
Chad

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX
2023**

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Author: ISSA MAHAMAT IDRIS

Acknowledgements: YAYA SIDJIM

Background and Introduction

In accordance with the directives of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC, Chad adopted **Decree I 523** of 11 September 2019 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry, the Government has taken measures to protect public health policies. This Decree aims to prevent and combat the interference of the tobacco industry in health policies. As such, the provisions of this decree cover the following aspects: principles and rules, conflicts of interest, relations between public administrations. Other issues related to the type of treatment to be given to the tobacco industry are also taken into account.

Chad is one of the countries that has been able to incorporate the provisions of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC into our national legislation.

The Tobacco Industry Interference Index is an assessment initiated by **GGTC** and its partners to identify measures and factors that contribute to the tobacco industry's ability to interfere in public health policy-making.

This report from Chad is produced by Mr. **ISSA MAHAMAT IDRIS**, journalist, member of the Association of Health Journalists, assisted by Mr. **YAYA SIDJIM**, Anti-Tobacco Programme Officer of the Association for the Defense of Consumer Rights (**ADC**), with the technical assistance of **Mr. Daouda el Hadj ADAM**, International Consultant on Tobacco Control.

INTRODUCTION

Located in the heart of Africa, Chad covers an area of 1,284,000 km², with a population of 16,877,357. According to figures from the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED), young people under the age of 15 represent 48% of the population and 18.26% are between 15 and 24 years old. According to data from the Demographic and Health Survey with Multiple Indicators in Chad (EDS-MICS) of 2014-2015, the prevalence of smoking among people aged 15 **years and over** was 13.4% with **10.4%** of cigarette users and **5.4%** of consumers of other tobacco products (shisha, traditional tobacco, etc.). The same survey also shows that, the prevalence of smoking in **rural** areas was 10.9% against **8.7%** in urban areas with a peak of 33.6% among young people aged 20-24 years who smoked more than ten (10) cigarettes in the last twenty-four (24) hours preceding the survey.

Tobacco is one of the world's leading health threats and a risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including: cancers, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases and cardiovascular diseases. In Chad, more than 595,000 people use tobacco products, resulting in an estimated 2,473 deaths per year. 71% of these deaths occur in those under 70 years of age.

In addition to the health cost (**XAF 32 billion per year for Chad**), tobacco imposes a heavy economic burden resulting in XAF 27 billion in lost productive capacities due to premature mortality, disability, and workplace smoking. ¹

Smoking can displace household spending that should have covered basic needs, including food and education, further pushing some families into poverty and hunger.

Chad had a cigarette manufacturing plant, the Manufacture de Cigarettes du Tchad (MCT), a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Group that has closed its factories since November 2021. There are also a few importers of tobacco products. ²

In recent years, contraband tobacco products have become increasingly important. According to the analysis made by the working group monitoring tobacco industry and monitoring of taxation of tobacco products, on the payment of specific taxes of 100 FCFA during semester I of 2021 and semester I (S1) of the year 2022, there is a loss rate of 53% of the year 2022 compared to the year 2021. This very high wastage rate is therefore linked to the insufficiency or lack of measures to combat illicit trade in tobacco products during the first half of 2022. ³

Aware of the serious threats to public health, the Government of Chad has embarked on the global tobacco control effort through significant legislative, regulatory and institutional actions. These are mainly:

¹ UNDP. Investment case for tobacco control in Chad. 2019. Available at:

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/td/CHAD_ENG_231020.pdf

² Djimhodoum S. The Manufacture des cigarettes du Tchad could close its doors by the end of November.

