

URUGUAY

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX 2019**

Uruguay: 2019 Tobacco Industry Interference Index

Summary Findings

I. Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development

The government does not accept, support or endorse 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.

III. Benefits to the Tobacco Industry

There is no evidence that government accommodates request from the tobacco industry but TI 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.

Since 1998 until 2018 there was a general tax benefits for productive investment (Law 16.906), that also benefited to the tobacco industry. The related to the tobacco industry was canceled by executive power resolution (Decree 143/2018).

IV. Forms of Unnecessary Interaction

Top level government officials don't meet with the tobacco companies. Contacts are only made with the tobacco industry if 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.

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 in their dealings with the tobacco industry.

Recommendations

Much progress has been made for tobacco control and to address tobacco industry interference. However these efforts can be strengthened further:

- A Code of Conduct that applies to all government officials when dealing with the tobacco industry;
- The government has not 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.
- The tobacco industry must be required to submit information on marketing expenditures or other activity such as lobbying, political contributions and all other activities.

QUESTIONNAIRE: URUGUAY

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ¹ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry ² in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ³ (Rec 3.1)	X					
<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 approves the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control: https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow</p>						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses policies or legislation drafted by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)	X					
<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 approves the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control: https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow</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 Never 5 Yes		X				
<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. But the Health Commissions from National Congress can meet with whoever requests an appointment. In 2018 a delegation from the Uruguayan tobacco company Monte Paz S.A. (over 80% of the market) met with this commission on November 7, 2018. A delegation from the British American Tobacco also met with this commission on November 13, 2018, at the request of the industry, to raise your opinion about the plain packaging. (Transcription related to both meetings available at the Congress library: https://parlamento.gub.uy/camarasycomisiones/representantes/documentos/versiones-taquigraficas/48/1933/0/CON?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow https://parlamento.gub.uy/camarasycomisiones/representantes/documentos/versiones-taquigraficas/48/1998/0/CON?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow)</p>						

¹ 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

² The term, "tobacco industry" includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

³ "Offer of assistance" may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
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) ⁴ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)		X				
<p>The Uruguay delegation to the COP and other FCTC related meetings has not included representatives from the Tobacco industry.</p> <p>List of Participants from Uruguay:</p> <p>COP 8 (2018): https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/sessions/cop8/LOP_Final.pdf?ua=1 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).</p> <p>COP 7 (2016): https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/cop7/COP7_LoPDelegatesList.pdf?ua=1 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).</p> <p>COP 6 (2014): http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop6/FCTC_COP6_DIV1Rev1.pdf 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)</p> <p>COP 5 (2012): http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop5/FCTC_COP5_DIV1_Rev1.pdf 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. Asqueta Soñora (Expert); Mr G.A. Soñora Parodi (Expert); Mr U.D. Curti (Economist, Central Bank)</p> <p>COP 4 (2010): http://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop4/COP4_DIV_Rev1.pdf Chief delegate: Ec. D. Olesker (Minister, Ministry of Public Health)</p>						

⁴ Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
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. Á. 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)						
So-called 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) B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives contributions ⁵ (monetary or otherwise) from the tobacco industry (including so-called CSR contributions). (Rec 6.4) <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i>	X					
<p>CRS is not allowed by law:</p> <p>Law 17.793 (2004) that approves the Framework Agreement for Tobacco Control: https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/17793?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=noFollow</p> <p>Law 18.256 (2008): National Tobacco Control Law https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp5532367.htm</p>						
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)			X			
<p>There is no evidence that government accommodates request from the tobacco industry but TI managed to counter President Vazquez' effort to speed up plain packaging implementation. In 2018 the president decreed Plain Packaging. The industry had to begin to 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. The approval of Law 19.723 canceled the presidential decree and postponed the entry into force of the Plain Packaging until December 2019.</p> <p>Decree 235/2018: https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/235-2018</p>						

⁵ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Law 19.723: https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/19723?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow</p> <p>Thus, plain packaging implementation was delayed, but getting passed a plain packaging law provides higher protection to the disposition.</p>						
<p>7. The government gives privileges, incentives, exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)</p>		X				
<p>Since 1998 until 2018 there was a general tax benefits for productive investment (Law 16.906), that also benefited to the tobacco industry. The related to the tobacco industry was canceled by executive power resolution (Decree 143/2018).</p> <p>Law 16.906: https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/leyes/ley/16906?width=800&height=600&hl=en_US1&iframe=true&rel=nofollow Decree 143/018: https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/143-2018</p>						
Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						
<p>8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister⁶) 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)</p>		X				
<p>Top level government officials don't meet with the tobacco companies. According to the report to COP 8 (https://untobaccocontrol.org/impldb/wp-content/uploads/Uruguay_2018_report.pdf), contacts are only made with the tobacco industry if necessary and in the presence of representatives of civil society. Therefore in case of meetings (any kind) with tobacco companies, they are held in the presence of civil society.</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>		X				
<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) NOTE: This must <i>not</i> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</p>		X				
<p>The government does not accept, support, endorse, or enter into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry.</p>						
Transparency						
<p>11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with</p>		X				

