

MONGOLIA

2021

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Introduction

Smoking prevalence is high in Mongolia, most likely influenced by the cultural norms of its neighbors, the Russian Federation and China, where smoking is a widespread habit. A 2020 STEP wise approach to Surveillance survey reported that about 43.7% of males and 5% of females in Mongolia aged 15–69 years were current tobacco users, while 39.5% of adult males and 4.1% of adult females were daily smokers.¹ 24.2% of the population was current smokers, indicating similar findings to the STEPS survey 2013 (27.1%).

Three in ten were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. Women were more likely to be exposed to second-hand smoking at home, while males were at work. 13.7% of the population have seen tobacco advertisements and promotions In public places, indicating an unsatisfactory tobacco law enforcement, as well as ongoing Indirect advertisements. The population who thought of quitting smoking after looking at the health warnings on cigarette packs accounted for 57.4%, suggesting a need to help those to realise their motive.

Statistics on tobacco-related deaths and diseases:

- According to the 2015 Tobacco Atlas, in 2010, 23.7% of deaths among men and 10.4% of deaths among women were caused by tobacco.
- According to the 2014 report submitted to the Convention Secretariat, death rate attributable to tobacco was 20.91 per 10000 from cardiovascular diseases and 12.60 per 10000 from cancer in 2013.
- According to the 2014 Global Status Report on Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs), 8500 male deaths and 6400 female deaths in Mongolia were associated with NCDs, of which tobacco is a key risk factor. Of these deaths, 67.4% among males and 50.8% among females were premature.

¹ World Health Organization. Third national STEPS survey on the prevalence of noncommunicable disease and injury risk factors – 2020.

https://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/steps/Mongolia_2020_STEPS_Report.pdf

The cigarette market was estimated in 2015 to be approximately 150 million packs per year.² This equates to 70 packs per adult per year, or 4 cigarettes per day for any adult Mongolian. According to 2013 data, Mongolian smokers consume, on average, 10 cigarettes per day.¹ Of these, about 47% are produced domestically and 53% are imported.³ Main tobacco companies operating in Mongolia⁴ are shown below.

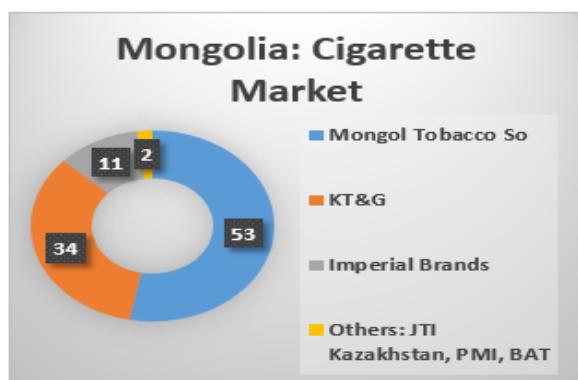


Figure 1: The company shows the market share of tobacco

Principal Cigarette Companies Currently Active in Mongolia

| Manufacturer/Importer | Local Distribution Partner |
|--|----------------------------|
| Mongol Tobacco SO Co. Ltd. | own distribution network |
| Imperial Tobacco | Tsakhiur LLC |
| JTI Kazakhstan LLC Mongolia (for Japan Tobacco International) | Voltam Co. Ltd. |
| Philip Morris International | Namuuntabak Co. Ltd. |
| KT&G | Altangadas Co. Ltd. |
| British American Tobacco | Suitlebimex Co. Ltd. |

Table1: Transnational Tobacco company and Local distribution Partner

A study of the impact of tax increases on Mongolia's illicit tobacco trade found that illicit tobacco sales in Mongolia declined after the 2017 and 2018 tobacco tax increases. This confirms the findings of other countries that show that there is no unrestricted, limited relationship between tobacco taxes and the illicit trade in tobacco.⁵

The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) is the first international health treaty negotiated under the auspices of WHO and was adopted in 2003. It has since become one of the most widely and rapidly embraced treaties in the history of the United Nations, with 180 Parties to date.⁶ Mongolia ratified the WHO FCTC on 16 June 2003, the 6th country in the world and the 2nd country in the Western Pacific Region to become a Party to the Convention. The Convention entered into force for Mongolia on 27 January 2004. Still, challenges remain for Mongolia to be fully compliant with the WHO FCTC. A needs assessment exercise for implementation of the WHO FCTC was conducted jointly by the

² Ministry of Finance of Mongolia. Excise tax on tobacco in Mongolia. Presentation 20 October 2016. Manila, the Philippines.

