
Bolivia

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX
2023**

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To Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control and Corporate Accountability for the collaboration with Bolivia to disseminate the results of the 2021 Tobacco Industry Interference Index, since it allowed to resume participation of civil society organization in the revision of the Regulation to Law 1280. However, the actions were stopped for unknown reasons, until June 2023 when a partial Regulation No. 4972 for ALHT and other provisions is approved. We hope that with this Index 2023 we can reactivate the work of the other articles Regulation to Law 1280 and thus be able to have a WHO FCTC-compliant law implemented in Bolivia.

Background and Introduction

In 2021, the Inter-American Heart Foundation Bolivia (FIC Bolivia), now called Fundación Bolivia Saludable (FBS), participated for the first time in the Tobacco Industry Interference Index, following the methodology proposed by SEATCA, making this result comparable with other countries in the world. For the second time FBS, in 2023 we started the study to contribute to the implementation of public policies on tobacco control in Bolivia.¹

FBS, is a non-profit organization, with extensive experience in the generation, implementation and monitoring of public policies of Tobacco Control in the country. As the only non-governmental organization in Bolivia working on the subject, it has collaborated closely in the construction and approval of Law No. 1280 on "*Prevention and control of the consumption of tobacco products*"². Likewise, and with the aim of joining forces, it has formed the "Free Bolivia Alliance without Tobacco", which to date evolves and is renamed "Alliance for Health" (**APLS**) which is composed of more than 30 Civil Society Organizations of various kinds, a platform from where several mechanisms of political and public incidence are implemented for the control of tobacco and other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).

At the invitation of the Ministry of Health and Sports, Fundación Bolivia Saludable (FBS) actively participated in technical tables established jointly with the Pan American Health Organization, Scientific, Academic Societies and other Civil Society Organizations, for the revision of the Regulation of Law No. 1280, however, these were not concluded and to date there is still no such important normative instrument for the implementation of the FCTC. despite the fact that more than 3 years passed.

However, after a process of incidence and advocacy by our work team towards the Ministry of Health and Sports, and the demand of APLS civil society with Assembly leaders, significant progress was made and in June 2023 Partial Regulation No. 4972 of Law 1280 was imposed, which establishes Smoke-Free Environments in open and closed places, prohibition of sale to minors under 18 years of age, organization of the Inter-institutional Committee that will prepare our regulations related to the Law and in which we hope the art is regulated. 5.3, in addition to establishing joint work with the Ministry of Education and sanctions for established infractions.³ Point out that this advance was not considered within the dates covered by the Study.

To achieve the objective of the research, that of "*defining the measures and factors that increase the power of tobacco industry interference in the development of public health policies*", FBS formed a multidisciplinary team composed of health professionals, lawyers, engineers and social communicators with extensive experience in research in health, environment, and tobacco control.

It was possible to demonstrate the hidden presence within the messages of social responsibility of the tobacco marketing companies, acting from their corporate social

¹ The Southeast Asian Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) is a multi-stakeholder alliance created to support Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in developing and implementing effective tobacco control policies. <https://seatca.org/>

² Approved on February 13, 2020. Document available online: http://www.silep.gob.bo/norma/15818/ley_actualizada

³ <https://bit.ly/3OkMh6j>
<https://bit.ly/43H5Xpx>

responsibility unit. There were also meetings of senior businessmen of the tobacco industry with the highest authorities of the country.

In the 2021 Index, the score was 67, evidencing that the Tobacco Industry influenced the delay both in the promulgation of law 1280 and in its implementation that lasted more than 3 years. The current document reflects a score of 79, increasing IT participation in promotional activities for its products and delaying the implementation of the Law, taking advantage of the existing legal vacuum due to the lack of Regulation.

It is essential that law 1280 be fully implemented in all its articles as soon as possible to comply with the FCTC and not continue to hinder the health policies pending by the State and regulate the participation of industries.

- The national tobacco industry is represented by:
 - Compañía Industrial de Tabacos S.A. (CITSA), becoming the only national company that produces tobacco products.
 - The company AIDISA, responsible for the distribution and marketing of CITSA tobacco products, which owns this company.
 - The company BIS Overseas, owned by Japan Tobacco International (JTI) and exclusive distributor of its products in the country.
 - Kortabaco, a company of the KT&G group
 - Chamber of Industries, Commerce, Services and Tourism of Santa Cruz (CAINCO)
 - Mondelez, who carried out a promotion of sweets and tobacco in supermarkets, and that after a complaint made by FBS withdrew their products.

Materials and methods

According to the SEATCA methodology, for the present research, the methodological design was used: **cross-sectional, analytical, non-experimental observational**.

