

Minutes of EITI Mongolia National Council Meeting
13th session (4 June 2015)

The 13th meeting of the EITI Mongolia National Council was held in Hall “B” of Government House on 4 June 2015. The meeting started at 2 pm.

Members present: J. Batsuuri (MP, Economics Standing Committee Chair); R. Jigjid (Mining Minister); S. Mendsaihan (National Statistics Office Chair); L. Galbaatar (Economics and Marketing Department Chair, Erdenet Mining Corporation); L. Davaatsedev (Mongolian Coal Association Head); Andrew Woodley (Oyu Tolgoi LLC President and CEO); M. Boldbaatar (MongolRosTsvetmet JSC Advisor to CEO); P. Erdenejargal (Open Society Forum CEO); D. Erdenechimeg (PWYP Coalition Coordinator); N. Bayarsaihan (Steps Without Boundaries NGO Head); G. Chagnaadorj (Arun Suvarga Movement Head); N. Dorjdari (NRGI Mongolia Representative); L. Dolgormaa (Responsible Mining Initiative NGO Board member); B. Batbold (Mongolian Environmental Civil Council NGO Board member); B. Delgermaa (EITI National Council Secretary and Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor).

Also present: Claire Short (International EITI Board Chair); Walter Visterbos (EITI Regional Director); Alex Gordy (EITI Regional Coordinator); B. Nergui (Mining Ministry Strategic Policy Planning Department Director-General); T. Zuunnast (Mining Ministry officer); B. Bolormaa (Finance Ministry Accounting Policy Department Senior Officer); G. Zulai (Finance Ministry Accounting Policy Department Senior Officer); D. Enhtuya (General Department of Taxation Inspector); B. Oyun (Petroleum Authority Department Chair); H. Lhamaa (OT LLC Manager); P. Bolormaa (Boroo Gold LLC Manager); B. Altanbagana (SouthGobiSands LLC Department Chair); D. Tserenjav (Transparency Foundation CEO); P. Oyunbileg (Adam Smith International Manager); Sh. Tsolmon (EITI Secretariat Coordinator); B. Delgermee (EITI Mongolia Secretariat Communications Officer); A. Otgontungalag (EITI Secretariat Finance Officer); G. Ganbat (EITI Mongolia Secretariat IT Consultant).

B. Delgermaa, EITI National Council Secretary and Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor, chaired the EITI Mongolia National Council 13th meeting.

B. Delgermaa: The 13th EITI National Council meeting has commenced. Good day, Honorable Minister R. Jigjid, Madam Claire Short, distinguished members of the EITI National Council, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen. The agenda has already been sent to you. Our EITI National Council is an experienced institution that conducts effective meetings, with stakeholder membership that comprises the government, the private sector and civil society, driven by our responsibilities. I apologize on behalf of the government as we must finish this meeting 30 minutes earlier than the scheduled time for technical reasons. First Mining Minister and EITI National Council Deputy Chair R. Jigjid will make his remarks.

R. Jigjid: Honorable Claire Short, distinguished guests and members, greetings. Nine years have elapsed since Mongolia joined the EITI and we are happy to hold the 13th National Council meeting today. We are pleased that International EITI Board Chair Ms Claire Short and other official delegates are present. This meeting coincides with an important milestone, as the Mongolian parliament is discussing the Extractive Sector Transparency Bill. The State Policy on the Minerals Resources Sector, adopted by the 18th session of parliament in 2014, states that Mongolia will develop transparent and responsible mining with international best practice. The Government of Mongolia has submitted the Extractive Sector Transparency Bill to parliament for discussion; by making this bill law, transparency in the mining and oil sectors will be assured, revenue generated from the extractive sector will be disclosed and spent for

public well-being, with improved responsibility and accountability of stakeholders and coordinated regulations (speech text attached).

B. Delgermaa: Thank you, Minister. According to a decision at the 12th EITI National Council meeting, five working groups were established. The National Council meets at least once a year, and traditionally, the Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor is appointed as a National Council Secretary, which is why I am in this position. I have tried to increase the efficiency and practicality of our work, and we established sub-working groups to ensure extractive sector transparency and to facilitate information exchange. Today we also host MP Batsuuri, Economics Standing Committee Chair, who has joined us even during the parliament session. So I'd like to invite Mr Batsuuri and say the floor is yours.

