

URUGUAY

2020

TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX

Introduction and Background

Uruguay has faced strong challenges from the tobacco industry, spent much effort resisting them to protect public health and implement anti-tobacco measures over the past years. In 2019, after an executive decree issued by President Tabaré Vázquez, it has adopted plain or standardized packaging of tobacco products.¹ Plain packaging requires tobacco industry to strictly comply with a uniform presentation of its products. This entails all tobacco products to be sold without corporate logos, colors, brand elements, and promotional information. Graphical health warnings continue to be visible at 80% of the surface of tobacco packages.

Uruguay is the first country in the Latin American region to introduce plain packaging.² It joins Australia, France, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom at the forefront of implementing strong tobacco control legislation globally.³ However, as a result of its commitment to introduce stringent public health measures, Uruguay has also come under intense attack and challenges from the tobacco industry.

In 2010, PMI, through its subsidiary Abal Hermanos, argued against the constitutionality of Law No. 18256 which extends the required health warnings from 50% to 80% of the principal display areas of cigarette packets.⁴ PMI claimed that this rule violates intellectual property rights guaranteed in a bilateral trade agreement between Uruguay and Switzerland, where they are currently based. In 2016, the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ruled against PMI, furthering that the law is based on WHO FCTC to which Uruguay is a Party.^{5 6}

Currently, main tobacco companies operating in Uruguay include local producer Cía Industrial de Tabacos Monte Paz, Abal Hermanos, a Philip Morris subsidiary, and British American Tobacco.⁷ Sale and distribution of electronic cigarettes is banned in the country as per Decree No. 534/009 and Decree No. 299/2017.^{8 9}

This is Uruguay second report on Tobacco Industry Interference Index which assesses how the government is responding to the tobacco industry's tactics by using the FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines.¹⁰ This report uses the questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA).¹¹ Information was collected on 20 questions, divided into seven categories and only from publicly available sources including government websites, reports published in mass media, reports and websites of tobacco companies. The scores range from 0 to 5. The lower the score is, the better compliance with FCTC Article 5.3. This survey provides evidence from the period January – December 2019.

¹ <https://www.theunion.org/news-centre/news/uruguay-becomes-the-first-country-to-require-plain-packaging-of-tobacco-products-in-latin-america>

² <https://theunion.org/news-centre/news/uruguay-becomes-the-first-country-to-require-plain-packaging-of-tobacco-products-in-latin-america>

³ <https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/uruguay-plain-packaging-decree/>

⁴ <https://www.fctc.org/tobacco-control-in-uruguay-after-the-industry-lawsuit/>

⁵ <https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/litigation/decisions/uy-20101117-abal-hermanos-s.a.-v.-uruguay>

⁶ <https://tobaccoreporter.com/2016/07/11/pmi-dispute-ruling-favors-uruguay/>

⁷ <https://www.euromonitor.com/tobacco-in-uruguay/report>

⁸ <https://egtc.world/2020/02/24/e-cigarette-ban-regulation-global-status-as-of-february-2020/>

⁹ <https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/country/uruguay/ec-policies>

¹⁰ Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Guidelines for implementation of FCTC Article 5.3, Geneva 2008, [decision FCTC/COP3(7)] http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/Guidelines_Article_5_3_English.pdf?ua=1

¹¹ Assunta, M. Dorotheo, E. U. SEATCA Tobacco Industry Interference Index: a tool for measuring implementation of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Article 5.3. April 2015 <http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2015/04/23/tobaccocontrol-2014-051934>

Summary Findings

Uruguay's overall Index score for 2020 is 34, same as in 2019.

I. LEVEL OF INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY-DEVELOPMENT

The government does not accept, support or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control. The government does not allow/ invite the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy.

The Uruguay delegation to the COP and other FCTC related meetings has not included representatives from the tobacco industry.

II. TOBACCO RELATED CSR ACTIVITIES

Tobacco related CSR activities are banned in Uruguay Law 17.793 (2004) that approved the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control and Law 18.256 (2008) which is the National Tobacco Control Law.

