

**Minutes of Meeting of Mongolia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder
Working Group
(12 October 2012)**

MSWG meeting started 5pm, 12 October 2012, in the Conference Hall of Mongolian National Mining Association.

Members present: L. Gansuh (MSWG Chair, Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor); E. Sumiya (Cabinet Secretariat Senior Officer); S. Myagmardash (Finance Ministry Accounting Policy Department Chair); D. Bathuu (Mining Ministry Policy Implementation Coordination Department Chair); Margad (Petroleum Authority Officer); B. Battumur (General Taxation Department Chair); D. Enhtuya (General Taxation Department's Mineral Resource Sector Tax Division Tax Inspector); G. Altansuh (Mineral Resources Authority Chair); B. Byambadagva (Mineral Resources Authority Mining Research Division Chair); B. Bat-Otgon (Independent Agency Against Corruption's Enlightenment and Prevention Department Chair); S. Bayartsetseg (Environment and Green Development Ministry's Natural Environment and Resources Department Senior officer); B. Ganhuleg (Boroo Gold LLC Tax Manager); Unurjargal (Boroo Gold LLC Chief Accountant); B. Delgerbayar (Petro China Daqin Tamsag LLC CEO); H. Lhamaa (Oyu Tolgoi LLC Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Senior Officer); Batmunh (Erdenes TT LLC Public Relations Officer); T. Munhbat (Mongolian Geology Union President); N. Dorjdari (Open Society Forum Manager); D. Tserenjav (Transparency Foundation NGO CEO); L. Otgontsetseg (Onon-Ulz River Movement Head); D. Sengelmaa (Mongolian Environment Conservation Union Board Member); N. Narantsetseg (Baigal Ehyh Avral NGO Head); N. Bayarsaihan (Steps Without Boundaries NGO Head); D. Ganbold (Mongolian Environmental Council Head); D. Batbold (Mongolian Environmental Civil Council Board Member); Sh. Tsolmon (MSWG Secretary and EITI Secretariat Coordinator). Present were 23 of the 33 MSWG members (70%).

Also present: Claire Short (International EITI Board Chair); (observers) G. Chagnaadorj (EITI National Council Member and Ariun Suvarga Movement Head); D. Galbaatar (Erdenet Mining Corporation Marketing Section Chair); S. Enhtuya (Monpolimet LLC CEO); (as presenters) Chris Noirs (Hart Noirs Ltd CEO); B. Osorgarav (Ulaanbaatar Audit Corporation LLC CEO); N. Erdenetsog and B. Mendbayar (senior auditors); B. Delgermaa (EITI Secretariat Finance Officer).

Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor and MSWG Chairman L. Gansuh opened the meeting.

L. Gansuh: International EITI Board Chair Claire Short is attending at today's meeting, which is an important milestone for us. Today, the agenda has 5 topics. First, members will introduce themselves as we have recently renewed MSWG membership. Then Ms Claire Short will address us. B. Osorgarav will give a presentation about the preliminary stages and conclusions of the 2011 Mongolia EITI reconciliation; then Sh. Tsolmon will give a presentation on the draft Terms of Reference for the 2012 Mongolia EITI reconciliation and on selection of a reconciler. Finally Sh. Tsolmon will give a presentation on other topics for discussion.

The Chair explained internal meeting rules and received approval for the agenda and internal rules.

I. TOPIC: Introduction of MSWG members

Members introduced themselves (renewed list of EITI MSWG members attached).

L. Gansuh: The 2012 Government Action Plan for Reform set out policy objectives: to implement the EITI and Responsible Mining Initiative, principles and standards; to make gold mining and sales

transparent; to ensure license transparency; and implementation of mineral sector policy through a single window.

As to Action Plan implementation, preliminary Working Groups were formed and the Mining Ministry of Mining was directed to pay special attention to helping EITI achievement. The new EITI National Council has 29 members, the MSWG 33 members, with equal representation of the three stakeholders. Congratulations to the newly appointed National Council and MSWG members.

II. TOPIC: Remarks by Claire Short, EITI International Board Chair

Claire Short: I arrived in Ulaanbaatar just after being at the IMF meeting in Tokyo. While this is only a short visit is short, I am glad to meet you all. As you know, EITI was established based on the globally implemented PWYP coalition. Rapid mining and oil production in low income countries has given rise to bribery and corruption, unequal distribution, even fuel disputes and conflicts in some countries. The initiative came about when non-government agencies said that companies did not pay sufficient taxes and fees and companies felt the need for accurate reporting of government taxes they paid.

