Read the text in the image as if you were reading it naturally.
6. **Conflict of interest**

There is no evidence that the government prohibits contributions from the tobacco industry to political parties, candidates or campaigns, nor is there a law that prohibits government officials and relatives from holding positions in tobacco companies. As a result, some of the house of representative members and ministers have shares in tobacco companies, or own restaurants that serve tobacco products (waterpipes) (Al Zawawi, 2019). Additionally, the husband of the Director General of a leading health institute in Jordan holds a consultancy position at a leading tobacco company, (Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization, 2019c, 2019d).

In March 2019, the trial on fake-brand cigarette cases began in Jordan: 29 former officials and businesspersons, including a former minister, were called for questioning at the country’s state security court (Andrews, 2019). They are accused of organizing, manufacturing, and importing fake brand cigarettes, which cost the government an estimated $200 million in lost fees and taxes (Kamal, 2018).

7. **Preventive measures**

The Minister of Health made the decision to ban all forms of sponsorship activities, including CSR of the tobacco industry, with the government. This decision was shared with all governmental agencies (Ministry of Health, 2019a). The Ministry of Health (MOH), in collaboration with WHO, has conducted several awareness and policy activities, including workshops on pictorial health warnings, a ban on smoking indoors, as well as initiated a draft for the new public health law (Jordan Times, 2019a; Ministry of Health, 2019b). To reduce shisha consumption, no new licenses were issued to cafes and restaurants as of 2017 (Prime Ministry of Jordan, 2017). The MOH drafted FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines, which have yet to be adopted.

---

**Recommendations**

1. Disallow participation of the tobacco industry and its front groups in policymaking committees.
2. Develop laws and regulations that demand transparency in all meetings and interactions between government agencies with the industry.
3. Ban all tobacco industry CSR activities.
4. Push the implementation of FCTC Article 5.3 through conducting workshops and awareness sessions, circulating instructions to all governmental institutions, prohibiting acceptance of any support, including gifts or sponsorship from the tobacco industry, and prohibiting any form of unnecessary interaction.