TCHADINFOS 27 Oct 2021 <https://tchadinfos.com/la-manufacture-des-cigarettes-du-tchad-pourrait-fermer-ses-portes-dici-fin-novembre/>

³ AFRICA Press. A high-level meeting on the illicit sale of cigarettes. 29 Jul 2022

<https://www.africa-press.net/tchad/toutes-les-actualites/une-reunion-de-haut-niveau-sur-la-vente-illicite-des-cigarettes>

- ✚ Law No. 10 on Tobacco Control of 10 June 2010;
- ✚ Joint Order No. 0179 of 13 July 2018 on the Opening of Sales Points for Tobacco Products in Chad;
- ✚ Orders No. 039 and No. 420 on the packaging and labelling of tobacco products of 10 February 2015 and 30 September 2020 respectively;
- ✚ Decree 1522 banning smoking in public places, work and public transport of 11 September 2019;
- ✚ Decree 1523 interfering with IDT indifference of 11 September 2019;
- ✚ The Instrument of Ratification of 6 July 2018 on the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products;
- ✚ Decree No. 1957 prohibiting the promotion, sponsorship, advertising and sale of tobacco products and its derivatives to minors and by minors of 16 June 2022.

In addition, the National Programme for Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Control has been established within the Ministry of Public Health and the National Committee for Tobacco Control, a multisectoral body.

Although there is Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry, Chad continues to suffer in several forms of interference and interference by the tobacco industry.

This assessment of the Tobacco Industry Interference Index covers the period from April 1, 2021 to March 30, 2023. It reports on the industry interference and types of the support which the tobacco industry has been able to benefit.

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

Summary Findings

1 INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Since the entry into force of Decree 1523 on the prevention of tobacco industry interference, the Government has prohibited tobacco industry support in policy-making. No offer of support was revealed.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

There were no corporate social responsibility activities supported by the tobacco industry during the period from April 2021 to March 2023.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

In April 2021, with the entry into force of the 3rd phase of health warnings, a cigarette importing company called SEGUM INTERNATIONAL requested for additional period of 5 months to allow it to finish its stocks with the old images of health warnings. The reasons given are the difficulties of transport due to the measures taken by the countries that impact the transport of goods. Exceptionally, all manufacturers and importers were granted an additional period of 3 months.

In principle, Decree 1523 prohibits granting any preferential treatment to the tobacco industry. But with the argument of the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, an exception was granted.

The specific tax on tobacco products was halved, from 100XAF per pack of cigarettes, this tax was reduced to **50XAF** from 1 January **2023**. This is an advantage for the tobacco industry because the price of a pack of cigarettes has reduced.⁴

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

The administrative interactions exist because the National Council of Chadian Employers (CNPT), of which the Manufacture des cigarettes du Tchad (MCT) is a member, defends the interests of all its members, especially with the Ministries responsible for Trade and Finance and the Economy. Given the weakness of Chad's industrial fabric, the employers found enough arguments to convince government officials.

But senior officials did not attend meetings organized by the tobacco industry, even though some politicians made public statements to suppress the tobacco industry.

5 TRANSPARENCY

Decree 1523 is clear on transparency: "the relationship between the State and the tobacco industry is covered by the principle of transparency".

⁴ Presentation note for the 2023 finance bill, at : <http://www.observatoire.td/upload/publications/2023/Projet%20de%20Loi%20des%20Finances%202023.pdf>

But in practice, meetings are held in total opacity. Neither the agenda, nor the list of participants, nor the minutes are communicated. This contradicts the provisions of Decree 1523 relating to the communication of information.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Decree 1523 does not list contributions to political parties or campaigns as prohibited. There is silence on this issue. While it has set rules for other cases of conflict of interest.

The prohibitions mainly concern public officials who have exercised public responsibilities related to health or taxation who cannot work for the industry until 5 years after the cessation of their activities.

In Chad, the entire tobacco industry is the responsibility of the domestic or foreign private sector. There are no public officials in the industry structures. But the current President of the National Council of Chadian Employers is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS), was Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic of Chad. However, employers are known to be the ally par excellence of the tobacco industry.⁵⁶

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The relationship between the State and the tobacco industry is governed by Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry. It obliges, for any meeting, to communicate the agenda, the contact details of the participants. It deals with principles and rules, conflicts of interest and lists the information to be provided in the semi-annual reports.

Decree 1523 serves as a code of conduct for public servants, prescribing standards to be followed in their interactions with the tobacco industry.

Chad has adopted a multisectoral strategic plan for tobacco control for the period 2018-2022 that includes a training and awareness-raising component⁷. Not all the activities provided for in this strategic plan, including training and awareness-raising, could be carried out.