While all this was taking place, in early 2000, I was working for the British government. When I met representatives of companies, they said, "We pay a huge amount to the government, but the people don't know about it." They said that mining sector revenues were not being spent in the best way. At that time we had the idea of establishing an international level partnership between the government, companies and civil society, with companies reporting payments transparently and governments also reporting receipts transparently, while civil society oversees the process for better responsibilities, thus creating proper revenue management.

Currently, 36 countries have joined the EITI, with further expressions of interest from the Solomon Islands, The Philippines, Columbia and the USA. We carried out a short evaluation on EITI in three countries, one of which is Mongolia, which has relatively good indicators. At the Paris Conference, Mongolia was awarded the EITI International Board Chair's Award for improved reporting.

But we do need to work harder and improve in many ways. We must devote especial attention to raising public awareness on the importance of this reporting and about the mining sector. The International EITI Board will meet in Zambia in October, when key EITI rules will be modified. There will be changes like setting standards for reporting countries and reportage data quality standardization, so that countries can learn from each other. A standard stability agreement will enable countries to share experience.

We would like to congratulate your country for your success. Mining sector management is a complicated issue, offering many challenges. It is very important to improve management by ensuring transparency. It is important to use this time of high minerals prices to increase national revenues and spend the revenue on helping low income families.

L. Gansuh: Thank you Ms Claire Short. Now, let's discuss the next agenda topic.

III. TOPIC: Preliminary findings, conclusions and proposed measures for Mongolia EITI 2011 reconciliation report

B. Osorgarav: Hart Noirs Ltd (UK) and the Ulaanbaatar Audit Corporation (Mongolia) in consortium carried out an audit reconciliation of 2011 EITI Mongolia reports 6 August 2012 to 5 October 2012. We present the preliminary report (brief presentation attached).

Chris Noirs: You have heard a lot of data and calculations in Mr Osorgarav's presentation. I will sum up. In general, the reconciliation report can be divided into three columns. Ignoring the discrepancy column, let's look at the Total Paid column.

The total reported payment to government is MNT 1.8 trillion. In dollars, that equals USD 1.3 billion, a very large amount. In addition, USD 250 million was found unreported by either side, government and company. It is related to the methodology of transparency initiative reporting, and it is not possible to reconcile amounts not reported by both sides. However, we are working on it, and hope to get responses before our report is finalized. With this amount, the total reconciled amount is MNT 2 trillion.

Now, back to the table. Most taxes, fees and charges were paid to the central government budget. Let's look at the see the Discrepancies column. Compared to total receipts, the discrepancies are quite low. So in terms of total amounts, the reconciliation was successful.

However, we question how the government spent that MNT 2 trillion of receipts. Reconciliation is not designed to give answers, but our job is to look at data and report so that you think about the answer.

This week, the National Audit Office said that total mining sector revenue was MNT 1.2 trillion. This differs from our reconciled data; reasons for the large difference must be clarified. We wanted to do so, but could not as we have no info on what taxes and payment were included in the National Audit Office calculations and what were excluded. I hope that you will follow up on this. The key thing I stress is we must publicize not the two different figures, but one figure. If we announce two different numbers, we confuse the data and create doubt among the public.

If we look more closely at central government revenue, four types brought in the most: corporate income tax, royalties, VAT, customs and excise, and advance payments by investment agreement. The total from these four makes up over 80% of all payments, so we should focus on these four.

Most discrepancies were found in customs service fees and license fees. There were negative company discrepancies: the amounts companies claimed to have paid were more than claimed government receipts. The customs fees discrepancy is positive: government reported receipts are more than company reported amounts. It would be interesting to know where the MNT 25 billion for license fees goes.

Now, the next page. While the reported local level payments and receipts are low, discrepancies are quite high; companies reported more than what the local government receipts showed.

As with donations, the third part of payments, the amounts reported by companies is also higher than government receipt reportage. This shows that Finance Minister Resolution 45 on recording donations and aid is not enforced.

Finally, we offer our conclusions and recommendations. The detailed recommendations are in the report; but I will mention some important ones. Reconciliation is a process of reaching consensus; it locates if there are discrepancies, and clarifies those found. All discrepancies must be checked.

