								



FE

Information Technology Passport Examination

163 applicants since 2010 (8.4%)

Fundamental Information Technology Engineer Examination 758 applicants since 2006 (25.3%)

### **Current situation in Mongolia (9)**

### **Embeded system development laboratory**

- To increase the level of scientific research at an international level, experiment and develop new ideas and products, create a brand new IT market, and increase the number of work places.
- Equipped with embedded technology equipment (electron board, detail mounting machines).



## **Current situation in Mongolia (10)**

### Human and knowledge capital

### Higiher education situation in Engineering field

- Enrollment statistics of Information Communications Technology field in 2014-2015 school year :
  - Total of 28 state owned and private universities;
  - **6500** students
    - **2829** students (Mongolian University of Science and Tech nology)
    - 2310 students (National University of Mongolia)

Source: MUST









## **Current situation in Mongolia (12)**

### Human resource situation in ICT sector

- As of 2014, total employees in ICT sector reached 17.8 thousand (1.6% of total employees in Mongolia)
- Average monthly salary is 330\$~600\$ in ICT sector



## **Current situation in Mongolia (13)**

IT specialists situation in Mongolian government organizations

There are 3 Information Technology professionals imposed in 100 employee government organization.

Information technology specialist

100 Government officials

3

Source: Government risk evaluation 2015



### **Current situation in Mongolia (14)**

### **Challenges:**

- The legal environment is not mature, lack of economic incentives from the Government to support implementation of the innovative activities;
- Weak innovation infrastructure, lack of knowledge and technology transfer mechanisms and unclear benefits;
- Mobility of the real economic sector innovation of small enterprises has been slow to mature;
- Low level of industrial technology and highly dependent on foreign technologies;
- Not commercializing the research results, weak cooperation between large, medium and small sized companies;
- Industrial sites not willing to accept new technology solutions, research and development work is on not enough demand.

### Further policy demands (1)

Key Points in ICT policy 2025 towards Technology transfer and commercialization:

- Providing legal and financially flexible environment for start
   up companies;
- Enabling usage and accessibility of the public information and the open data;
- Setting up a system for small and medium-sized enterprises and start-up companies who working on ICT products and services are able to find investors and make their ideas to product;

New produ

- Capacity building for small and medium-sized enterprises and start-up companies;
- Supporting flexible tax system for investment and production activities related to exports.

Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day.

*Give a man a fishing rod, and he feeds himself and his family for as long as the rod lasts.* 

Help a man develop the knowledge and means to improve the fishing rod and to design and produce new ones, and he may feed himself and his society for years to come.

### Thank you!

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