³ About us category; <http://mn.mongoltamkhisomn/about-us/4>

⁴ Mongolia Tobacco So LLC <http://en.mongoltamkhisomn/news/2>

⁵ Ross H, Vellios N, Batmunkh T, et al Impact of tax increases on illicit cigarette trade in Mongolia

Tobacco Control 2020;29:s249-s253. https://tobaccocontrol.bmjjournals.org/content/29/Suppl_4/s249

⁶ Needs assessment for the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Mongolia, September, 2015

Government of Mongolia and the WHO FCTC Secretariat from July - September 2015.

The State Policy on Tobacco Control in Article 4 of the Tobacco Control Law sets several guiding principles that aim to protect public health policies from commercial or vested interests of the tobacco industry. Articles 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.6, 4.1.8 and 4.1.9 of the TC Law serve to protect public health policies from negative influences of the tobacco industry and its affiliates; to ensure preferential treatment is not given to the tobacco industry; and to ensure the tobacco industry is not involved in the drafting, endorsement or implementation of tobacco control legislation or policy.

Articles 5.1.3–5.1.5 and 5.2.3 of the TC Law outlines the duties of the state, citizen and legal entity on tobacco control. Any personnel involved with setting and implementing public health or education policies and activities are to avoid partnerships with the tobacco industry and its affiliates; reject offers, contributions or partnerships when there is a conflict of interest. In addition, Mongolia's Law on Anti-Corruption can be applied to govern and protect public health policies from commercial or other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

There is some level of awareness that as civil servants responsible for implementing the TC Law, should not endorse, support or form partnerships with the tobacco industry.

However, there are also representatives from key agencies who are not aware of the WHO FCTC especially Article 5.3 and its guidelines. Mongolian team which made an evaluation of WHO FCTC was informed that there have been instances whereby the tobacco industry has sought to influence senior government officials and elected officials. One key consequence of this influence is the 2015 amendment to the TC Law. Enforcement officials have also been told to not apply too much pressure.

In 2015, it was recommended to fix these gaps.

1. Awareness of Article 5.3 and its guidelines among relevant ministries is limited.
2. No penalties are imposed for violations of the TC Law and the Law on Anti-Corruption related to protection of public health policies from commercial or vested interests of the tobacco industry.
3. There is no specific code of conduct for civil servants in relation to the implementation of Article 5.3 and its guidelines. In addition, there are no measures in place requiring that all interactions with the tobacco industry deemed necessary are conducted in a transparent manner.

However, the fact that this gap has not been improved by 2021 shows that our country's tobacco policy and control has not been addressed in recent years.

The relatively small tax increases proposed for the years 2018–2020 in Mongolia are insufficient to reach the global sustainable development goals to reduce prevalence by 30% by the year 2025.⁷ A 2016 study found that for the government of Mongolia to reach this target, it would need to increase excise tax ninefold so that the average price would reach MNT9944 (about US\$5.30) per pack by 2025.⁸ Some researchers estimate that such an increase would reduce the number of smokers by about 70,000 and approximately treble the tobacco tax revenue. The Mongolian government's annual increase in tobacco taxes is a good thing, but not enough.

⁷ World Health Organization. Global actionplan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, 2013–2020, 2013.

https://www.who.int/nmh/events/ncd_action_plan/en/

⁸ American Cancer Society. Mongolia tobacco taxes: improving health and economies. How to reduce smoking prevalence using the EHPR model 2016.

Summary Findings

1. INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Overall, Mongolia has maintained a 'no direct participation of the tobacco industry' in policy-development. The Prime Minister and the Ministry of Health called on the people to stop using alcohol and tobacco.

Despite a lot of opposition to a tobacco tax increase citing a possible increase in illicit trade, the government of Mongolia increased tobacco excise tax by 10% effective Jan 1, 2018.

2. INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

The Mongolian Law on Tobacco Control prohibits tobacco sponsorship in health, education, culture, physical culture, sports, and other public events, and provide various donations, assistance, and grants from tobacco producers.

However, the only Mongolian tobacco manufacturer, Mongol Tobacco CO LLC, has provided some assistance and support to the education, culture, and sports sectors before 2019 as part of its social responsibility.

3. BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

Mongolia has enacted a law on tobacco control, but its implementation and control are insufficient. Citizens should report these violations to the police from time to time and contribute to the implementation of the law.