⁵ Appointment of new managers of the national pension fund, Info Alwihda, February, 24th 2017, available at: https://www.alwihdainfo.com/Tchad-Changevements-a-la-tete-de-la-Caisse-nationale-de-prevoyance-sociale_a50649.html

⁶ Appointment to the cabinet of the President of the republic, General Secretariat, Enciclopedia global, Wednesday, march, 6th 2009, at <https://franpress.blogspot.com/2009/05/presidence-du-tchad.html>

⁷ Multisectoral strategic plan for tobacco control

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase the number of campaigns to disseminate the Decree 1523 at central government level,
2. Ensure compliance with the Decree 1523 by public administration officials and local authorities,
3. Ensure that tobacco industry submits information reports periodically,
4. Provide for measures to prohibit the financing of political actions by the tobacco industry.

CHAD

Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

Results and Findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ⁸ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry or any entity or person working to further its interests. ⁹ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹⁰ (Rec 3.4)		1				
<p>Since the entry into force of Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry, in compliance with the legislative and regulatory process, and thanks to the important role played by the National Multisectoral Committee for Tobacco Control and civil society, the Government does not approve or accept the tobacco industry's offer.</p> <p>No proposals for any support from the tobacco industry for the definition or implementation of public health policies on tobacco control are reported by the Ministry of Health.</p>						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)		1				
<p>There has been no officially known collaboration between the Government and the tobacco industry. Therefore, the Government does not accept, support or approve the initiatives of the tobacco industry in the development of public health legislation or policies.</p>						
3. The government allows/invites the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy. (Rec 4.8) Never 5 Yes		1				
<p>No representative of the tobacco industry is allowed to attend the various workshops for the development or validation of public health texts and policy. The National Tobacco Control Committee (NTTC) does ¹¹ not include representatives from the tobacco industry. It is composed of representatives of several sectoral ministries, partner agencies and civil society organizations designated by their respective structures.</p>						
4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG) ¹² (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)		1				

⁸ The term "government" refers to any public official whether or not acting within the scope of authority as long as cloaked with such authority or holding out to another as having such authority

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

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

¹¹ Order N°387/MSP/SE/SG/DGAS/OSPELM/07, Order establishing a national committee on tobacco control, at: <http://www.otaf.info/files/public/docs/legislation/tcd-20071226-arrete-387-2007.pdf>

¹² Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year. For non-Parties, apply a score of '0'						
<p>The Government of Chad has never allowed representatives of the tobacco industry to be part of the Chadian delegation to meetings of the COP or its subsidiary bodies. Similarly, the Government of Chad does not allow the tobacco industry to sponsor Chadian delegates to the COP or any other forum.</p>						
INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities						
<p>5. A. Government agencies or their officials endorse, support, form partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as “socially responsible” or “sustainable”. For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2)</p> <p>B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions¹³ (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests during the pandemic. (Rec 6.4)</p> <p><i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i></p>	0					
<p>A. Government agencies or their representatives do not approve, support or partner with the tobacco industry. They do not participate in tobacco industry activities described as socially responsible.</p> <p>B. Decree I523/PR/MSP/2019 prohibits any public official, administration or other state entity from accepting, approving or soliciting any assistance, financial contribution, donation, favor or gratuity from the tobacco industry.</p> <p>In any case, there is no information on a corporate social responsibility activity carried out by the tobacco industry in the last two years.</p>						
INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry						
6. The government accommodates requests from the tobacco industry for a longer time frame for implementation or postponement of tobacco control law. (e.g. 180 days is common for PHW, Tax increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)				3		
<p>The Government agreed to the tobacco industry's request for a longer period of time for the implementation of health warnings. Indeed, at the announcement of the 3rd phase of health warnings, a cigarette importing company sent a request to the Director General of the Ministry of Health, President of the National Committee for Tobacco Control, for an additional period of 5 months allowing it to liquidate its stocks with the old images of health warnings. A period of three (3) months has been granted. No minutes of the meeting is available.</p>						
7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)						5