J. Batsuuri: Good day Madam Claire Short, distinguished members of the Mongolia EITI National Council, and ladies and gentlemen. Madam Short, welcome to Mongolia and warm greetings to you. We are truly pleased that you have been able to visit our gorgeous Mongolia again.

The Mongolian parliament is working towards ensuring transparency in all fields: the economy, society and politics. Parliament is currently discussing the Economic Transparency Bill. A Working Group has been established and will meet at 1 pm on Monday. You can still submit comments and opinions about the bill. I am sure that the Economics Standing Committee will meet after this discussion, and the bill will be adopted by parliament. You may be aware that the legislation aims to improve the business and investment environment, support the private sector, encourage economic growth, reduce the tax burden, ease reporting and create openness and transparency. I am sure that all ministries, especially that responsible for the extractive sector, as well as professional associations, are supportive of the legislation. By passing this bill, revenue and incomes will be disclosed and controlled by law, so the tax base will be increased. In addition, a bill on extractive sector transparency is currently under discussion at our standing committee and we hope that the bill will soon be adopted (text of speech attached).

B. Delgermaa: Thank you, MP Barsuuri. Now International EITI Board Chair Ms Claire Short will address us. We are very glad Ms Short has made the time to visit Mongolia and attend our National Council meeting. She plans to travel to Bayangol soum, Selenge aimag, to visit the Boroo Gold mine and see mining in the field. We think we are doing good work, but we look forward to your opinions after your visit. I invite Ms Claire Short.

Claire Short: Thank you very much. I am very pleased to be here with you again. I think it is two years since my last visit. I am impressed with the progress that has taken place since my last visit. Last time I was here I met with Mining Minister and Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor Batbold and several representatives of parliament. EITI across the world has been implemented in five stages before the Sydney conference. We there focused on bringing together government, companies and civil society, because these three parties did not usually talk to each other but had conflicts about who was doing what, and about information. So we moved to eliminate such conflict, which was an important step. Obviously disclosure of revenue and data was another important area: how much the extractive company paid and how much the government received, and whether the two matched. The reason for discrepancy was that in the oil, gas and mining sectors there was a tradition that everything should be secret, which encouraged corruption. The whole idea was to bring all parties together and make everything open, to improve responsibilities and clarify data. At first we had been narrowly focused on revenue, as I said.

After some years of work, we realized that we needed a different report to improve management in the extractive sector and broader reporting, to encourage openness about contracts, licensing, who paid taxes, and how revenue was allocated, involving state-owned companies (needed to be brought in) and how such payments really support local communities. We needed to work more actively.

As you know, in 2014, we all agreed on a real need to expand all these areas and reflect them in the reports, so we approved the standards at the Sydney Conference. The report must not be just figures. There should be some context so that anyone interested in EITI can read and see what contribution the extractive sector makes to their country, what natural resources there are, how many it can benefit, and how it can benefit the country before resources deplete. So we are at a critical time.

Mongolia is famous for the extent of its reportage. In the first place, you provided very thick reports. So we asked whether anyone could use the data from that report. That was the first question.

This morning I saw your new e-reporting system. I was very very impressed with it. It seems to me you now make data accessible and usable. The very thick report created difficulties, but now you are making it easy to access data. I think you are ahead of most countries, and it is the sort of thing that we are trying to encourage in more than 50 countries. You are ahead, teaching lessons to others. I congratulate you for this. It should now be easier for MPs, journalists and the community to access data for broader information on the sector. It is now possible to get data on regulation of the extractive sector, how it benefits the country and people, and its future importance. That is the challenge of the next phase.

I hope that e-reporting will help to make government systems more reliable and transparent. Reports must include what are the issues, what reforms are needed, whether an initiative was implemented well and how it benefited the country; that is the next important work.

Congratulations on creating the e-system. This is what the other countries should come and see. I hope that the system will be used so everyone can see who is benefiting and that there is sustainable benefit for Mongolia.

Thank you.

B. Delgermaa: Thank you very much Claire Short for your warm words and appreciation of our work. Your evaluation of how well our e-system serves Mongolia as a best model for other countries clearly demonstrates the efforts and capacity of our National Council members and the Secretariat. Please, everyone, look at the status of the mining sector. Mongolia is a resource-rich country, so application of an e-system in a resource-rich and mining-led country is definitely a significant achievement.

As I mentioned earlier, we established sub-working groups. We are also pleased that National Statistics Office Chair Mendsaihan is here to representing his government agency. We also welcome representatives of NGOs and the private sector.