Ch. Ulaan, Member of Parliament, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, submitted a draft law on amendments to the Law on Tobacco Control to the speaker of the State Great Hural. The draft law provides for the approval of procedures for issuing licenses for tobacco imports and the right to determine the types and quantities of tobacco imported in a given year.

4. UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

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.

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.

5. TRANSPARENCY

Although there is no public information on this, Ts. Dashdorj, a former member of the State Great Hural (Parliament), used his position to pass Parliament Resolution No. 27 in 2016 when he was a member of the Government. The company agreed to pay 5 percent customs duty.

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.

6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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.

In Mongolia, retired high-ranking government officials do not work for tobacco companies nor distributors.

7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

There are no procedures for recording or publicizing minutes of meetings with tobacco companies or distributors If they do take place, and no progress has been made in addressing this issue.

The code of ethics does not provide for civil servants to interact with tobacco companies. However, Article 2.1.2 of the Code of Conduct for Public Administration and Service Employees. Respect justice and be free from conflicts of interest.

Recommendations

1. To ensure transparency there must be a procedure for government officials to record all interactions, where strictly necessary, with the tobacco industry or its representatives. The media also needs to focus on the relationship between the tobacco industry and government officials and provide transparent and open information to the public.
2. Local tobacco distributors should not be given any benefit to run their business. Tobacco control legislation must be implemented.
3. There is a need to improve the monitoring and review of the Tobacco Control Law.
4. If tobacco companies or distributors donate money to party elections, they need to be transparent about the donations.
5. Civil servants need to adopt a code of ethics for interactions with tobacco companies or distributors for more efficient implementation of Article 5.3.

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Results and Findings

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development | | | | | | |
| I. The government ⁹ 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. ¹⁰ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹¹ (Rec 3.) | | I | | | | |

⁹ 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

¹⁰ The term, “tobacco industry’ includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

¹¹ “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, overseas study tour

INDICATORS

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5

There is no publicly available information of any support the tobacco industry in Mongolia attempted to provide to the Ministry of Health or the Government in 2019-2020 in policy development. However, the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Health called on the people to stop using alcohol and tobacco. For example, Prime Minister U.Khurelsukh called on the people to live a sporty life without alcohol and tobacco.¹²



Photo: Let's live in sports and athlete not smokers and alcoholists Prime Minister U. Khurelsukh and Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports Ts. Tsogzolmaa, and Minister of Health D. Sarangerel

Also the Ministry of Health called on the public to make every day a smoke-free day.¹³



Photo: Every day a smoke-free day event: Specialists from the Ministry of Health

2. The government accepts, supports or endorses policies or legislation drafted by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)

2

The government did not accept nor endorse any policy or legislation drafted by the tobacco industry. Despite opposition to a tobacco tax increase citing a possible increase in illicit trade, the government of Mongolia increased tobacco excise tax by 10% effective Jan 1,

¹² У.Хурэлсүх: Тамхичин биш тамирчин, спиртлэг биш спортуулж амьдарцгаа (zasag.mn)

¹³ Ministry of Health to make every day a smoke-free day. The Ikon news. May 21, 2019; <https://ikon.mn/n/117k>

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018. However this tax increase is insufficient to have a meaningful impact on the prevalence. ¹⁴ | | | | | | |
| In addition, Mongolia increased the customs duty on imported cigarettes in 2017 to MNT 3,830 in 2018, MNT 4,000 in 2019 and MNT 4,180 in 2020. ¹⁵ | | | | | | |
| 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) | | I | | | | |
| I Never 5 Yes | | | | | | |
| Section 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. ¹⁶ | | | | | | |
| 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) ¹⁷ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3) | | I | | | | |
| There is no national tobacco board in Mongolia. There is talk of having a national tobacco board. In our country, representatives of the tobacco industry were not included in the delegation that participated in the 8th sessions of the COP in 2018. ¹⁸ | | | | | | |
| Tobacco related CSR activities | | | | | | |
| 5. A. The government agencies or its officials endorses, supports, forms partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as socially responsible. (Rec 6.2) B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions ¹⁹ (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests. (Rec 6.4) <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i> | | | | | | 2 |
| 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. ²⁰ | | | | | | |

¹⁴ Ministry of Health to make every day a smoke-free day. The Ikon news. May 21, 2019; [https://ikon.mn/n/117kes, 16\(1\), 128. https://doi.org/10.18332/tid/84047](https://ikon.mn/n/117kes, 16(1), 128. https://doi.org/10.18332/tid/84047)