¹³ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>As part of the 2023 Finance Law, the government through the Ministry of Finance has proposed reducing the amount of the specific tax from 100XAF to 50FXAF per pack of cigarettes in response to requests from the tobacco industry and the National Council of Chadian Employers in the face of the weight of smuggling that have caused a sharp drop in the turnover of Imperial Tobacco Chad. Parliament approved it without amendment.¹⁴</p> <p>In addition, international travelers aged 18 or older are allowed to bring 400 cigarettes (or cigarillos) or 125 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco duty-free.¹⁵</p>						
INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						
<p>8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister¹⁶) 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>					4	
<p>Senior officials have not participated in meetings with tobacco industry officials as part of corporate social responsibility actions or other events organized by the tobacco industry or through its advocates.</p> <p>However, Mr. LAOUKEIN KOURAYO MEDAR, Mayor of Moundou, the city where the MCT factories are located, had made a statement published by some media in favor of this tobacco industry¹⁷. Mr. LAOUKEIN is President of a political party and currently Minister of State, Minister of Agriculture in the Transitional Government.</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>		1				
<p>No such incident has been observed since 2021.</p>						
<p>10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests. (Rec 3.1) <i>NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</i></p>		1				
<p>The Government of Chad does not accept, support or partner with the tobacco industry. Decree 1523, in its article 12, prohibits any form of partnership or non-binding or unenforceable agreement with the tobacco industry.</p>						
INDICATOR 5: Transparency						

¹⁴ Government lowers 50% the specific tax on a pack of cigarettes, available on : <https://nouvelles.td/2023/01/09/tchad-le-gouvernement-baisse-de-50-la-taxes-pecifiques-sur-un-paquet-de-cigarettes/>

¹⁵ Chad country information overview Chad Customs, Currency & Airport Tax regulations details, available at: <https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/td-chad-customs-currency-airport-tax-regulations-details.htm>

¹⁶ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

¹⁷ Interview with Mr Laoukien Kourayo Medard, Mayor of Moundou in tchadinfos:

<https://soundcloud.com/tchadinfos/audio-laoukein-kourayo-medard?si=43bbd6189bc84bd7a40c3a8a314d6569>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)				3		
<p>A meeting was held between a delegation of employers including an official of the tobacco industry with senior officials of the Ministry. Neither the National Tobacco Control Programme nor civil society were invited to the meeting. The agenda and minutes of this meeting were not released. This is in violation of Decree 1523 which requires that any meeting of an authority with the Tobacco Industry be made public with communication of the agenda and contact details of those present.</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 (Rec 5.3)					4	
<p>According to Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry, revenues, profits, market shares, addresses, membership or not of a professional organization must be communicated to the competent authorities.</p> <p>Since the services concerned do not express the request, the tobacco industry does not share this information.</p>						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11) / Never 5 Yes						5
<p>Law 10 on tobacco control in Chad and Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry prohibit the industry from any sponsorship, sponsorship, philanthropy or patronage activities. However, the prohibition of contributions to political parties, candidates or political campaigns is not formally expressed.</p>						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)						5
<p>The proven case is that of the current President of the National Council of Chadian Employers (CNPT) who was a few years ago Deputy Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic of Chad and who chairs the Board of Directors of the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS). However, employers are the main defender and spokesperson of Chad's large companies.</p>						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)				3		
<p>There is no public tobacco company in Chad. Public servants are therefore not eligible to hold positions in the tobacco industry. No evidence is revealed, including for their relatives and for consulting positions.</p>						