III. BENEFITS TO THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

There is no evidence that government accommodates request from the tobacco industry but the tobacco industry managed to counter President Vazquez' effort to speed up plain packaging implementation. The approval of Law 19.723 canceled the presidential decree and postponed the entry into force of the Plain Packaging until December 2019.

International travelers are still allowed to bring in duty free tobacco; the quantity varies with non-residential travelers can bring in more tobacco than residents.

IV. FORMS OF UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

Top level government officials do not meet with the tobacco companies. Contacts are only made with the tobacco industry if strictly necessary and in the presence of representatives of civil society.

V. TRANSPARENCY

The President and Ministry of Public Health do not meet with tobacco industry. However, this may not be the case with other departments such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance. There is no regulation establishing meeting disclosure.

Tobacco companies are banned financing political parties. However, during the last electoral campaign, one of the parties declared having been financed by Monte Paz, one of the largest tobacco company in Uruguay with USD15,000.

VI. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry. No evidence that current officials or retired senior government official joined the tobacco industry.

VII. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Ministry of Health has a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. The government, as a whole, has not formulated a policy nor adopted any code of conduct for officials as well as disclosure of records in their dealings with the tobacco industry.

Recommendations

While overall, Uruguay has good tobacco control measures in place and makes effort to withstand challenges from the tobacco industry, there is still room for improvement to prevent the tobacco industry's influence over vulnerable sectors. Hence, efforts related to Article 5.3 can be strengthened further:

- A Code of Conduct that applies to all government officials when dealing with the tobacco industry;
- The tobacco industry must be required to submit information on marketing expenditures or other activity such as lobbying, political contributions and all other activities.

Uruguay: 2019 Tobacco Industry Interference Index

Results and Findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ¹² accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry ¹³ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹⁴ (Rec 3.1)	0					
<p>The government does not accept, support or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control.</p> <p>It is not allowed by Law 17.793 that approved the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control.¹⁵</p>						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)	0					
<p>The government does not accept, support or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control.</p> <p>It is not allowed by Law 17.793 that approved the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control.¹⁶</p>						
3. The government allows/invites the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy. (Rec 4.8)		1				
<p>The government does not allow/ invite the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy.</p>						
4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG) (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)		1				

¹² The term “government” refers to any public official whether or not acting within the scope of authority as long as cloaked with such authority or holding out to another as having such authority

¹³ The term, “tobacco industry” includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

¹⁴ “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

¹⁵ Republica Oriental Del Uruguay Poder Legislativo. Law No. 17, 793 Tobacco Control. Montevideo 16 July 2004.

https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow

¹⁶ Republica Oriental Del Uruguay Poder Legislativo. Law No. 17, 793 Tobacco Control. Montevideo 16 July 2004.

https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow

Uruguay's delegation to the COP and other FCTC related meetings has not included representatives from the Tobacco industry.

List of Participants on Uruguay delegation:¹⁷

COP 8 (2018)¹⁸

The delegation was composed of representatives of the government and civil society.

Chief delegate: Sr. R. González (Permanent Representative, Geneva).

Deputy chief delegate: Dr E. Soto (Director of Tobacco Control, Ministry of Public Health)

Delegate: Sra. A. Costa (Deputy Permanent Representative, Geneva); Sr. M. Dotta (Deputy Director of International Rights Affairs and FCTC Focal Point, Ministry of Foreign Affairs);

Sra. A. Lorenzo (Technical Official for Tobacco Control, Ministry of Health); Sra. L. Silva (First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva); Sra. C. Giovanoni (Second Secretary,

Permanent Mission, Geneva); Dr. M. Asqueta (President, Research Center for Tobacco Epidemic); Dr. E. Blanco (Representative, Research Center for Tobacco Epidemic).

