

TANZANIA

2021

TOBACCO  
INDUSTRY  
INTERFERENCE  
INDEX

## Acknowledgement

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This report is a progress update of the Tanzania Tobacco Industry Interference Index which is part of 2021 Global Tobacco Industry Interference Index (GTI) Report. The GTI is a global survey on how public health policies are protected from the tobacco industry's subversive efforts, and on governments' efforts to push back against this influence. The Tobacco Industry Interference Index was initiated by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA), as a regional report, with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The GTI is part of a global publication of the Global Centre for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC) at the School of Global Studies in Thammasat University and the Stopping Tobacco Products and Organizations (STOP) project with support from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

The survey covers the period between January 2020 and March 2021.

## Introduction

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Tanzania enacted the Tobacco Products (Regulation) Act 2003 (TPRA, 2003)<sup>1</sup>, whose main objective is to reduce tobacco use and its consequent harm by “protecting persons under 18 and other non-smokers from inducements to use tobacco products”. Additionally, Tanzania ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)<sup>2</sup> in April 2007. However, implementation of the treaty has been weak and obligations are not reflected in the current tobacco control legislation which is flawed and not in line with the requirements of the Convention and, hence, incapable of protecting people against tobacco-related hazards. Ten years after ratification, efforts to have a new law to replace the flawed one have so far failed. It is suspected that this delay is due to the influence of the tobacco industry.

Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC<sup>2</sup> obligates Parties to protect public health policies with respect to tobacco control policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry. Unfortunately, this important article has not been effectively utilised, paving way to the tobacco industry to interfere hence jeopardising tobacco control efforts.

Failure to implement the WHO FCTC has resulted into increased tobacco production and use, translated into the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)<sup>3</sup>. Tanzania remains the only country in East Africa with increased tobacco production and also the only one without an FCTC compliant legislation. Results of the 2018 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) for Tanzania indicated that, 8.7% overall (2.6 million adults), 14.6% of men and 3.2% of women currently used tobacco (smoking and/or smokeless tobacco). In addition, the survey also indicated that, adult individuals were exposed to second hand smoke as follows; 32.9% at workplaces, 13.8% at home, 31.1% at restaurants, 77.0% at bars and 15.3% at universities<sup>4</sup>. Tobacco use is reported to cause over 14,700 deaths per year, almost 4% of all deaths in the country<sup>4</sup>.

Lack of an FCTC compliant legislation, has given a leeway to the tobacco industry to upscale its advertising and promotional activities, using young celebrities and luring them into smoking. Celebrities have great influence on youth, resulting in more young people picking up smoking by imitating their heroes (Annex I).

Tobacco companies also took advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic to improve their image by offering COVID-19 medical equipment to the Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC). However, since the past regime downplayed the presence of COVID-19 in the country, believing more in prayer and natural remedies than scientific evidences, there were not many corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities from the tobacco industry for COVID-19 or other cases.

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<sup>1</sup> Tobacco Products (Regulation) Act 2003. <https://bit.ly/3e8L7c4>

<sup>2</sup>WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. <https://bit.ly/2SbXStl>.

<sup>3</sup>Tanzania Steps Survey Report (2013). Ministry of Health and Social welfare and National Institute for Medical Research in collaboration with World Health Organisation. <https://bit.ly/3vwMo2v>

<sup>4</sup>2018 Tanzania Global Adult Tobacco Survey - Key Findings and Fact-Sheet Reports. <https://bit.ly/3aQUgUD>

Despite the many studies that have established significant health, economic, social and environmental losses due to tobacco farming and use in Tanzania that far outweigh the meagre income<sup>5</sup>, the tobacco business continues to flourish. While Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) is the major and only cigarette producer in Tanzania and has a 90% share of the domestic market, there are now more than ten processing and leaf buying companies<sup>6</sup> (<https://www.business1.com/tobacco-companies/tanzania?page=2>). TCC is a subsidiary of Japan Tobacco International Holding BV, which has a 75% stake in the company.

