
[Mongolia]

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX
2023**

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Background and Introduction

Mongolia is a landlocked country, bordering by China and Russia with a population of just 3.3 million. The last STEP wise approach to Surveillance survey of Mongolia reported that one in every five (24.2%) people aged 15-69 years are current smokers that remained similar compared to survey of 2013. 43.7% of males and 5.0% of females in Mongolia aged 15-64 years were current tobacco users, while 45.4% of adult males and 4.5% of adult females were daily smokers.¹

Over the past four years, Mongolia has not made any progress in implementing Article 5.3 guidelines of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and is faring poorly in protecting public health policies from interference from tobacco industry, trade and advertisement. The findings of this 2023 TI Interference Index show there is a further deterioration in Mongolia.

Mongol Tamhi So National tobacco company controls 53 percent of cigarette market.² There are 17 enterprises with a special license to import tobacco. In Section 7.2 of Article 7 of the Law on Tobacco Control, a special permit for the production of tobacco and the cultivation of tobacco plants is granted for a period of 2 years. It is necessary to include it in the law because it is stipulated to be extended for the same period, but the period of the special license for importing tobacco is not specified.³

In comparison with tobacco consumption reported in last TI, young adults and school students have a more interest to use e-cigarette due to lack of understanding, knowledge and heavy exposure to misleading advertisements (i.e., less toxic than cigarettes, no nicotine, help young people quit smoking, etc) and the fact that e-cigarettes can be used both indoors and outdoors without any legal environment in the country.⁴

In 2020-2022, several policy level research and dialogues were conducted in Mongolia. For instant, the core presentation and changes in tobacco trading in Mongolia.

First, the "Tobacco control investment study" conducted by the UNDP in Mongolia shows 4,300 annual deaths due to all tobacco use, of which 72 percent are under the age of 70, and 17 percent of all deaths in Mongolia. Therefore, tobacco-related health costs are 857 billion MNT per year (2.3 percent of GDP), direct health care costs reached 143 billion MNT, and indirect costs (premature death and absence from work due to smoking-related diseases) 714 billion MNT. The avoidable health economic losses are enormous.⁵

Second, our consumption of e-cigarette study and agencies annual statistics of Tax and Customs shows following results within last two years. In 2020, Mongolia imported

¹ World Health Organization. Fourth national STEPS survey on the prevalence of noncommunicable disease and injury risk factors – 2019. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/ncds/ncd-surveillance/data-reporting/mongolia/mongolia-steps-survey---2019_brief-summary_english.pdf?sfvrsn=5ba7a1d3_1&download=true

² Global Tobacco Index, 2021. <https://globaltobaccoindex.org/country/MN>

³ Taken from the information provided by the Minister of Health in the discussion related to the amendment of the Law on Tobacco Control discussed at the meeting of the Standing Committee of Social Affairs of the Parliament

⁴ Dr S. Bolormaa. Around 8 million people a year die from diseases related to tobacco use <https://ikon.mn/n/2j1p>

⁵ Tobacco control investment study of Mongolia 2020-2021. UNDP in Mongolia

2,047,000 e-cigarettes, while in 2021, more than 3 billion cigarettes were imported. 1.6 million e-cigarettes with amount of more than 11 billion MNT were imported from only Cambodia. In just one year, the number of purchases increased by 1,300 times due to no tax policy of e-cigarette in Mongolia.

However, the tax on cigarettes in Mongolia is 42.2 percent of the retail price, which is lower than in countries like Singapore (66 percent) and the Philippines (74 percent). Also, the price of cigarettes packed in 20-stick is low, about 3,000 MNT (1 USD), so there is a high demand for cigarettes. In order to reach 70% of the recommended amount of tax on tobacco by the FCTC, it is possible to reach this goal by increasing to 300 percent.⁶

In addition, in recent years, sales of e-cigarettes, heated cigarettes, and water pipes, which have been rapidly increasing in the country's market, are not regulated by the Tobacco Control Law, so they are not taxed, and youth and tobacco users mistakenly use them as a means to quit smoking. Due to the lack of a legal framework for transparent selection based on the type and quantity of imported cigarettes, the amount of imported cigarettes tends to increase year by year.