COP 7 (2016)¹⁹

Chief delegate: Dr. J. Basso (Minister of Public Health)

Deputy chief delegate: Dr. C. Gianelli (Ambassador of Uruguay to the United States of America, Washington, D.C.)

Delegate: Dr. E. Soto (Director of the Tobacco Control National Programme); Sra. L. Bergara (Second Secretary, Ministry of External Relations. Adviser: Dr. M. Dotta (Adviser - Focal Point on tobacco issues - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay).

COP 6 (2014)²⁰

Chief delegate: H.E. Dra. S. Muñiz (Minister of Public Health)

Delegate: H.E. Mr A. Cabral (Ambassador, Embassy of Uruguay, Moscow, Russian Federation); H.E. Mr C. Gianelli (Ambassador, Embassy of Uruguay, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russian Federation); Mrs L. Trucillo (President, Working Group sustainable measures, Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Dr W. Abascal (Director, National programme tobacco control, Ministry of Public Health); Dr A. Lorenzo (National programme, Tobacco control, Ministry of Public Health); Dr S. Echarte (Director, International Cooperation center of Tobacco Control); Mr D. González (Secretariat, International Cooperation center of Tobacco Control); Dr M. Asqueta (Tobacco investigation center (CIET)); Dr G. Soñora (Tobacco investigation center); Mr D. Curti (Tobacco investigation center); Mr S. Di Conza (Secretariat, Embassy of Uruguay, Moscow, Russian Federation); Mr C. Fleitas (Secretariat, Embassy of Uruguay, Moscow, Russian Federation)

COP 5 (2012)²¹

Chief delegate: Dr J.E. Venegas Ramírez (Minister, Ministry of Public Health)

Deputy chief delegate: Dr W. Abascal Beloqui (Director, Programme of Tobacco, Ministry of Public Health); H.E. R.J. Varela Fernández (Ambassador, President of COP5); Delegate: H.E.

A.R. Florio Legnani (Ambassador of Uruguay, Seoul, Republic of Korea); Mrs L. Trucillo (Advisory accountant, International Foreign Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs); Mr K.A. Tanaka Kamiya (First Secretary, Embassy of Uruguay, Seoul, Republic of Korea); Mr M.

¹⁷ See annex a list since 2009 - the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

¹⁸ https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/sessions/cop8/LOP_Final.pdf?ua=1

¹⁹ https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/cop7/COP7_LoPDelegatesList.pdf?ua=1

²⁰ http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop6/FCTC_COP6_DIV1Rev1.pdf

²¹ http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop5/FCTC_COP5_DIV1_Rev1.pdf

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Asqueta Sónora (Expert); Mr G.A. Sónora Parodi (Expert); Mr U.D. Curti (Economist, Central Bank)

COP 4 (2010)²²

Chief delegate: Ec. D. Olesker (Minister, Ministry of Public Health)

Delegate(s): Dr. J. Venegas (Sub Secretario, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dr. G. Ríos (Director General de la Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Ing. Química R. Ramilo (Sub Directora General de la Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Esc. J. Martínez (Director General de Secretaría, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dr. L. Gallo (Presidente Junasa, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Sra. E. Clavell (Representante en Junasa, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dr. L. Briozzo (Director, Departamento de Planificación Estratégica, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dr. A. Díaz (Adjunto, Dirección del Departamento de Planificación Estratégica, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dr. D. Pazos (Coordinador, Unidad de Descentralización, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Sr. A. Baz Director, (División Servicios de Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Lic. M. Drago (Adjunta al Ministro, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Sr. W. Abascal (Director, Programa Control de Tabaco, Ministerio de Salud Pública Sra. A. Lorenzo Sub Directora, Programa Control de Tabaco, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Dra. S. Etcharte (Jurídica, Ministerio de Salud Pública); Emb. L. Trucillo (Ministra Consejera, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores); Sr. M. Rodríguez (Ministerio de Salud Pública) Dr. M. Asqueta (Vicepresidente, Centro de Investigación para la Epidemia de Tabaquismo); Mr R. Becerra; Mr G. Perez; Mr A. Coitino; D. Canepa; Sr. R. Varela (Embajador, Sub-Director General para Asuntos Politicos); Sr. J.C. Ojeda (Director, Asuntos Multilaterales)

INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities

5. A. The government agencies or its officials endorses, supports, forms partnerships with or participates in so-called CSR activities organized by the tobacco industry. (Rec 6.2)	0					
B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives contributions ²³ (monetary or otherwise) from the tobacco industry (including so-called CSR contributions). (Rec 6.4)						

Tobacco related CSR activities are not allowed by law. This is stated in both the legislation that approved the WHO FCTC and the National Tobacco Control Law.

Law 17.793 (2004) that approved the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control.²⁴

Law 18.256 (2008): National Tobacco Control Law.²⁵

INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry

6. The government accommodates requests from the tobacco industry for a longer time frame for implementation or postponement of tobacco control law. (e.g. 180 days is common for PHW, Tax increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)			2			
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²² http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/COP4_DIV_Rev1.pdf

²³ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

²⁴ https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow

²⁵ <https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp5532367.htm>

There is no publicly available evidence that the government accommodates request from the tobacco industry but the it managed to counter President Vazquez' effort to speed up plain packaging implementation.

In 2018, the president decreed Plain Packaging. The industry must comply with the decree in February 2019. Subsequently the National Congress approved a law that was pending approval since 2017, this law was also on the Plain Packaging. However, the approval of Law 19.723 canceled the presidential decree and postponed the entry into force of the Plain Packaging until December 2019. Thus, plain packaging implementation was delayed, but getting passed a plain packaging law provides higher protection to the disposition.

The Decree 120/019 indicated that 12 months after the enactment of Law 19,723 (December 21, 2019) plain packaging should begin, but it began in January 2020

Decree 235/2018: <https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/235-2018>

Law 19.723:

https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/19723?width=800&height=600&chl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow

Decree 120/2019: <https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/120-2019>

https://www.paho.org/uru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1450:empaquetado-neutro-una-nueva-victoria-de-uruguay-en-la-lucha-contra-el-tabaquismo&Itemid=238

7. The government gives privileges, incentives, exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)		1				
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During 2019 the government did not give any privileges exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry. Electric cigarettes are currently banned in Uruguay.

International travelers can bring duty free tobacco into Montevideo:²⁶

1. Non-residents: 4 cartons of cigarettes;
2. For residents, if coming from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile or Paraguay (maximum 4 times a year), to an amount of maximum USD30: 200 sticks cigarettes or 25 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco;
3. For residents, if coming from other countries (once a year): 400 sticks cigarettes or 50 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco.

Currently, Uruguay has 48.04% excise tax on cigarette products compared to the minimum 70% excise tax benchmark of WHO.²⁷

INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction

8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ²⁸) meet with/ foster relations with the tobacco companies such as attending social functions and other events sponsored or organized by the tobacco companies or those furthering its interests. (Rec 2.1)		0				
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²⁶ <https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/UY-Uruguay-customs-currency-airport-tax-regulations-details.htm>