Sh. Tsolmon: Under a decision at the 11th National Council meeting in January 2015, 5 sub-working groups were established. One is chaired by Dorjdari, and is looking into the possibility of disclosure of all extractive sector revenue. Another working group is studying ways to equalize deposits for environmental reclamation and clarifying the amount. It is chaired by Ministry of Environment of Environmental Department Chair N. Nyamdavaa. A third group is working on audit verification, validation of EITI reports and improving reporting templates. It is chaired by Finance Ministry Accounting

Policy Department Deputy Chair N. Bolormaa. Yet another group is working on contract transparency and is chaired by Mining Ministry Divisional Chair B. Nergui. The fifth working group has made considerable studies of benchmark prices for minerals, royalties and taxation and is chaired by the Erdenet company's D. Galbaatar. At the MSWG meeting on 25 May, members heard group findings and agreed to make presentation to the National Council, focusing on achievements of group 3, 4 and 5.

B. Delgermaa: Let's hear a presentation from the group responsible for contract transparency.

B. Nergui: Our sub-working group planned on two phases: first to collect extractive sector contracts in hard and soft copies, and second to put them into the public domain. We are still in the first phase, collecting contracts. All members are working on certain tasks. While stakeholders and the various parties to extractive sector agreements are aware of the importance of contract transparency, the parties have not yet reached any agreement on disclosure. We are working to facilitate a consensus and consolidated understanding in our respective studies. The government has also carried out considerable work on disclosure of agreements/contracts in the extractive sector. Cabinet Resolution 222 and ministerial decree calls for disclosure of investment agreements and product-sharing agreements in the oil sector. Some agreements, such as the OT agreement and some concession agreements, are being posted on the public domain. We are also holding stakeholder discussions and trying to disclose extractive sector agreements made with the government. The Open Society Forum is working on relevant studies. We plan to highlight two main issues: first, civil society organizations should be involved in all contract stages, not just after a contract is made, and there should be disclosure of draft agreements for comments from civil society and professional associations. Second, we need to reach agreement on what agreements/contract to disclose (presentation attached).

B. Delgermaa: Thank you, Nergui. Please, members, try to finish presentations on time. Now, Bolormaa, Finance Ministry Accounting Policy Department senior officer, will present the status of the sub-working group on audit validation of EITI reports.

B. Bolormaa: First, I will explain our working group goal, then membership, the MSWG meeting that established the group and what we have done, followed by outcomes and how we resolve issues. The sub-working group aims to re-visit the EITI reporting templates, review the processes by which government collects data, and resolve issues relating to government and company audited EITI data. The working group has over 10 members representing government, civil society and the private sector. We have met three times, and average attendance has been 54-60%.

We first sent a questionnaire to 691 officers of 900 companies that had reported payments to EITI in 2014 and received 130 responses. Respondent companies offered 11 comments or opinions on unclear things in reporting, 7 on templates, and 4 on the e-reporting system. The survey showed that there are 6 main unclear points, which resulted in initial discrepancies. The working group discussed and identified potential changes in the reporting templates.

We also sent a questionnaire to 46 government officers, and received 8 responses. We also got some clear information from the Tuv Aimag Single Treasury Division. The survey showed that most government agencies collect data from paper-based reports; some gets EITI directly from the electronic system. There are no staff specifically responsible for preparing their government agency report to EITI and there is a high likelihood of error in data from the paper-based reports. We have suggested that the Single Treasury Division of each provincial administration prepare final consolidated data. We then

developed a new reporting template with additional data requirements, according to international EITI standards.

Group members agreed that EITI reports don't need to be audited separately, as Requirement 5 of EITI standards, and Provisions 11.7, 11, 8, 12.7 and 12.9 of the Extractive Sector Transparency Bill require that EITI reports should be based on audited financial statements. The working group also had discussions with the National Audit Agency about auditing EITI reports from government agencies. The Finance Ministry sent a formal (#19) letter to the Auditor-General, but the agency provided no clear response, and perhaps did not clearly understand the situation. We are still discussing issues that need more time for solution. The group will next develop recommendations, though unless we clarify the issues relating to Provisions 11.7, 11.8, 12.7 and 12.9 of the Bill currently in parliament, implementation may not be practical. We have been working with the EITI Secretariat and the National Audit Agency, and the Secretariat has formally requested clarifications. When our recommendations are made we hope the template will be approved by the Minister (presentation attached).