This Index is an updated civil society report showing the trend from January 2020 to March 2021 on how the government has responded to or addressed the tobacco industry's tactics and promotion of its business as outlined in the WHO FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines. The report identifies many incidences of tobacco industry interference and how the Tanzanian government continues to fall victim to the influence of the tobacco industry and, hence, failing to institute effective measures to safeguard public health.

Tanzania has scored a total of 76 points and, although one point less than in 2020, the country remains in the red zone indicative of continued high level of interference by the tobacco industry in public health policies. The country continues to do worse than other sub-regional countries that have effective WHO FCTC compliant tobacco control legislations.

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<sup>5</sup>Global Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2020. <https://bit.ly/3nN5RJG>

<sup>6</sup>TCC Plc Annual Report for the year ended 2020. <https://bit.ly/3nmYcRW>

## Summary Findings

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### 1. INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Tobacco Products (Regulations) Act 2003<sup>1</sup> and Tobacco Products Regulations 2014<sup>7</sup> are not compliant with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Efforts to enact a new law these past years have been delayed due to accommodating tobacco industry's concerns. Since 2017, MoHCDGC proposed to table a tobacco control bill but to date this has not materialized. With no ban on tobacco advertising and sponsorship the industry launched new promotions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 2. INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

Tobacco-related CSR activities are not banned and are continuously increasing with government officials and members of parliament participating in these activities and commending the industry for its 'continued economic and social contribution to the country'.

### 3. BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) attributed its good performance partly to the continued public-private partnership (PPP). The delay in tabling the tobacco control bill in Parliament has benefited the tobacco industry to increase cigarette sales. In the 2020 Budget Speech, for the first time ever, there was no mention at all of taxes on tobacco products.

### 4. UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

Article 5.3 guidelines indicates interaction between government officials and the tobacco industry to be only when strictly necessary, however this is not the case with industry activities on the ground. The TCC commended the government for "holding regular private-public dialogue (PPD) to discuss private sector concerns".

### 5. TRANSPARENCY

The government has not put in place a procedure to disclose its meetings with the tobacco industry. While tobacco companies are required to register, there is no registry for tobacco industry affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf such as lobbyists.

### 6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

TCC Non-Executive Chairman of the Board is also Chairman of Tanzania Start Up Association (TSUA) and Board Member of the Tanzania Confederation of Industries (TCI), while Finance, Investment and Planning Manager at Tanzania Standard Newspapers (TSN), a government owned paper was member of the Board of Directors

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<sup>7</sup>The Tobacco Products (Cap. 121) Regulations. <https://bit.ly/3aSiSvZ>

of TCC until September 2020, he was then appointed Finance and Administration Manager in the Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) since October 2020. Both men have great influence and can easily lobby. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry.

## 7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The government does not have a program or plan to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. The government has not 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.

The government does not require the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and other activity such as philanthropy. The government has not put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/gifts from the tobacco industry.

## Recommendations

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Lack of an FCTC compliant tobacco control law has given a leeway to the tobacco industry to operate freely in Tanzania. Since 2018, tobacco advertising especially at points of sale and promotion has increased exponentially targeting particularly the youth. Foreign companies are promoting their products using young celebrities luring them into smoking. Guiding Principles of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC requires Parties to observe the following;

- Establish measures to limit interaction with the tobacco industry and ensure transparency of those interactions that occur;
- Reject partnerships and non-binding or non-enforceable agreements with the tobacco industry; and
- Avoid conflict of interest for government officials and employees.

To fulfil its obligations under the WHO FCTC, the government must table in Parliament an FCTC-compliant tobacco control bill as soon as possible, to protect the public, in particular children and vulnerable sectors of society from the damages emanating from tobacco use.

Tobacco related CSR activities must be banned, as stated in the FCTC and, to ensure transparency, there must be clearly documented procedures for government officials to record all interactions where strictly necessary with the tobacco industry.