According to the 2022 Budget Law of Mongolia, the customs department is obliged to collect 4.1 trillion MNT in the state budget in 2022. The customs department has reported on their website that tobacco excise tax revenue increased to MNT 10.9 billion from the previous year.⁷

Third, the marketing methods of tobacco manufacturers have been renewed, and many new types of cigarettes, such as heated cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, water pipes and navsai, have entered the market and are following a strategy to expand their sales, both in Mongolia and globally. New and emerging tobacco products are not included in the regulations of the Tobacco Control Law and they do not pay excise duty in the electronic goods category. They are used by teenagers and young people due to the misconception that they are smoking cessation products and their attractive appearance. Therefore, UN experts recommended that the issue of water pipes and electronic cigarettes should be included in the legislation, and the definition of smokeless and smokeless tobacco, as well as new and emerging types of tobacco, should be included in other regulations of the law.

As a result, second report of TI Mongolia 2023 strongly recommend that Mongolia implement the recommendations of the Article 6 guidelines and increase the excise tax on all types of tobacco products and must fully enforce national law on tobacco control and WHO FCTC. Mongolia has scored a total of 38 points in this Index, same as in the previous report in 2021.

This report is based on a questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance. There are 20 questions based on the Article 5.3 guidelines. Information used in this report is obtained from the public domain only. A scoring system is applied to make the assessment. The score ranges from 0 - 5, where 5 indicates highest level of industry interference, and 1 is low or no interference. Hence the lower the score, the better for the country. The 0 score indicates absence of evidence or not applicable. The report includes information on incidents from April 2021 to March 2023, but also includes prior incidents that are still relevant.

⁶ WHO "Global Tobacco Epidemic 2021, page 161"

⁷ State budget implementation of Customs revenue <https://www.customs.gov.mn/2023/01/12/elementor-6499/>

Summary Findings

1 INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Generally, Mongolia has maintained a “no direct participation of the tobacco industry” in policy development. Government, not only health sector, including President’s Office and consumer agencies seek to run community involvement of tobacco related policies and consumption among public. But, there is no development in the policy environment for changes compared to the last TI report.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

According to the law on tobacco control, social campaigns and corporate responsibility activities by the tobacco business sector are prohibited.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

According to Post-covid economic crises, the government made a one direction policy of no increase in all types of tax. This policy may have encouraged tobacco related business and consumption. That’s why various social groups make criticisms about no increase in tax of tobacco and all types of cigarettes.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

It is similar to the last report results depending on legal environment of Mongolia that was no high level official relationship or political sponsorship with tobacco industry including trading, importing companies.

5 TRANSPARENCY

Law on Tobacco control try to regulate this kind of situations and conditions. Therefore, Mongolia has policies and laws that provide for transparency and accountability on dealing with the tobacco industry. However, there is no regulation to publicize meeting minutes of government officials with tobacco industry representatives. Our legal environment needs some specific amendments to stipulate all interaction with tobacco industry and its meetings.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The tobacco industry may contribute to political parties. There is no official record of donations from tobacco companies to political parties, as corporations are not required to declare their contributions to political parties. Article 4.1 of the Law on Elections of Mongolia states that the maximum amount of funding shall be up to MNT 5 million for individuals and up to MNT 20 million for legal entities.

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

It is same finding of last TI report of Mongolia. There doesn't have official record of donation to political party. According to current legal environment, tobacco industry doesn't have a chance to contribute any donation to government and government agencies. Within last two years, parliament approved new law that is related information transparency in the relationship of Government with other subjects. It is one of preventive measurement or regulation to tobacco industry.

RECOMMENDATION

- Government must implement the recommendations of the Article 6 guidelines and increase the excise tax on all types of tobacco products and fully enforce national law on tobacco control and WHO FCTC.