B. Delgermaa: Auditor-General A. Zangad was supposed to attend this meeting, but he has not arrived. However, we will continue talking about all these issues. Now, a presentation from working group 5 on clarifying royalty reporting, benchmark prices and equal application of the law to all companies.

D. Galbaatar: The Minerals Law regulates companies in the extractive sector and generally companies are in compliance with the law. One key issue not regulated by the law is sales, the basis for taxation. The law says that a state administrative agency shall set the tax applicable on sales. The mining sector thinks that a royalty is a kind of payment that is not well regulated and is applied unfairly. Many activities are carried out in this field, and some positive changes have been made. The global market price for copper fell from YS\$ 8821 to YS\$ 6859 in 2014. The Erdenet company was predicted to quadruple its revenue during this economic recession period. How we worked in this circumstance was based on increased revenue and cost-cutting. All mining companies work in this way. On one side, we have a duty to the national and local budget. We calculate the royalty, and different rates apply to different companies. It was found that different rates of royalty make it difficult for mining companies. The old Minerals Law referred to "sales income." Currently, many companies are producing semi-processed raw materials. Erdenet produces and exports copper concentrate. Tax is applied to pure copper, not on copper concentrate. In tax calculations of 2014, a discrepancy of over MNT 50 million was found. Because of incorrect tax calculations, so-called "fake methodology," we paid an extra 4% in tax. The Minerals Law does not regulate royalties; the General Department for Taxation regulates royalties; that is the overall picture. With OT the government has a Stability Agreement, but charges Erdenet 4 times more tax than OT, which is unfair. A few minutes ago, Economics Standing Committee Chair MP Batsuuri said that parliament is discussing royalties and minerals taxes. Because of the above, we want all taxation to be clear and understandable. Because of the different tax rates, extractive companies pay more tax despite their low profitability. As they pay tax on total production, their only way to boost viability is to increase production and decrease costs. That is why they get foreign credit, and labor under debt burden; this makes it seem they are working for the government, though they have a debt of over USD 380 million. The key reason is the incorrect calculation of royalties. The government resolved to impose royalties on iron ore and fluorspar according to benchmark prices, and now copper producers will have the same requirement. I'd like to request a shift to the former methodology, when royalties were calculated on sales revenue. The old Minerals Law stated clearly 5% on copper, 2.5% on coal. We suggest putting these provisions back in the law. We have also studied how royalty rates are imposed globally. Mongolia imposes higher rates than other countries at 5-35%; the highest royalty elsewhere was 8%. In the 1990s, a movement was established in Erdenet which raised

the issue of collecting royalties from Russian shares. Although we had no minerals law, the Russians paid 8% royalties and deducted that from credit that Mongolia obtained from Russia. In 1996, a Minerals Law was adopted, imposing 5% royalty on copper, the same as in the US. Russia has retained the 8%, but we have increased the tax rate to 68%. Sometimes joint parties get additional benefits when the mineral price is high. According to the policy on expanding copper sales, it is proposed to impose royalties of 2-6%. The law sets a threshold price of US\$5000, but we now propose to reduce the relevant royalty rate to 2-6%. As to double taxation: the royalty on ore is 30%, so high that processors do not buy tailings from Erdenet. There are currently two companies processing tailings, Erdmin and Achit Ekh, and several more are under construction. Because of the 30% tax, they cannot buy our ores. Instead they are proposing a joint venture with Erdenet whereby they take low grade ore for free. Mongolia has never exported its ore, so we need to drop such tax on ores. We pay 3% royalty on ores, plus 5% tax on copper, the final product. This double taxation is not described in law, but is imposed by regulation. We also propose to establish minerals risk fund from a 3% tax. Banks have risk funds, which accumulate at 5%. The law says 10% of royalties shall be for the soum administration and 20% for the aimag administration, although this is never actually enforced. Most importantly, we propose to stick with 2 methods of calculating taxes and royalties, as in Provision 2.3 of the regulation. Erdenet is fully certified for quality of metals and concentrates, and works with international laboratories, so I think this can be resolved. Thanks for your attention.

B. Delgermaa: We have limited time left for discussion. Please ask questions and give brief comments on sub-working group findings.

N. Dorjdari: I am a Mongolia coordinator of NRGI, and have a question for Ms Delgermaa. How and in what form will decisions be made from the National Council regarding proposals from the five sub-working groups? Some of them have done a good job, but there is still disagreement. For example, the recommendations from the third sub-working group say that either there is no need to require EITI reports to be audited or they propose to make the decision in autumn. I doubt if it is the official position of the EITI National Council and MSWG.