The cost-benefit analysis of tobacco business is more people suffer and die from tobacco use than any benefit it is believed to bring to the economy. People's health must be protected. Therefore, the tobacco industry should not be given any incentive to increase its business. Tobacco taxes must be raised to protect vulnerable groups (youth and poor), reduce tobacco-related diseases and increase government revenue.

Finally, a Code of Conduct must be developed for government officials, to provide guidance on dealing with the tobacco industry when strictly necessary. The Code will stop government officials from endorsing tobacco related activities and the tobacco industry.

## 2021 Tobacco Industry Interference Index Results and Findings

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development</b>   |   |   |   |          |          |          |
| 1. The government <sup>8</sup> accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry <sup>9</sup> in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control (Rec 3.1)  |   |   |   |          | <b>4</b> |          |
| <p>The situation has not changed since 2019. Although Ministry MoHCDGEC is supposed to take lead in setting public health policies, other ministries (most of which are pro-tobacco) do take lead in specific issues. Results of the tobacco taxation study carried out in 2017 by MoHCDGEC in collaboration with WHO, Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), remain withheld at the MOFP. It is not known when the proposed tax rates will be released.</p> <p>Meanwhile with no ban on tobacco advertising and sponsorship, foreign tobacco companies utilise youth celebrities to advertise and promote their products, luring young people into smoking. A new cigarette brand “YES” was launched by Mastermind Tobacco Co in August, who signed an MOU with an artist as its brand ambassador, to say “Yes” to the new brand “Yes”. See Annex A</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)  |   |   |   |          |          | <b>5</b> |
| <p>The situation remains the same as in 2019. The long-awaited WHO FCTC<sup>2</sup> compliant tobacco control law is yet to be enacted and, tobacco advertising at points of sale and promotion of tobacco products continues as allowed in the Tobacco Products (CAP 121) Regulations of 2014<sup>7</sup>, which in most parts favours the tobacco industry<sup>9</sup>. Foreign tobacco companies continue to use youth celebrities to advertise and promote their products, luring them into smoking, practicing in Tanzania what they wouldn’t be allowed to do in their own countries. These celebrities are viewed as heroes by fellow youth, who readily imitate their smoking habits.</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)   |   |   |   | <b>3</b> |          |          |

<sup>8</sup>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

<sup>9</sup>The term, “tobacco industry’ includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

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| <p>There is no law that allows government to sit with the tobacco industry to set public health policies; however, meetings between government officials and the industry are normal and sometimes even reported though not detailed<sup>10</sup>.</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) (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)   |   |   | 2 |   |   |   |
| <p>Tanzania was represented by the following delegates to the eighth session of the COP: Dr J.A. Msekela Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva Deputy chief delegate, Mr E.S. Maponde Assistant Director, Private Sector Development, Prime Minister's Office, Mr O.N. Mwashwa Assistant Director, Multilateral Trade, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, Ms M.E. Mrutu Assistant Director, Constitutional &amp; Justice Affairs, Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, Mr W.M. Mhoja Acting Assistant Commissioner for Policy, Analysis Research, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dr J.K. Ningu Acting Director, Tanzania Tobacco Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Mr E.N. Mtweve Minister Counselor, Permanent Mission, Geneva Dr C. Sanga Health Attaché, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Ms P.G. Fungameza State Attorney, Attorney General Chambers, Mr P.N. Rwechungura Labour Officer, Prime Minister's Office, MS H. Mgeta Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation represented Tanzania in 2018<sup>11</sup>.</p> <p>Various departments of the government were well represented, including the Tanzania Tobacco Board. However, the designated representative from MoHCDGEC Dr Sarah Maongezi, Assistant Director NCDs and WHO FCTC Focal Person did not attend COP8.</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5. A. The government agencies or its officials endorses, supports, forms partnerships with or participates in so-called CSR activities organized by the tobacco industry. (Rec 6.2)   |   |   |   |   | 4 |   |
| B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives contributions (monetary or otherwise) from the tobacco industry (including so-called CSR contributions). (Rec 6.4)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <p>Although Tanzania ratified the WHO FCTC<sup>2</sup> in 2007, the country has done very little in terms of its implementation. Government continues to partner with the tobacco industry which has also greatly increased its CSR activities to build good will, re-invent its public image and influence politicians.</p> <p>In their 2020 Annual Report, TCC reported that “The Company supports communities directly and indirectly through partnerships with social and cultural partners by supporting</p>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>10</sup>Tanzania Cigarette: New Duty Stamps Receive Mixed Reactions. <https://bit.ly/3ebsjZO>