When we checked the customs fee discrepancies, the documentation had been completed, but the recording was wrong, so it is recommended not to devote considerable attention to these discrepancies.

Finally, to the most important recommendations. First, initial reconciliation and comparison. We are working on the 6th Mongolia reconciliation report, so Mongolia has already produced 5 such reports. By now only very small discrepancies, if any, should be found in the initial reconciliation stage. But this is not the case, and companies keep demanding to know why the same things keep happening every year. It means that no lessons have been learned.

Companies complain that reconcilers are checking every single small transaction and demanding data that has already been supplied. The negative attitude of companies about the reconciliation has not lessened. Some even ask what the point of the reconciliation is. So we are in the position that nothing has changed since last year's reconciliation report. This is an important issue; I ask the MSWG to consider this and pass it on to the National Council. It is not a personal opinion, but the process and outcome of our work. There are three things to concentrate on.

First, the reconciliation structure must improve. Reconciliation is done every year, but stakeholders, especially the government agencies, take too long to provide data, so the system must be changed, and in particular, the reporting process must be digitised.

Second, some are reluctant and lazy about supplying data; this must be minimized. When we presented the 2010 reconciliation report to the National Council, the self-imposed threshold was reconciling all payments above MNT 10,000. But that is only USD 7. Generally, we talk about large amount, but checking every single payment above USD 7 does match the overall goal and deviates from the main goal. We especially recommend setting a different materiality level of payment.

Third, reconciliation means that data has been proven and guaranteed. So we call on the National Council to hold a national discussion on the spending of revenues from the mining sector, maybe MNT 2 trillion, more or less, as identified by the reconciliation; whether it was spent for the well-being of the people of Mongolia. We must step up current work in reconciliation and strategic policy. Thank you.

B. Osorgarav: One clarification. We have set 5 October as the end date for this presentation. If we continue reconciliation on responses from companies and government agencies as provided to us as of today, the total unresolved discrepancy could reduce from MNT 4.4 billion to MNT 715 million.

L. Gansuh: Any question regarding the report?

Claire Short: Did you calculate the total mining sector revenue?

Chris Noirs: No, but we do have the total of royalties, at 5% on total sales.

N. Dorjdari: Thanks for the presentation. Now, the amounts reported by each company and government should match exactly. Did you check these amounts, possibly with random selection? Do you check if the amounts reported by two parties have no discrepancy? I ask this because there could be misreporting, even if the reported amounts by the two parties are the same. Second, what do you mean advance payment for investment? Is that pre-paid tax, or pre-paid for what tax? Third, where is the royalty is paid, to the central government or to the local government? Fourth, you talk about a MNT 4.4 billion discrepancy. But the companies claim to have paid MNT 66 billion while the government amount is MNT 71 billion, total MNT 137 billion, but you say a MNT 4.4 billion discrepancy. I don't understand this, could you please explain?

N. Erdenetsog: As to your first question: if the two sides submit amounts that match, we don't check them, but we do check discrepant amounts. The reconciliation goal is to ensure sides match. As to your

second question, if a company puts in its report “advance payment for investment,” we don’t know for what the advance payment was made. The EITI templates have no such payment classification, so the company reports this amount in the Other Section.

N. Dorjdari: “Advance payment for investment” is on page 23.

L. Gansuh: That was a typing mistake.

B. Mendbayar: As to royalties, 70% goes to the central government, 30% to local government. Of the amount that local government gets, 10% is for the soum budget, 20% to the aimag budget.

L. Otgontsetseg: License fees shoed an MNT 25 billion discrepancy. Why?

L. Gansuh: That is an important question. Will we ask the Mineral Resources Authority? Or the auditors first, then the Mineral Resources Authority? One question, does a negative or minus discrepancy mean the company paid more or less? If the amount is short on the government side, where did the money go?

B. Mendbayar: One comment. Our partner, the CEO of Hart Noirs, said earlier that the goal of the reconciliation is to reconcile reports from both sides first, then clarify discrepancies if any, where and why. In the initial reconciliation, we found a discrepancy of MNT 23 billion with Bumbat LLC regarding royalties. We tried to clarify, but Bumbat said that its accounting software was broken, the owners had changed, and the data was not available. We say that Altan Dornod and Bumbat have the same owner and own more than 60 licenses, licenses that Altan Dornod previously owned. The licenses were suspended by the government, so the fees were not paid until they were cumulatively made by Bumbat LLC in 2011; that is what we think probably happened. We believe it will all become clear in the final reconciliation report based on explanations that Bumbat will send us.