B. Delgermaa: First, sub-working groups 1 and 2 did almost no work at all, only performing 30% of plan. Today the National Council will discuss recommendations from the other three sub-working groups and will make relevant decisions. We are not going to discuss what we disagree about, but only the recommendations, and will make decisions from the plenary meeting, which we agree will be twice a year. I do not propose to give you input on issues where there is disagreement. Recommendations from the sub-working groups which we discuss today will become National Council decisions today. For instance, there will be a decision on rules and regulations we should include by recommendation from sub-working groups 3, 4 and 5. They will either become government resolutions or actions will be included in legislation. Mr Dorjdari, you should meet the working groups and focus on their work.

N. Dorjdari: Sub-working group 1 did actually do some work. Today are only charged to hear the findings of the other sub-working groups. But I wonder why we cannot comment on their recommendations. The MSWG must make decisions through consultation and consensus. Have we already agreed that an MSWG decision shall automatically become a decision of the National Council? I don't know.

B. Delgermaa: Sorry, we organized a MSWG meeting on 25 May, discussed all these issues, and agreed to submit them for discussion at this meeting after we received online comments.

N. Dorjdari: What is today for: presenting recommendations or making decisions?

B. Delgermaa: Decisions will be made.

N. Dorjdari: Then, can I comment?

B. Delgermaa: Yes.

N. Dorjdari: The third working group recommended that reports/data submitted to EITI should not be audited as reports are based on audited financial statements. We have talked about this many times. Not all companies submit audited financial reports; they don't get their statement audited because of time limits. Some small companies don't get audits at all; the company director and accountant sign that the EITI report is based on an audited financial report. We asked auditors for clarification, and they said the EITI report is not audited data. Second, you are missing royalties and progressive royalties. Progressive royalties are based on a former windfall tax. A royalty is payment to the owner of wealth for permission to extract minerals. The royalty rate differs from country to country. Today, you say royalties are excised on pure copper concentrate, not on sales, which is wrong. I don't agree with this. If you accept this recommendation, I cannot agree.

P. Erdenejargal: I have several suggestions. First, on contract transparency. Stakeholders must reach a consolidated understanding on this issue. At the end of last year, a forum was held for representatives of government, companies and the private sector. We were told there was no problem, some agreements were already available and would be disclosed at the National Council meeting. However, the sub-working group presentations indicate that stakeholders still have disagreement about contracts. I propose that we need to disclose all available agreements collected in the 2013 reporting. I expected that today's National Council meeting would have more presentations from sub-working groups. The agenda says nothing about decision-making. My apologies for misunderstanding. For instance, the presentation from sub-working group 3 proposes 18 changes. I have never seen these proposed changes, so I cannot agree, as a member of the National Council. Members must be given the information, then we should hold another National Council meeting for a final decision.

I am happy that Claire Short is at today's meeting. I think I should express the civil society position on EITI implementation in Mongolia. EITI is a benchmark to other sectors, ensuring participation of all three stakeholders. So far, we have prepared 8 EITI reports, with a much wider scope of data disclosure every year. Stakeholders - civil society, government and companies - are inspired and motivated with the progress and have a commitment to improvement, I am pleased to say. Effective last year, the oil and nuclear energy sectors started getting involved with the report. As you said, we started covering license data and contract transparency. We planned to disclose some contracts and collected some in 2013. As such, we are making some progress. I'd like to point out that stakeholders should devote more attention to implementing the initiative more effectively.

S. Mendsaihan: First, I welcome Ms Claire Short to this meeting. I have been a member of the National Council for 7 years. Compared to seven years ago, significant progress has been made. Thank you for feeling this change and encouraging us.

The Mongolian economy has greatly expanded in the last few years, mainly because of the mining boom. Data from the extractive sector is vital for national statistics. The statistics agencies indicate that timely and accurate reporting of the mining sector and government agencies has improved. One

indication that government, civil society and private sector stakeholders in EITI have made improvements in statistics with fewer discrepancies in reporting.

The Mongolian Statistics Agency, in partnership with the Australian Statistics Office, is developing a comprehensive methodology and guidelines for mining sector statistics, with 13 other countries and 2 international organizations, under a UN system. Resource-based statistics aim to ensure mineral extraction is covered comprehensively and natural resources properly valued for their contribution to the economy, with the impact on the environment. Many countries are working together: Mongolia has rich copper resources, Russia has oil and Asia and the Middle East have minerals. This is one indicator that we are properly implementing EITI. We will present the new methodology to the UN session.