	0	1	2	3	4	5
It is worth recalling the situation of the President of the Patronat who had held the position of Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency of Chad and currently President of the Board of Directors of the CNPS.						
INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)			2			
<p>Article 6 of Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry lays down rules to be respected in all meetings between the State and the tobacco industry. Thus, all meetings with a representative of the public authorities regardless of the field concerned are made public with communication of the agenda and the contact details of the persons present at the interview.</p> <p>This provision is not applied, due to the weakness in its dissemination and the instability of positions of responsibility in most ministerial departments.</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); <i>1 for whole of government code; 2 for Yes but partial if only MOH</i>		1				
Decree 1523 on the Prevention of Interference by the Tobacco Industry deals in its chapters 2 and 3, principles and rules, conflicts of interest that take into account the provisions relating to the code of conduct in interactions 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)		1				
<p>Article 10 of Decree 1523 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry lists the information to be provided in the semi-annual reports sent by the tobacco industry to the ministries involved in tobacco control. These are: revenue and profits, quantities produced, imported, stored or sold, address and company name, membership of a professional organization.</p> <p>This provision of the Decree 1523 is not complied with because the services concerned are not demanding.</p>						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ¹⁸ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)				3		
Chad has a multisectoral strategic plan for tobacco control 2018 – 2022. Under the focus on strengthening the legal and institutional framework and law enforcement in tobacco control, it is planned to hold meetings in key sectors of Government to promote the						

¹⁸ 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.

						0	1	2	3	4	5
importance of preventing tobacco industry interference across Government. But since 2021, no meeting has been organized. ¹⁹											
20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4)							1				
Decree 1523 Prevention of Tobacco Industry Interference prohibits any public official, government, or other state entity involved in tobacco control from accepting, accrediting, or soliciting any financial contribution, donation, favor, or gratuity from the tobacco industry.											
TOTAL SCORE						46					

¹⁹ Investment model for tobacco control in Chad, Conclusion and recommendations' (2) at: <https://www.undp.org/fr/chad/publications/mode%CC%80le-d%E2%80%99investissement-pour-la-lutte-antitabac-au-tchad>

Annex A: Sources of Information

	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	Manufacture des cigarettes du Tchad (MCT/Imperial Tobacco)	No market share information available	FINE RED, FINE BLUE	- Specimens sent to the CNLT for validation - Observation
2	SEGUM INTERNATIONAL	No market share information available	BUSINESS ROYAL, CAPITAL	- Specimens sent to the CNLT for validation - Observation
3	ERY TCHAD	No market share information available	MANCHESTER, MILLIONAIRE	- Specimens sent to the CNLT for validation - Observation

	TOP MEDIA/ NEWSPAPERS	URL
1	TCHADINFO	www.tchadinfo.com
2	IALTCHADPRESSE	www.ialtchad.com
3	ALWIHDAINFO	www.alwihdainfo.com

	MAIN TOBACCO INDUSTRY ALLIES/ FRONT GROUPS	TYPE (FRONT GROUP, LOBBY GROUP, INDIVIDUAL)	SOURCE
1	The Chadian National Council of Employers	Lobby Group	Observations
2	Cigarette Importers Association	Lobby Group	Observations

Bibliography and other sources:

1. Law No. 10 of 10 June 2010 on tobacco control in Chad,
2. Decree 1523 of 11 September 2019 on the prevention of interference by the tobacco industry,
3. Investment Model for Tobacco Control in Chad, The Case for Investment in FCTC Implementation, 2019
4. Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Tobacco Control 2018 - 2022
5. <https://www.undp.org/fr/chad/publications/mode%CC%80le-d%E2%80%99investissement-pour-la-lutte-antitabac-au-tchad>
6. <https://tchadinfos.com/la-manufacture-des-cigarettes-du-tchad-pourrait-fermer-ses-portes-dici-fin-novembre/>
7. <https://nouvelles.td/2023/01/09/tchad-le-gouvernement-baisse-de-50-la-taxes-pecifiques-sur-un-paquet-de-cigarettes/>
8. <https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/td-chad-customs-currency-airport-tax-regulations-details.htm>
9. <https://soundcloud.com/tchadinfos/audio-laoukein-kourayo-medard?si=43bbd6189bc84bd7a40c3a8a314d6569>
10. <https://www.africa-press.net/tchad/toutes-les-actualites/une-reunion-de-haut-niveau-sur-la-vente-illicite-des-cigarettes>
11. <https://www.ialtchad.com/index.php/details/item/1093-taxe-sur-le-tabac-l%E2%80%99adc-d%C3%A9nonce-la-mct>
12. <https://globaltobaccoindex.org/>
13. <https://atca-africa.org/industry-interference-cases/>
14. <http://www.otaf.info/files/public/docs/legislation/tcd-20071226-arrete-387-2007.pdf>