L. Gansuh: What is the response from the Mineral Resources Authority?

G. Altansuh: Mineral Resources Authority received MNT 43 billion in 2011 in license fees. That is the amount received from over 1,000 companies that have minerals licenses. But here the total from 200 companies was found to be MNT 43 billion. Probably the discrepancy was in these numbers.

B. Byambadagva: I should add that there are about 3,900 exploration and mining licenses. In 2011, we received MNT 43 billion from those companies.

L. Gansuh: That is all interesting; it must be clarified and sorted out. Any more questions?

N. Dorjdari: Annex A has a list of companies. In the Product Mined/Extracted Section you put the products from these 200 companies. I wonder whether all these companies are yet at the mining stage? Or did you find out what they are exploring for? Where do you get that information?

N. Erdenetsog: The EITI reporting template has a section asking what product they produce or search for. With this data, we produced a list by minerals types.

N. Dorjdari: Does this mean that Oyu Tolgoi has started mining operations?

L. Gansuh: The column heading was written Product, so it looks like they are operational. Is that right?.

N. Dorjdari: Mention the source and change the heading to Product Mined/Extracted.”

N. Erdenetsog: Accepted. I will modify the table.

B. Batbold: The Ulaanbaatar Audit Corporation has carried out audit reconciliation for 4 years, so the company is very experienced. However, the recommendations are repeated. What about more detailed recommendations, proposing options for improving our drawbacks? Also, you assessed the level of participation of government agencies. What are the two agencies you evaluated as responding insufficiently? With the government representatives in this room, you must tell us which agencies were found to cooperate insufficiently.

N. Erdenetsog: We provide adequate comments on pressing issues and propose how to improve performance. While last year's faults are repeated this year, we must forget what was recommended last year, and we provide the same recommendations for the same faults.

Clair Short: I'm sorry, I have to leave soon. I want to say a few words. During this morning's meeting, Mr Tserenjavi asked what EITI will be doing in 10 years from now and how do I imagine the organization in the future. If you remember, I answered, "When the lessons we learn from the current process of creating transparency are adopted in all national systems, there will be no need for us and we will close our project units in those countries." However, the auditors say there has been no progress in the system. This is a serious issue, so I beg you to devote special attention to it. If the system remains without progress, you will be always debating the figures and people won't cooperate with you. I ask you again to pay close attention to this issue. Another issue is the question, "How does the large amount of MNT 2 billion collected as taxes from mining compare with total sales?" Using royalties, I calculated total sales worth MNT 18 trillion. Of that MNT 18 trillion, you received MNT 2 trillion in tax. Do you think that is adequate? Is that MNT 2 trillion spent in the right way, for the well-being of the people? These last two questions are important to the EITI as a whole. Thank you all.

B. Osorgarav: In answer to the earlier question on the two poorly-performing government agencies, they are the General Agency for Specialized Inspection and the Labor and Welfare Service Agency.

N. Bayarsaihan: Did Oyu Tolgoi LLC produce and sell in 2011? Did they pay royalties? I ask because it looks like we have failed in oversight of company production. Oyu Tolgoi LLC advertised globally during the London Olympics that it produced Olympic medals with the product of Mongolia's Umnugobi.

B. Mendbayar: Oyu Tolgoi did not report any data on production.

L. Gansuh: So, this is a preliminary report. However, it has many spelling mistakes in both the annex and in the main report. That should not happen. I accept that selection of reconcilers was delayed; subsequently, auditors started work on 6 August and worked with over 200 companies in 2 months, so their time was limited. I understand that the company used an experienced reconciler who had done the same work for 4 years, so they managed to finish in a short time using hands-on formats. So it is now time to bring the reconciliation work into a new stage.

What Batbold said is correct. We have many drawbacks; the same recommendations are made every year, we do not learn from our mistakes, the initial reconciliation still finds large discrepancies and companies still have a negative attitude.

We must concentrate on making their attitude positive. We plan to present the final reconciliation report to MSWG on 1 November and to call a National Council meeting on 15 November. Let's establish several Task Forces by 1 November, allocate tasks equally and work for to remedy the existing faults. We should meet not just once in three months and end up criticizing each other. With equal

participation from the three stakeholders, we should allocate duties and work equally. From now on, we will sort out and make our work well-ordered, working just as hard as each other.