¹⁵ Increase the tobacco tax in 2018,2019,2020. April 21, 2017; <https://ikon.mn/n/zp7>

¹⁶ Tobacco control law section 5; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/469>

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

¹⁸ www.who.int/fctc/eng

¹⁹ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

²⁰ Tobacco control law section 8; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/469>

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| However, the only Mongolian tobacco manufacturer, Mongol Tobacco CO LLC, has provided some assistance and support to the education, culture and sports sectors before 2019 as part of its social responsibility. ²¹ | | | | | | |
| Also, due to the small population of our country, there are few multinational organizations and large tobacco companies. There are illegal retailers of tobacco in our country. They raised the issue of bribery of police and inspectors, and a member of parliament spoke about amending the law on tobacco control. ²² | | | | | | |
| 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) | | I | | | | |
| Ch.Ulaan, Member of Parliament, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, submitted a draft law on amendments to the Law on Tobacco Control to G.Zandanshatar, Speaker of the State Great Hural. According to health organizations, the prevalence of tobacco use has not decreased significantly, according to a step-by-step survey to determine the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, a survey to determine the population's knowledge, attitudes and practices on non-communicable diseases, and a global school-based health survey. Therefore, the draft law provides for the approval of procedures for issuing licenses for tobacco imports and the right to determine the types and quantities of tobacco imported in a given year. ²³ The draft law was approved on November 13, 2019. It is a good step that the law provides for the establishment of a health promotion fund to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce tobacco use. ²⁴ However, the regulation on the issuance of licenses for tobacco imports and the regulation on granting the right to determine the types and | | | | | | |

²¹ Mongol tamkhi SO Co. Ltd. CRS activities. <http://mn.mongoltamkhiso.mn/social-responsibility>

²² Two reasons to try again under the tobacco law. December 5 , 2019; <http://time.mn/nSf.html>

²³ A draft law to amend the Law on Tobacco Control has been drafted. October 17, 2019;

<http://parliament.mn/n/adj>

²⁴ Tobacco control law section 10; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/469>

INDICATORS

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5

quantities of tobacco imported in a given year was not approved.

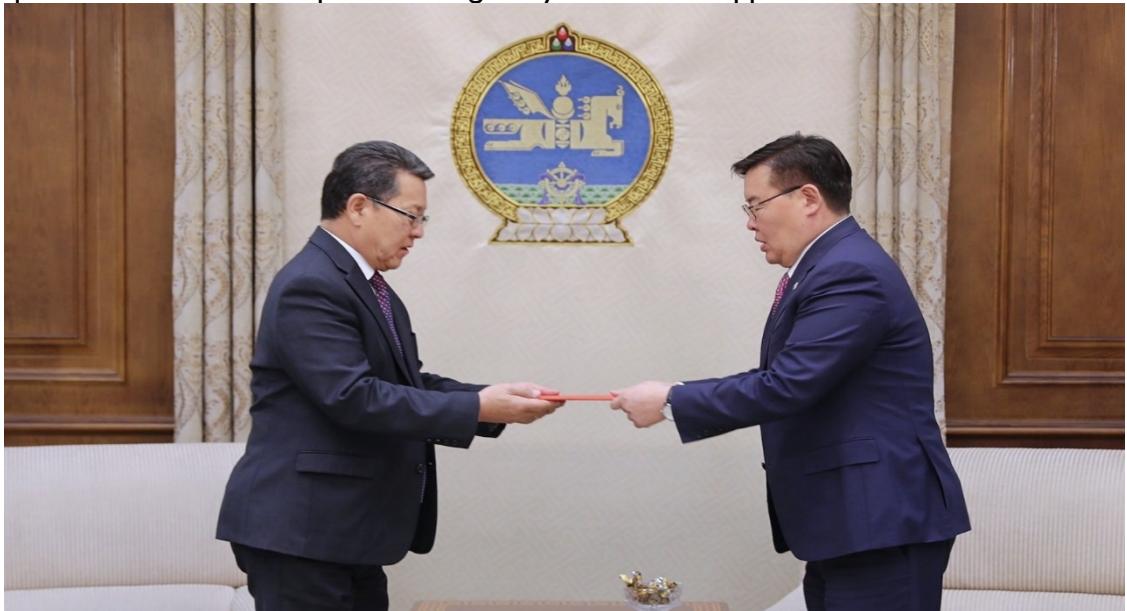


Photo: Ch.Ulaan, Member of Parliament, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry give to the law draft G.Zandanshatar, Speaker of the State Great Hural

| | |
|--|---|
| 7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3) | 5 |
|--|---|