<sup>11</sup> Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; FCTC/COP/8. List of Participants. October 5 2018. [https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/session/cop8/LOP\\_Final.pdf](https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/session/cop8/LOP_Final.pdf)

programs in Poverty Alleviation, People with Disabilities (PWDs), Natural Environment, Visual & Performing Arts and Older persons”<sup>12</sup>.

TCC presented equipment worth TZS 14,367,500 to PWDs. The equipment, which was presented to Nyasa District Commissioner Hon Isabela Chilumba, included 23 tricycles, 100 crutches and 5 cane sticks for the blind. The equipment was requested by the MP of the area, Engineer Stella Manyanya<sup>13</sup>.



*TCC Project Manager Mr Oscar Luoga (in white shirt) presenting 23 tricycles, 5 cane sticks and 100 crutches to Nyasa District Commissioner, Hon Isabella Chilumba*

Acting Ruangwa District Executive Director, Albert Mwombeki, endorsed TANZANIA Cigarette Public Limited Company (TCC Plc)’s charity and thanked them for its warm gesture towards the PWDs and urged other institutions to take a leaf from it. TCC Plc handed over more than 800 assistive devices to PWDs in five different regions under its community investment flagship programme 'Together Creating Change', to commemorate International Day for People with Disabilities marked on December 2 every year. The latest handover event was in Ruangwa District, Lindi Region, where TCC Plc handed over more than 170 assistive devices to PWDs<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup>TCC Plc Annual Report for the year ended 2020. <https://bit.ly/3nmYcRW>

<sup>13</sup>Kampuni ya Sigara Tanzania Yatatua Kero za Walemavu Nyasa. <https://bit.ly/3xG09xH>

<sup>14</sup> TCC Donates Over 800 Devices to People With Disabilities. <https://dailynews.co.tz/news/2020-12-215fe0a11f85f52.aspx>



TCC donates over 800 devices to people with disability

Elsewhere, TCC plc donated sewing machines to two women groups known as Mvumweni and Wanambono in Tae and Mbono villages in Same District.

The move prompted Same Council Director, Anastazia Tutuba, to promote these groups and say they are now small industries that are in line with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 industrial development vision. The handover ceremony took place at the office of the Same District Commissioner<sup>14</sup>

TCC was among five companies that were rewarded by being given best manufacturers financial reporting awards for the financial year 2019/2020, by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA). Awards were presented by NBAA Executive Director, Mr Pius Maneno<sup>15</sup>.

**INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry**

|   |  |  |  |  |  |          |
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| <p>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)</p> |  |  |  |  |  | <p>5</p> |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------|

The FCTC-compliant tobacco control law that was supposed to have been tabled in Parliament in November 2009 and enacted in February 2010 has not been tabled to date (April 2020). Delays of more than 10 years have benefited the tobacco industry enabling it to increase cigarette sales.