Most importantly, we must be productive and promote transparency. The final conclusion is what Claire Short said before she left, we must clarify what mining sector revenues are spent on. Since the new Cabinet was formed, it has held a first-of-its kind dialogue on making the government budget transparent. Part of the work to make the state budget transparent and to ensure citizen oversight of spending is the work we do at EITI.

So, I think we should establish two working groups. First we need one chaired by the Mongolian National Mining Association, working on correcting negative company attitudes and resolving the difficulties that companies encounter. It will need 2-3 representatives from EITI MSWG, plus people from agencies such as the Mineral Resources Authority and the General Taxation Department. It must work out a system in which companies can easily submit EITI reports, such as a hit on a keyboard and the report is sent.

The Government for Reform is to establish a Data Exchange Center to enable quick and easy information exchange between government agencies. With information technology, we will save lots of time of lots of public officers. The Mongolian National Mining Association and auditors should sit together from tomorrow and identify how data on company reporting templates correlates agencies such as the General Taxation Department, the Mineral Resources Authority, the Customs and the Environment Ministry, how data can be easily retrieved.

As I see it, we have three challenges. First, because of the close government agency integration, companies have to submit reports to several agencies, which is complicated. We need to correct that situation. I will sit down with Tsolmon and identify those on this Working Group by Monday, and meet the appointed members either on Wednesday or Thursday. Before then, the Mongolian National Mining Association and auditors must finish their suggestions. I think that afterwards we will present our solutions to the National Council meeting.

Second, let's work on raising company awareness of the importance and benefits of EITI, by advertising and incentivizing them.

Third, let's re-visit the materiality threshold. It is not worth going after transactions of MNT 10,000. I think this is a job for customs, tax and social insurance agencies. And finally, we must talk about responsibility. We need to establish a system that imposed consequences and takes measures against government agencies and businesses that violate, knowingly or not. This is particularly relevant to local administrations. Most donation discrepancies are found in rural areas, so the issue must be sorted out by, for example, getting it referred to the Independent Agency Against Corruption. Now, let's get to work to resolving pressing issues. We need to resolve the issues we have discussed today so they are not repeated next year. Has anyone any comments on the first topic?

D. Tserenjav: When will the 2011 reconciliation report be approved?

L. Gansuh: Before the 15 November National Council meeting; we will work on these issues and submit the reports and proposals for approval. Once we correct the mechanism, the National Council will have no problem with approval, I think. Those of you representing members, please pass on the information and ask members to come in person to a meeting on either Wednesday or Thursday. I have a log sheet for attendance for today's meeting. I will be strict with government agencies; all MSWG members, please be prompt.

B. Battumur: The tax agency collects 52% of total government revenues, customs 28% and social insurance 10%. These three agencies collect 90% of government revenues. Mongolia ranks 57th in the world in tax payment status, which is a relatively poor indicator. We are working towards ranking in the top 20. But companies have to fill in many pages of reports, which is difficult, so we are working to create accounting software. The EITI report should be included in this work.

L. Gansuh: Absolutely. So it would be better for us if the mining association represents companies and gives opinions on finding the easiest way of reporting, so government agencies like taxation, customs and insurance can adapt. That is why I appoint the association to chair the Working Group. Now, the fourth agenda item is postponed to the next MSWG meeting.

I offer some proposals. We have an EITI requirement that the National Council and MSWG have equal stakeholder representation. We should now implement this operationally. We meet 3-5 times a year, and I propose the three stakeholders chair meetings in rotation. Each stakeholder group should also make plans, ensure implementation and monitor, so that duties and responsibilities are exercised equally. Meetings can also be held electronically. So, let's start regulating these issues. I will send you the draft regulation 7-10 days prior to the next meeting, so please have your comments prepared.

Next, the Government for Reform Action Plan includes "develop a mid-term EITI strategy," and the International EITI rules are to be modified. Let's work out what comments or proposals we will make towards the modification and what strategy to offer. This will be discussed at the first meeting next year, so all three stakeholders should cooperate from now on to develop them. Let's also draw up ideas on policies and plans of ministries and agencies regarding EITI. Stakeholders, please bring your comments and proposals to the next meeting.