²⁷ <https://tobaccoatlas.org/country/uruguay/>

²⁸ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Top level government officials do not meet with representatives of the tobacco companies. According to the report to COP8,²⁹ contacts are only made with the tobacco industry if strictly necessary and in the presence of representatives of civil society. Therefore, in case of meetings (any kind) with tobacco companies, are held in the presence of civil society.</p> <p>In 2019, Cía Industrial de Tabacos Monte Paz was rewarded by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining with a Certification in Energy Efficiency, an energy credits for projects which successfully contribute to the energy goals established in the National Energy Efficiency Plan.³⁰</p>						
<p>9. The government accepts assistance/ offers of assistance from the tobacco industry on enforcement such as conducting raids on tobacco smuggling or enforcing smoke free policies or no sales to minors. (including monetary contribution for these activities) (Rec 4.3)</p>	0					
<p>The government does not accept assistance/ offers of assistance from the tobacco industry on enforcement activities including monetary contribution for these activities.</p>						
<p>10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.1) <i>NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</i></p>	0					
<p>The government does not accept, support, endorse, or enter into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry.</p>						
INDICATOR 5: Transparency						
<p>11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)</p>		1				
<p>The Presidency and the Ministry of Public Health officials do not meet with tobacco industry. It is however not certain with other Ministries. The tobacco industry usually attempts to reach departments important for its business. The Ministry of Economy and Finance remains a vulnerable department. However, if the Congress receives representatives of the tobacco industry at their commissions, the stenographic versions are made public. There is no regulation establishing meeting disclosure.</p>						
<p>12. The government requires rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists (Rec 5.3)</p>						5
<p>There are no rules in place yet for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists.</p>						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						

²⁹ https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/wp-content/uploads/Uruguay_2018_report.pdf

³⁰ <https://www.montepaz.com.uy/news/montepaz-was-awarded-for-its-energy-efficiency-project>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11)					4	
<p>Decree 284/008 prohibits all forms of sponsorship from tobacco companies, including donations.³¹</p> <p>Despite this the tobacco company that has 85% of the Uruguayan market (Monte Paz), financed the electoral campaign of the current president (Dr. Luis Lacalle Pou).</p> <p>Tobacco companies are also banned from financing political parties, but in the last electoral campaign, one of the parties declared having been financed by the largest tobacco company in Uruguay, which donated USD15,000.^{32 33 34}</p>						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)	0					
No evidence about any retired senior government officials joined the tobacco industry.						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)	0					
No current government officials nor their relatives holding any position in the tobacco business.						
INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)						5
The government does not a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives.						
17. The government has formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. (Rec 4.2)						5
The government, as a whole, has not formulated a policy nor adopted any code of conduct for officials in their dealings with the tobacco industry.						
18. The government requires the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other activities. (5.2)			2			

³¹ http://cieturuguay.org.uy/images/pdf/Normativa_Control_Tabaco.pdf

³² https://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/estadisticas/rendiciones_2019_2020

³³ <https://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/politica/empresas-hicieron-aportes-campanas-candidatos-monto.html>

³⁴ <https://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/politica/empresas-financiaron-campanas-electorales-gasto-dinero.html>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
The tobacco industry must send information to the INE (National Institute of Statistics): number of employees, income and production volume. DGI (General Directorate of Taxation) also keeps records of the economic activity of the industry. It is the same information that is requested to any other type of company, it has not been specified for the tobacco industry. This information is not public. But the tobacco industry is not required to submit information on marketing expenditures or other activity such as lobbying, political contributions and all other activities.						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ³⁵ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						5
The government has not systematically raised awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines.						
20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4)			2			
The government has banned the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit.						
TOTAL						34

³⁵ For purposes of this question, “consistently” means: a. Each time the FCTC is discussed, 5.3 is explained. AND b. Whenever the opportunity arises such when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

ANNEX A: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

I. TOBACCO INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

1. Tobacco Industry Information

All tobacco companies and those representing their interests are included in this report.

Top 5 Transnational Tobacco Company	SEATCA Report (Y if SEATCA Report contains information on this, N if not)	Sources other than SEATCA Report
PHILIP MORRIS		www.pmi.com
British American Tobacco		www.batargentina.com

LOCAL TOBACCO COMPANIES

Top 5 Local Tobacco Company	Market Share and Brands	Source
MONTEPAZ	More that 85% market share (http://www.montepaz.com.uy/productos/). Brands Cigarettes in local market: Nevada, Coronado, California, J&M, Richmond, Victoria, Madison, Ocean, Pacifico, Republicana, La Paz. Brands hand-rolled cigarettes: Cerrito, Peruano, Puerto Rico, Toro, Rio Novo. Flavored: Niagara, Berry Mint, Dual Sens	www.montepaz.com.uy