In 2018, it was revealed that the Mongolian government had given a preferential tax credit to the tobacco industry, Mongol Tobacco Co. In violation of the Tobacco Control Law's provision on "no tax breaks or other benefits," the company paid 14.8 times less in taxes than other importers.²⁵ There was a tax evasion of an estimated 60 billion MNT not paid in duties. Besides violating the Tobacco Control Act, this also violates other laws, such as the Anti-corruption law and the unfair competition law.

| Forms of Unnecessary Interaction | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ²⁶) 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 | | | | | | |

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.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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 | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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.

²⁵ Ts.Dashdorj's 60 billion breakdown. <http://eagle.mn/r/34553>

²⁶ include immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 publicly available information of such partnership. | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| Although there is no public information on this, Ts. Dashdorj, a former member of the State Great Hural (Parliament), used his position to pass Parliament Resolution No. 27 in 2016 when he was a member of the Government. Dashdorj is the Owner of Mongol Tamkhi So. He died on January 28, 2019. ²⁷ The company agreed to pay only 5 percent customs duty. ²⁸ | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | |
| 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) <i>1 Never 5 Yes</i> | | 1 | | | | |
| They may contribute to a political party to increase the interests of the tobacco company and the industry. There is no official record of donations from tobacco companies/distributors 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. ²⁹ | | | | | | |
| 14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4) | 0 | | | | | |
| In Mongolia, retired high-ranking government officials do not work for 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 | | | | | |

²⁷Wikipedia Dashdorj Tsedev

<https://mn.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A6%D1%8D%D0%B4%D1%8D%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%B9%D0%BD%D0%94%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B6>

²⁸ Former MP Ts.Dashdorj is the second owner of 60 billion. <https://amjilt.news/6452>

²⁹ Elections to the Parliament of Mongolia. December 20, 2019; <https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/14869>

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| There is no record of current government officials or relatives holding positions in the tobacco business. | | | | | | |
| Preventive Measures <i>SCORING for this section: 1. Yes, 2. Yes but partial only, 3. Policy/ Program being developed 4. Committed to develop such a policy/ program 5. None</i> | | | | | | |
| 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. Yes – for whole of government code; Yes but partial if only MOH (Rec 4.2) | | I | | | | |
| 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. ³⁰ | | | | | | |
| 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. (Rec 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 2019 and 2020. | | | | | | |
| 19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ³¹ 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. (Rec 3.4) | I | | | | | |

³⁰Public administration and service office Code of Ethics.2019;<https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/9237?lawid=14044>

³¹ 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.

| INDICATORS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| The Tobacco Control Law also prohibits tobacco companies from contributing or providing support. ¹⁹ Also anti-corruption law exists and this should apply overall. | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 38 | | | | | |

ANNEX A: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

TOBACCO COMPANIES

| Top 5 Tobacco Companies/distributors | Source |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Japan Tobacco international | |
| KT&G | http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=52538 |
| Imperial Tobacco | http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=52538 |
| Mongol Tobacco So Co. Ltd | http://mn.mongoltamkhiso.mn/history |
| British American Tobacco | |

LOCAL TOBACCO DISTRIBUTORS

| Top 5 Tobacco Industry Representative | Type (Front Group/ Affiliate/ Individual) | URL |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Valtom Co., Ltd | LD, Winston, Caster, Mevius | Tobaccoasia.com and Voltam.mn |
| Tsakhiur 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 | | Market's internal control information |
| Mongol Tobacco So Co. Ltd | Ulaan shonkhor, Dublis Blue, Dublis Black Altan shonkhor, Altan navchis, Suld | Mongoltamkhiso.mn |

NEWS SOURCES

| Top 5 Newspaper/Dailies | Type (Print/Online) | URL |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Time | Online | Time.mn |
| Amjilt News | Online | Amjilt.news |
| Eagle | Online | Eagle.mn |
| GoGo | Online | Gogo.mn |
| Ikon | Online | Ikon.mn |

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 |
|--|--|--|
| I. Office of the Chief Executive (Prime Minister/ President) Members of Royalty | Yes. Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretariat of Government of Mongolia | https://zasag.mn/ https://cabinet.gov.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 Green | https://www.mne.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/ |

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/>