Now, advertising-related issues: the three stakeholders should take an active part in advertising and promoting the initiative. This should not be left to the Secretary; all three sides should draw up an advertising proposal, which we can discuss and arrive at a unified plan. These are some of my ideas. Do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

D. Tserenjav: You mention advertising. When we look at the data to try to publicize, there are large total sums, and data is not disaggregated by aimag. That is why PWYP Coalition Coordinator N. Bayarsaihan asked Uaambaatar Audit for a local level EITI reconciliation report. Civil society organizations need detailed figures to use at the local level. For instance, if a company gives horses worth MNT 5 million, that is a small item in a reconciliation report, but very crucial and important at the soum level. As a result of the gift of horses, the company could have received a license speedily, within a month. I am concerned that we may ignore such issues by simplifying and making reporting easier. Could Ulaanbaatar Audit produce tables and matrices for use at the local level? If not, this should be included in the next Terms of Reference before we announce a bid for reconciliation.

B. Osorgarav: Right now we can't do that.

L. Gansuh: Then we ask you to find a way. Please use available data to provide us with disaggregated data of key local indicators. Let's move to the next agenda item: Other. Tsolmon will give a presentation.

RESOLVED to: 1. Assign B. Osorgarav (Ulaanbaatar Audit Corporation LCC CEO) to include members' comments in the 2011 Mongolia EITI reconciliation report, to finalize the report by 15 November 2012, and present it to an MSWG meeting.

2. Request B. Osorgarav (Ulaanbaatar Audit Corporation CEO) to extract separate local area data from the Mongolia EITI 2011 reconciliation report.
3. Assign EITI Secretariat Sh. Tsolmon to establish a Working Group to study difficulties for company reporting and develop suggested ways to reduce the burden on companies, to be chaired by the Mongolian National Mining Association, with a list of Working Group representatives of government agencies and auditors, to report by 17 October 2012.
4. Assign N. Alгаа (Mongolian National Mining Association CEO), N. Dorjdari (Open Society Forum Manager) and E. Sumiya (Cabinet Secretariat Senior Officer) to develop their stakeholder group advertising plans to promote EITI, for discussion at the next MSWG meeting.
5. Assign N. Alгаа (Mongolian National Mining Association CEO), N. Dorjdari (Open Society Forum Manager), E. Sumiya (Cabinet Secretariat Senior Officer) and Sh. Tsolmon (EITI Secretariat) to draw up a provision on rotational MSWG chairing, to ensure compliance with the EITI principle of three stakeholder equal participation, to be discussed at the next MSWG meeting.
6. Assign senior staff of government agencies involved with EITI to draw up a draft plan on including an EITI mid-term strategy in the Government for Reform Action Plan and on integrating and incorporating EITI in government agency plans, to be discussed at the next MSWG meeting.
7. Assign all MSWG members to make suggestions on the planned amendment of International EITI rules, for discussion at the next MSWG meeting.

IV. TOPIC: Terms of Reference for Mongolia EITI 2012 audit reconciliation; selection process

RESOLVED to: Postpone this item to the next MSWG meeting.

V. TOPIC: Other issues

Sh. Tsolmon: I have two short items for you. Our Secretariat has a staff of three: a coordinator, an accountant and a communications officer. Our Communication Officer recently left because of illness, so we presently have a staff of only two. Our Finance Officer B. Delgermaa has applied to be appointed as Communications Officer. I propose we appoint B. Delgermaa as Communications Officer and recruit a new accountant. I need your comments. Second, the final selection in the video contest between EITI member countries will be in May 2013. Submission deadline is 31 December 2012. I propose Mr. Tserenjav take a lead in this as he has media experience.

L. Gansuh: Let's appoint B. Delgermaa as Communications Officer and agree to recruit a new accountant. For the video, please send their ideas to Tsolmon.

RESOLVED to: 1. Agree to appoint current Finance Officer B. Delgermaa as EITI Secretariat Communications Officer.

2. Agree to establish a Working Group, chaired by B. Tserenjav, to develop ideas for the production of a Mongolian entry in the EITI video contest and ask members to send their ideas to the Secretariat by 31 October 2012.

This concludes the agenda. Thank you all.

MSWG meeting finished at 6.20 pm.

Meeting minutes reviewed by:

L. Gansuh (Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor, MSWG Chair)

Meeting minutes taken by:

B. Delgermaa (EITI Secretariat Communications Officer)