⁶ include immediate members of the families of the high level officials

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)						
<p>Presidency and Ministry of Public Health, do not meet with Tobacco Industry. We are not clear yet with other Ministries. The main concern is Ministry of Economy and Finance.</p> <p>Congress receive Tobacco Industry at their commissions, and the stenographic versions are made public (Already mentioned in the answer to question 3).</p> <p>There is no regulation establishing meeting disclosure.</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						X
<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>						
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) 1 Never 5 Yes						X
<p>It doesn't exist a prohibition/requirement for tobacco companies (score = 5), but -1, because there is an act that prohibits the donations to the political parties.</p> <p>CIET (Research Center for the Tobacco Epidemic) research (2017) showed that this is not fulfilled.</p> <p>The CIET study, called <i>Paving the Way for a Tobacco-Free Uruguay</i>, funded by Tobacco Free Kids, evidence that the political parties of Uruguay, receive funding from the tobacco industry for their political campaigns. In some parties the income coming from the tobacco industry is central to their campaign, while in others they only represent contributions to some sectors within the political parties.</p>						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)	X					
<p>See Annex D for a guide in scoring</p> <p>No evidence about any retired senior government officials joined the tobacco industry</p>						
15. Current government officials and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)	X					
<p>See Annex D for a guide in scoring</p> <p>No current government officials nor their relatives holding any position in the tobacco business.</p>						
Preventive Measures						
<p>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</p>						

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
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)			X			
<p>NOTE: JUST THE MOH</p> <p>The government has a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. However this is confined only for the Ministry of Health.</p>						
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)						X
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)			X			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ⁷ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						X
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)						X
The government has not 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.						
TOTAL 34						

⁷ 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. All searches should try to cover all types of tobacco company and tobacco industry representative. However, the top 5 tobacco companies, both local and transnational, as well as their top representatives/front groups deserve special attention and must be monitored more strictly. Hence, where applicable, their websites need to be searched individually and their names need to be specifically included in key word searches.

Transnational Tobacco Companies

Since the updated SEATCA Report will include information culled from multinational tobacco company annual reports, tobacco industry journals, company websites (tobacco companies, affiliates, and front groups) and the like, the respondent is not responsible for going through the same tobacco industry websites or documents unless, such tobacco company, affiliate, front group, or representatives are country-specific. In such a case, it is important for the respondent to identify the additional sources of tobacco industry information.

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.bat.com.uy

LOCAL TOBACCO COMPANIES

Top 5 Local Tobacco Company	Market Share and Brands	Source
MONTEPAZ	More than 80% market share (http://www.montepaz.com.uy/products/). Brands Cigarettes in local market: Nevada, Coronado, California, J&M, Richmond, Victoria, Madison, Ocean, Pacifico. Brands hand-rolled cigarettes: La Paz, Cerrito, Peruano, Puerto Rico, Toro. Flavored: Niagara	http://www.montepaz.com.uy

TOBACCO FRONT GROUPS

Top 5 Tobacco Industry Representative	Type (Front Group/Affiliate/Individual)	Source

ASOCIACION DE QUIOSQUEROS	DE	FRONT GROUP	Media] Congress documents

a. News Sources

Top Newspaper/Dailies*	5	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

*Basis of Ranking: Circulation Popularity Others: _____

Ranking Authority/ies: _____

Other News Source (not a newspaper but is a relevant source)

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/
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/
Additional agencies/sectors to be named per country:		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

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	Dr. Enrique Soto (esoto@msp.gub.uy)
Inter-institutional Advisory Commission for Tobacco Control	Dr. Enrique Soto
Interinstitutional Commission for the Elimination of Illegal Trade in Tobacco Products.	Dr. Enrique Soto

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. If there is no existing centralized law database, then list the primary source of the law listing to be searched:

6. Does the above sources include issuances? Yes
If no, please list the alternative source for the issuances:

Top 15 Government Agency/ Office/Sector	Source of Policies relating to the Sector	Source of related minor issuances,
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/	
Additional agencies/sectors to be named per country:		

This list serves not only as a bibliography or reference list but an undertaking to search each source listed as needed to answer a specific question.