TOBACCO FRONT GROUPS

Top 5 Tobacco Industry Representative	Type (Front Group/ Affiliate/ Individual)	Source
ASOCIACION DE QUIOSQUEROS	FRONT GROUP	Media] Congress documents
Asociación de Quiosqueros del Uruguay		www.asociaciondekioscosysalones.com

a. News Sources

Top 5 Newspaper/Dailies	Type (Print/Online)	
El Pais	Print and Online	www.elpais.com.uy
El Observador	Print and Online	www.elobservador.com.uy
La Diaria	Print and Online	https://ladiaria.com.uy/
La República	Print and Online	www.republica.com.uy
Montevideo Portal	Online	www.montevideo.com.uy

b. Government Agencies (Refer also to Annex A)

Agency	Specify if more than one office is involved in this function:	General Sources of Information/ News for each office
1. Office of the Chief Executive (Prime Minister/ President) Members of Royalty	Presidencia de la República	www.presidencia.gub.uy
2. Cabinet and/or National Assembly (Policy makers)	National Assembly	https://parlamento.gub.uy/
3. Agriculture / National Tobacco Board	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries / National program for tobacco control	http://www.mgap.gub.uy/ https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/politicas-y-gestion/programas/programa-nacional-para-el-control-del-tabaco
4. Customs	National Customs Directorate	https://www.aduanas.gub.uy/
5. Education	Ministry of Education and Culture	https://www.mec.gub.uy/
6. Environment	Ministry of housing, territorial planning and the environment	http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/
7. Finance/ Revenue/ Investments/ Excise	Ministry of Economy and Finance	https://www.mef.gub.uy/
8. Health	Ministry of Public Health	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/
9. Labor	Ministry of Labor	https://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/
10. Trade and Industry/ Investments	Ministry of Industry	https://www.miem.gub.uy/

c. Meetings Attended/ Public Hearings

List the types of meetings and name of groups meeting (Working Group, Drafting group, National Assembly Public Hearing, National Tobacco Control Committee, etc.) and the contact person / source of the minutes:

Type of Meeting	Source
National program for tobacco control	Dra. Elba Esteves (eeesteves@misp.gub.uy)
Inter-institutional Advisory Commission for Tobacco Control	Dra. Elba Esteves
Interinstitutional Commission for the Elimination of Illegal Trade in Tobacco Products.	Dra. Elba Esteves

II. Laws, Policies, and issuances

HEALTH LAWS:

1. Is there a health law database? If yes, please list which one will be used and cite the limitations:
 There is a 2014 publication compiling all the regulations related to tobacco control to that moment:
<https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/comunicacion/publicaciones/compilacion-de-normativa-sobre-control-de-tabaco-en-uruguay>
 But it was not updated after that.
2. If there is no existing health law database, then list the primary source of the law listing to be searched:
<https://www.impo.com.uy/registro-de-leyes-y-decretos/>
<https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes>
3. Does the above sources include issuances? Yes
 If no, please list the alternative source for the issuances:

ALL LAWS:

4. Is there a centralized (all) law database? If yes, please list which one will be used and cite the limitations:
 YES
<https://www.impo.com.uy/registro-de-leyes-y-decretos/>
<https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes>
5. Does the above sources include issuances? Yes

Top 15 Government Agency/ Office/Sector	Source of Policies relating to the Sector
1. Office of the Chief Executive (Prime Minister/ President) Members of Royalty	www.presidencia.gub.uy
2. Cabinet and/or National Assembly (Policy makers)	https://parlamento.gub.uy/
3. Agriculture/ National Tobacco Board	http://www.mgap.gub.uy/ https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/
4. Customs	https://www.aduanas.gub.uy/
5. Education	https://www.mec.gub.uy/
6. Environment	http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/
7. Finance/ Revenue/ Investments/ Excise	https://www.mef.gub.uy/
8. Health	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/
9. Labor	https://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/
10. Trade and Industry/ Investments	https://www.miem.gub.uy/