Mongolia

Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

Results and Findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ⁸ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry or any entity or person working to further its interests. ⁹ In setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹⁰ (Rec 3.4)		1				
There is no evidence of interference from the tobacco industry in policy development.						
<p>1. Mr. B. Bat-Erdene, Head of the Authority for Competition and Consumer Protection of Mongolia signed a memorandum of cooperation with Mongolian Retail Traders Association, NGO, in order to improve the legal and legal environment in the trade and service sector, to solve the problems faced by trade and service providers, and to improve the activities of government and non-government organizations.¹¹</p> <p>Within the scope of cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the suggestions of trade and service providers in amendments to laws on food safety, ensuring food safety, tobacco control, combating alcoholism, violations, VAT, and consumer rights protection; <p>2. The Government is preparing a draft law to amend the Tobacco Control Law with technical assistance from the World Health Organization.¹²</p> <p>On February 02, 2023, the representatives of the World Health Organization and the executives of the Ministry of Health met with Ts. Mönkh-Orgil, M. Oyunchimeg, and J. Chinburen, members of the Standing Committee on Social Policy of the State Parliament, and reviewed the Tobacco Control Law, in force now and considered issues for additions and changes. The World Health Organization emphasized that the best way to improve tobacco control and reduce consumption is to increase taxes.¹³</p> <p>On February 11, 2022, the Standing Committee on Social Policy of the State Parliament organized a discussion on the topic “Tobacco use and the legal environment”.</p> <p>In the discussion, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Social Policy M. Oyunchimeg, Member of the State Great Khural B. Jargalmaa, members of the State Great Khural J. Chinburen, D. Sarangerel and officials of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, Ministry of Finance and other officials of related institutions and representatives of parents participated online.</p> <p>The discussion continued with the speech of the State Secretary of the Ministry of Health, T. Erdembileg, on the topic “Tobacco use and legal framework”. He mentioned that in recent years, the users of tobacco have become more and more young, and highlighted that</p>						

⁸ 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

⁹ The term, “tobacco industry” includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

¹⁰ “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

¹¹ Information source: <https://mongolia.gov.mn/news/view/26167>

¹² Information source: <http://www.control.mn/i/29131#.Y-sdRXZBypp>

¹³ Information source: <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/29498>

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<p>according to a study, 24.2 percent of all adult citizens of our country, 49.1 percent of men, 5.3 percent of women, and 14.3 percent of children aged 13-15 years smoke. Also, between 2017 and 2019, the amount of electronic cigarettes imported into our country increased 68 times. Along with this, consumption is also increasing. Therefore, the ministry announced that it will prepare a draft law on amendments to the Tobacco Control Law and submit it to the government by next June.¹⁴</p> <p>The public speaking and parliamentary debate competition on the theme “Cultural Use – Youth Style” was held at the National University of Mongolia. The competition was jointly organized by the Office of the President of Mongolia and the Mongolian Chamber of Debates.¹⁵ Students presented and debated on the cultural consumption of alcohol and the lifestyle of young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol consumption culture is a misconception; • Increase the price of alcohol; • Do not sell alcoholic beverages in grocery stores and food stores; • Increase excise duty; • Deprivation of parental rights in case of alcohol dependence; • Enlightenment rather than strengthening laws, regulations, and responsibilities in the fight against alcoholism; • Ban the use of electronic cigarettes; <p>287 students from 96 teams participated in the competition, 70% of them are first and second year students. The semi-finals and finals were held on March 27, 2022.</p>						
<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)</p>				3		
<p>In 2021, Mongolia initiated a draft law to increase the excise tax. Among them: the amount of customs duty on imported cigarettes will be increased to 4,600 MNT in 2021, 5,020 in 2022, 5,440 in 2023, and 5,860 MNT in 2024 for every 100 cigarettes. The draft law has not yet been approved by parliament, except for the amendment of the law. Also, the proposal to discuss the 2023 state budget by the Parliament does not mention the increase of the said rate.¹⁶</p> <p>There is no national tobacco board in Mongolia. There is talk of having a national tobacco board.</p>						
<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) Never 5 Yes</p>		1				
<p>5.1.3 of the Law on Tobacco Control of Mongolia. There is a provision to refrain from cooperating with tobacco producers or legal entities and citizens working in their interests in formulating and implementing the state policy on public health and providing public education. There is no public information or this type of activity is carried out at all.¹⁷</p>						
<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)¹⁸ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)</p>		1				

¹⁴ Information source: <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/16421>

¹⁵ Information source: <https://president.mn/22902/>

¹⁶ Information source: <https://lawforum.parliament.mn/draft/69/>

¹⁷ Tobacco control law section 5; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/469>