**Tanzania to Explore More Tobacco Markets**

Minister for Agriculture, Prof Adolf Mkenda, told reporters on Monday after his meeting with the management and members of Tanzania Tobacco Board (TTB) that the government

<sup>15</sup>Tanga cement yaibukakidedeautunzajimazingira. <https://bit.ly/3uc9xXR>

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| wanted to export its finest tobacco to China, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Algeria, Egypt and Sudan, among other countries <sup>16</sup> .<br><br>The Deputy Minister for Agriculture Hussein Bashe echoed support for local tobacco and projected that the production in Tanzania was expected to increase to 67,000 metric tonnes in 2020/21 from 42,000 metric tonnes in 2019/20, because of increase in more local buyers. <sup>16</sup>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7. The government gives privileges, incentives, exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)   |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| <b>New Duty Stamps benefits manufacturing industries including TCC</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <p>ONE year after the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) rolled out the first phase of Electronic Tax Stamps (ETS) for products which are subjected to excise duty, tobacco manufacturers responded positively to the new system.</p> <p>Speaking to members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Budget, the Director for Legal and Corporate Affairs at Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC), Mr Godson Kizila, said the system has among others created a level playing field for manufacturers in terms of tax compliance. "Both Serengeti Breweries Ltd (SBL) and TCC have expressed satisfaction over ETS because it has enabled their businesses to grow," he pointed. The chairman of the parliamentary committee, Mr Mashimba Ndaki, assured the manufacturers that they will engage relevant government institutions to ensure that all concerns are addressed<sup>17</sup>.</p> <p>Paul Makanza the chairman of TCC, in the press release issued on 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2021 thanked the Tanzanian Government authorities for the combined measures they had taken during the Covid pandemic in 2020 especially on fiscal and monetary measures by injecting liquidity into the economy and sustained economic activities which helped the company to realise profit. The Chairman further said that "we are very encouraged by the improved level of public-private dialogue (PPD), the Government's strong commitment to addressing the above challenges, and the continued emphasis on domestic value addition"<sup>18</sup>.</p> <p>For the first time, the 2020 Budget Speech did not mention tobacco taxes at all and there was no tax increase<sup>19</sup></p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister) 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)  |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| The situation has not changed since 2019; government continues to support and also be supported by the tobacco industry.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>16</sup>Tanzania Eyes New Tobacco Markets. <https://bit.ly/3tb4mWO>

<sup>17</sup>Tanzania Cigarette: New Duty Stamps Receive Mixed Reactions. <https://bit.ly/3ebsjZO>

<sup>18</sup>Tanzania Cigarette Company releases its full year 2020 financial results. <https://bit.ly/3xA4lix>

<sup>19</sup>Tanzania 2020 Budget Speech. <https://bit.ly/3wf8c3u>

Government received medical equipment including thermometers, medical goggles, PPE, sanitizers, masks, shoes & gloves worth TZS 38m from nine institutions including Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC). The equipment was received by Permanent Secretary MoHCDGEC Prof Abel Makubi on behalf of the health Minister, Hon Umyy Mwalimu<sup>20</sup>.



**Morogoro Regional Commissioner (then) Hon Loata Ole Sanare visits the Alliance One cigarette factory in Morogoro; January 20 2020  
Habarika TV and SUA TV**

Hon Regional Commissioner was briefed on the factory operations. He wanted to know the company’s capacity and number of employees; he was informed that the company provided employment to lots of Morogoro youth and, out of nine departments, the processing department had more than 300 youth employees<sup>21</sup>.

|  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| <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>                        | <p>0</p> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>No instances were recorded.</p>   |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.1)<br/>NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</p> | <p>0</p> |  |  |  |  |  |

<sup>20</sup> Serikali yasaidi wavifaazaidiyabil. 2/- . <https://bit.ly/3eMlaNj>

<sup>21</sup> Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Morogoro Mh Loatha Sanare atembelea kiwanda cha Alliance One cha tumbaku Morogoro. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rirUtqOFnWU>