My comment on today is that the sub-working groups have done significant work. I would say to sub-working group 3, chaired by Bolormaa, that optimizing the EITI reporting template certainly fits our goal of making data clear, with no discrepancy. We understand the need to improve reporting templates. According to regulations, the National Statistics Office and the minister approve all statistics documents and templates. The regulation is to ensure that all definitions and understandings are the same nationwide, avoiding duplication and reducing statistical burdens. So the sub-working groups should have representatives of the National Statistics Office and final templates must be approved by that office so that the final result will be more effective.

B. Delgermaa: We have little time, so let's have last comments.

N. Bayarsaihan: We have some new people today. We welcome Economics Standing Committee Chair J. Batsuuri; Mining Minister R. Jigjid; National Statistics Office Chair S. Mendsaihan; and of course Ms Claire Short. I disagree with some of the presentations and recommendation from sub-working groups. For example, those from third sub-working group. Dorjdari said earlier that we are concerned with EITI data quality. The group said that requiring audits of company EITI reports might burden larger companies. In fact such requirements may be more burdensome to small and medium companies. To what extent does not requiring audited company EIT reports influence data quality? We need to discuss this again. The sub-working groups are trying to improve EITI, but I am concerned that some recommendations may actually worsen EITI. So I propose that civil society needs to discuss it ourselves and submit our joint proposals. I understand that we are not making final decisions today. The Prime Minister, the Government for Solutions Head, said that revenue from the extractive sector will rise to beat the economic recession. I think this encourages some misconduct in local areas. Under the name of reclamation of abandoned mine land, some companies licensed for reclamation start minerals extraction. This unlicensed mining worsens extractive sector governance, and encourages corruption. On the other hand, it is good that part of the mining revenue is transferred to a local administration, but what about provinces which have no extractive industry? This may create unequal development. So I advise the Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor that such a decision can create disorder and corruption in local areas which lack the ability to manage such revenue. Please pass on to him that this situation could affect the extractive sector, which is just getting better. Thank you.

B. Delgermaa: Thank you very much to National Council members. Now I will read out the draft resolutions from the National Council.

Resolution One: Assign the sub-working group to continue its work on contract transparency and present its final recommendations and draft resolutions to the National Committee.

B. Delgermaa: If you agree, please raise your hand. All agreed, thank you.

Resolution Two: Assign the EITI Secretariat to finish the proposed modification to the EITI reporting template, present it to National Statistics Office and get a relevant decision.

B. Delgermaa: Please raise your hand if you agree. Any one disagree?

P. Erdenejargal: I have a concern. This is assigned to the Secretariat; does that mean the National Council will not discuss it again?

B. Delgermaa: No need for more National Council discussion. The motion is passed with three nay votes.

Resolution Three: Assign the sub-working group to complete its study on improving the understanding on royalties and benchmark prices; make recommendations to stakeholders and submit a draft resolution to the National Council.

B. Delgermaa: All agree with the draft resolution? All agreed.

N. Bayarsaihan: Why don't we make resolution two the same as resolution three? Do we need to discuss it again and have the MSWG meet again? The template is the key EITI document, so discussing it with limited scope will be ineffective.

B. Delgermaa: What do you think about this proposal from Bayarsaihan? Do we agree to discuss it again at the National Council?

S. Mendsaihan: Legally, any statistics templates must be considered by the National Council and the National Statistics Office Chair before approval. I think we can organize an extended meeting of the Council, without calling it a National Council meeting, and you can attend an extended meeting at the Statistics Office and give comments. I invite you all to an extended meeting.

B. Delgermaa: That is a correct solution.

N. Bayarsaihan: Then we can put this in the resolution.

B. Delgermaa: It is in the resolution. That concludes the 13th meeting of the Mongolia EITI National Council. Thank you very much to Claire Short and her accompanying delegates for attendance at the meeting. All best wishes.

The National Council meeting ended at 3.45 pm.

Meeting minutes revised by:

B. Delgermaa (Senior Prime Ministerial Advisor and National Council Secretary)

Sh. Tsolmon (Secretariat Coordinator)

Minutes taken by: A. Otgontungalag (EITI Secretariat Finance Officer)