¹⁸ Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year. For non-Parties, apply a score of '0'						
For Mongolia's delegation, representatives of the tobacco industry did not participate in the 9 th sessions of the COP in 2021. ¹⁹						
INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities						
5. A. Government agencies or their officials endorse, support, form partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as "socially responsible" or "sustainable". For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2) B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions ²⁰ (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests during the pandemic. (Rec 6.4) <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i>		1				
The prohibition provisions of the Mongolian Law on Tobacco Control are as follows. 8.1.4. Participate as a sponsor in health, education, culture, physical culture, sports and other public events, and provide various donations, assistance and grants from tobacco producers; 8.4. It is prohibited for a tobacco producer to make financial or material donations and assistance to social welfare, health and environmental protection organizations directly or through other organizations in the name of social responsibility. ²¹						
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			
There have following several press news to engage tobacco related policy from different stakeholders in Mongolia. The Ministry of Finance wasted a lot of time by not voting on the draft law on tobacco control within the time specified by the law, and also came up with concepts that do not exist in the world, such as "proper use of tobacco" and "supporting low-toxic tobacco by government policy." Moreover, the World Health Organization recognizing that increasing taxes is the most effective strategy to reduce the spread of cigarettes, increasing the tax to 70% of the retail price violates Article 6 of the Convention on Tobacco Control. It may be worth mentioning that the Excise Law has set an unreasonable requirement that the tax on heated cigarettes will be set at 11%, which is the same price as cigarettes that are three times cheaper: This act not only abuses the position of the Minister of Finance B. Javkhlan, but also creates reasons to consider him as a person seeking own interests.. Mrs, Tuya, the project coordinator of the Focus NGO "Improving the legal environment of tobacco control in Mongolia through policy advocacy" said some government officials have private interests with tobacco						

¹⁹ Information source: <https://untobaccocontrol.org/downloads/cop9/additional-documents/COP9-List-of-Participants.pdf>

²⁰ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

²¹ Tobacco control law section 8; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/469>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
manufacturers and are threatening national security by weakening the tobacco control policy of Mongolia.						
7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)					4	
<p>On April 24, 2020, Member of Parliament, B. Purevdorj initiated a law proposal to amend the draft resolution of the Parliament on approving the rate and amount of customs duty on imported goods. He made a proposal to increase the tax rate on cigarettes for the production of cigarettes from 5 to 30%. This directly applies to the business of “Mongolian Tobacco Company”, which occupies 47% of the tobacco market in our country.</p> <p>Member B. Purevdorj clearly mentioned this. In the concept of the draft resolution of the Parliament, he said, “Member of Parliament, former Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry, passed a law that allowed his company to pay 25 percent less tax than other 4 tobacco importing companies, leaving the 5 percent rate set in 1999 unchanged of the customs tax rate for cigarettes such as Suld, Ulaan Shonhor, Altan Nacchis, Tsagaan Urguu, Dudliss, and other products of his company which named “Mongolian Tobacco Company”. Considering that this situation is incompatible with the law, justice, and equality, the draft resolution is being submitted to the parliament for consideration.²²</p> <p>Comment: There is no law resolution to increase the 5 percent tax discount granted to the Mongolian Tobacco Company. In the law, the 5 percent tax exemption from cigarette manufacturers is still in effect. Percentage and size of customs duties for imported goods.²³ International travelers can bring in duty- free up to 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250g of tobacco.</p>						
INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						
8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ²⁴) 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					
<p>There are no reports of high-level government officials, such as the President or the Prime Minister, participating in activities sponsored by tobacco companies in Mongolia.</p> <p>The President of Mongolia H. Battulga addressed to the Prime Minister U. Khurelsukh in his official letter No. E/38 dated June 11, 2019, stating that employees of the diplomatic service appointed by the government are not involved in the crime of tobacco and drug trafficking using their special rights and protection. He reminded that it is necessary to take serious measures, taking into account the fact that the reputation of the country is greatly damaged in the external environment, and it is causing problems that have a negative impact on national security.²⁵</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)	0					

²² Information source: <http://time.mn/ojH.html>

²³ Information source: <https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=207783&showType=1>

²⁴ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

²⁵ Information source: <https://president.mn/9399/>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
There is no public information on whether the Mongolian government receives any assistance from tobacco companies in the implementation of the tobacco trade, tobacco control policy, and non-sale to minors.						
10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests. (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>	0					
There is no public information available.						
INDICATOR 5: Transparency						
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)					4	
There is no public information.						
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)						5
There are no rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists does not exist.						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						
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) / Never 5 Yes		1				
They may contribute to the election of a political party in order to increase the interests of the tobacco company and the industry. There is no official record of donations from tobacco companies to political parties, as corporations are not required to declare their contributions to political parties. Article 4.1 of the Law on Elections of Mongolia states that the maximum amount of funding shall be up to MNT 5 million for individuals and up to MNT 20 million for legal entities. ²⁶						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)	0					
In Mongolia, no record of retired high-ranking government officials joining the tobacco companies.						
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					
There is no record of current government officials or relatives holding positions in the tobacco business.						