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| There is no recorded incidence of the government being in partnership with the tobacco industry. However, the lack of such information does not guarantee absence of such partnerships because there are no established guidelines prohibiting such partnerships.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>INDICATOR 5: Transparency</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| I 1. 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 |   |   |
| There is no recorded incidence of the government meeting with the tobacco industry. However, the lack of such information does not guarantee absence of such meetings because the government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| I 2. 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)  |   |   |   | 3 |   |   |
| Registration rules exist for all organisations/companies <sup>22</sup> ; in addition, tobacco companies are also required to register with Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) <sup>23</sup> . There is also the Tobacco Industry Act of 2001 <sup>24</sup> that requires, among other things, registration/deregistration of tobacco farmers and registration of tobacco processing factories. The Act also establishes the Tanzania Tobacco Board <sup>25</sup> However, there is no registry for tobacco industry affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf such as lobbyists. |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| I 3. 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)   |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| I 4. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)  | 0 |   |   |   |   |   |
| There was no evidence of retired government officials being part of the tobacco industry. However, lack of such information does not guarantee absence of such possibilities. Rampant secrecy within the tobacco industry could be the reason behind. Efforts to get list of TCC shareholders were not successful.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>22</sup>The Companies Act 2002. <https://bit.ly/3xHrpMh>

<sup>23</sup>Standards Act, 2009 (No. 2 of 2009). <https://bit.ly/2ShXREF>

<sup>24</sup>The Tobacco Industry Act, 2001. <https://bit.ly/3xJSQou>

<sup>25</sup>Tanzania Tobacco Board. <https://bit.ly/3tba4Yr>

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| 15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)   |   |   |   |   | 4 |   |
| <p>Paul Makanza is TCC Non-Executive Chairman of the Board; Chairman of the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI) and Tanzania Start-up Association (TSA). He is also Vice Chairman of the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF). All these are government institutions where he has great influence to lobby and spearhead tobacco industry interests<sup>26</sup>.</p> <p>Baraka Katemba Jonathan is TCC Non-Executive Director; was Financial Officer at Tanzania Standard (Newspapers) Ltd (TSN) for 3 years until September 2020, so he still has influence to ensure industry news are well covered. Baraka is currently serving as the Finance and Administration Manager in the Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) since October 2020, another government institution<sup>26</sup>.</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 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)  |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| The government has not put in place a procedure for disclosing records of the interaction between the tobacco industry and its representatives.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 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)   |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| The government has not formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards to which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. Public officials openly meet with tobacco industry officials  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 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)   |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |
| The government does not require 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.   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>26</sup>Tanzania Cigarette Company releases its full year 2020 financial results. <https://bit.ly/3xA4lix>

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| 19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently <sup>27</sup> raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)  |   |   |   |   |           | 5 |
| The government does not have a program/system/plan to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines.  |   |   |   |   |           |   |
| 20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4) |   |   |   |   |           | 5 |
| The government has not put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/gifts from the tobacco industry.  |   |   |   |   |           |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |   |   |   |   | <b>76</b> |   |

<sup>27</sup> 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 as when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

**ANNEX A**  
**TOBACCO ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION USING YOUTH CELEBRITIES**  
**MASTERMIND TOBACCO (T) LTD**

**Tanzania: Harmonize named tobacco brand ambassador**

Tanzanian bongo flava musician Harmonize was on 10 August 2020 announced as the brand ambassador and new face of YES cigarettes manufactured by Mastermind Tobacco Limited in Tanzania<sup>30</sup>. The announcement was made by the company's export and sales manager, Francisco Dean, at a press briefing and signing ceremony in Dar es Salaam, which was attended by the musician, his management team, representatives of Mastermind Tobacco, reporters from different media houses and fellow youth. Francisco said that Harmonize is expected to make a positive impact on the new and subsequent brands<sup>28</sup>.



**Harmonise at the YES MOU signing ceremony**



<sup>28</sup>Tanzania: Harmonize named tobacco brand ambassador. <https://bit.ly/3ebHcex>

**Harmonise smoking YES cigarette – Harmonise & Francisco with MOU**



*Harmonize “TEAM family member” Another Mastermind brand*



*Advertising Harmonize brand and snus (ugoro)*



*TCC advertising Club cigarettes Mpango Mzima (The big deal)*