²⁶ Elections to the Parliament of Mongolia. December 20, 2019; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/14869>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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
There is no procedure for disclosing the records of any interaction with the tobacco industry in place and there has been no progress in taking this issue forward.						
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); <i>1 for whole of government code; 2 for Yes but partial if only MOH</i>		1				
Yes, the National Tobacco Control law forbids the TI from offering any donation to any Government entity; it also forbids any Government agency/entity from accepting any contribution of any kind. ¹⁹ Also, Article 2.1.2 of the Code of Conduct for Public Administration and Service Employees. Respect justice and be free from conflicts of interest. ²⁷						
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)						5
The government does not require the tobacco industry to submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other activities. No movement in 2021 and 2022						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ²⁸ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)				3		
A number of government agencies are members of the FCTC Steering Committee, which is regulated by the Ministry of Health, with a focus on Article 5.3. No information was found on the committee's meetings in 2019 and 2020. There is no information on Article 5.3 on the website of the Ministry of Health.						
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)		1				
The Tobacco Control Law also prohibits tobacco companies from contributing or providing support. Also anti-corruption law exists and this should apply overall.						
TOTAL SCORE						38

²⁷ Public administration and service office Code of Ethics.2019; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/9237?lawid=14044>

²⁸ 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

	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE	SOURCE
1	Japan Tobacco international	N	Tobaccoasia.com and internet
2	KT&G	N (34.2% market share)	Tobaccoasia.com and internet
3	Philip Morris International	N	
4	Mongol Tobacco So Co. Ltd	N (53% market share)	Website and Tobaccoasia.com
5	British American Tobacco	N	Tobaccoasia.com

LOCAL TOBACCO COMPANIES

Top 5 Local Tobacco Company	Market Share and Brands	Source
Valtom Co., Ltd	LD, Winston, Caster, Mevius	Tobaccoasia.com and Voltam.mn
Tsakhur LLC	West, Davidoff, Jade	Market's internal control information
Tenger Khishigten Partners LLC	Esse, Marlboro, Sigar, Parliament, Raison	Market's internal control information
Namuun tabak LLC	Philip Morris International's product Heated tobacco products and E-vapor products	http://www.vitafit.mn/pages/import
Mongol Tobacco So Co. Ltd	53% Ulaan shonkhor, Dublis Blue, Dublis Black Altan shonkhor, Altan navchis, Suld	Mongoltamkhiso.mn

a. News Sources

Top 5 Newspaper/Dailies*	Type (Print/Online)
Time	Time.mn- Online
News	News.mn-Online
Eagle	Eagle.mn-Online
GoGo	Gogo.mn-Online
Ikon	Ikon.mn-Online

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	Yes. Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretariat of Government of Mongolia	https://mongolia.gov.mn/ https://cabinet.gov.mn/ https://president.mn/
2. Cabinet and/or National Assembly (Policy makers)	Parliament	http://parliament.mn/en
3. Agriculture / National Tobacco Board	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	https://www.mofa.gov.mn/exp/#
4. Customs	Mongolian customs	https://www.customs.gov.mn/en/
5. Education	Ministry of Education and Science	https://www.meds.gov.mn/
6. Environment	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	https://met.gov.mn/
7. Finance/ Revenue/ Investments/ Excise	Ministry of Finance	https://mof.gov.mn/
8. Health	Ministry of Health	https://moh.gov.mn/
9. Labor	Ministry of Labor	https://www.mlsp.gov.mn/
10. Trade and Industry/ Investments	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	http://mfa.gov.mn/
Additional agencies/sectors to be named per country:		

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: <https://www.legalinfo.mn/>

ALL LAWS:

2. Is there a centralized (all) law database? If yes, please list which one will be used and cite the limitations: <https://www.legalinfo.mn/>