The following qualitative methods were used are Analysis of official documents, of public information and interviews with key actors.

Legal and political context

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has not made significant progress in terms of tobacco control policies in recent times, an aspect that is reflected in the increase in the consumption of tobacco products, exposure to second-hand smoke in enclosed public places and in the indiscriminate advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products. actions that violate what is determined in the current Law No. 1280 of February 13, 2020, and that unfortunately to date does not have a Regulation, despite more than 3 years promulgated, However, in June 2023, thanks to our advocacy work, we achieved the approval of regulation 4972, which partially regulates only some of the articles.

Legally and throughout the history of national public health, more properly to the control of tobacco products, some relevant legal antecedents are identified, which are detailed below chronologically: 1. Health Code of July 18, 1978 (Decree Law 15629), 2. Law No. 3029 of 22 April 2005, 3. Supreme Decree No. 29376 of 12 December 2007, 4. Multiministerial

Resolution No. 003 of May 14, 2009 – Specific Regulations for Law No. 3029, 5. Law on Prevention and Control of the Consumption of Tobacco Products No. 1280 of February 13, 2020 and its relationship with the interference of the Tobacco Industry, 6. Generic regulations related to interference by the tobacco industry.

Research limitations

The search for information on websites of newspapers, public institutions, or the tobacco industry itself, was carried out in a rigorous and meticulous manner, determining that public information is scarce and, in some cases, even null, or also eliminated.

Many interviewees indicated that they were aware of the existence of tobacco industry interference, however, they did not want to commit to their statements.

This report is based on a questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance. There are 20 questions based on the WHO FCTC 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 report includes information on incidents from April 2021 to March 2023, but also includes incidents prior to 2021 that still have relevance today.

Summary Findings

I INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned above, the Plurinational State of Bolivia enacted Law No. 1280 "Prevention and control of the consumption of tobacco products" on February 13, 2020.

Currently the procedure in Bolivia has the Ministry of Health and Sports as the entity that carries out the regulation, two years ago worked on technical tables for the approval and subsequent socialization of the work.

It is important to note that FBS and APLS participated in two technical working groups, until, due to lobbying by the tobacco industry and complaints from a sector of civil society, the revision of the regulations was stopped.

Some of the actors interviewed indicated that they were aware of the regulation and the strong presence of the tobacco industry and that it has not yet been approved in UDAPE due to observations of the same that was not resulted by the Ministry of Health, then it should be approved in the Council of Economic and Social Policy (CONAPES)

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

According to the CITSA website⁴ support for tobacco producers is constant and seeks to update and improve production. Under the slogan of "sustainable employment, research and development and producer support", the company discloses the generation of 800 sources of work with families from Mairana and Okinawa in the department of Santa Cruz.

In addition to the above, no evidence has been found on the direct implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in the country, except for some cases during the pandemic. A fact that draws attention is that CITSA is a partner of one of the main insurance companies in the country, called "Alliance of Insurance and Reinsurance" who, within its offer, are health insurance, in addition to having a fairly large CSR program. In scientific and academic events,⁵ under the slogan of Social Responsibility and actions to support the environment, education, and work in the community.

The Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy established within its Annual Operating Plan the Corporate Social Responsibility activities of AIDISA, main importers and distributors of tobacco products, which contribute to social and environmental development with specific projects in the city and the countryside and were recognized in 2021 for their support in the pandemic. To this fact, it must be added that the tobacco industry, as in other countries of the world, sponsors influencers (increasingly younger); provides attractive shelves or counters in supermarkets, neighborhood stores and kiosks; promotes tobacco products in supermarkets, bars, karaoke or economic activities of nightlife; in addition to conditioning specific spaces for smokers in nightlife activities and even in universities. FBS has

⁴ <http://www.citbolivia.com/apoyo-productor>

⁵ <https://bit.ly/3K87i1H>

photographic records of the Bolivian Private University, La Paz headquarters, where it can be seen that there is a space for smokers inside the university, reconditioned by a tobacco brand. There is obviously a direct relationship between the tobacco industry and the fact that the University is owned by private entrepreneurs.



Source: <http://www.citbolivia.com/>

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

The only current regulation in tobacco control and approved by the Plurinational Congress is Law No. 1280 of February 13, 2020, which granted the Executive Branch 180 calendar days from its publication to be able to have a Regulation, however, it has been more than 3 years that such an obligation is omitted.

With the investigation, it has been possible to demonstrate the non-compliance of the Ministry of Health and Sports, since so far there is no Regulation of Law 1280.

The lack of regulation favors the industry by allowing the marketing of different tobacco products.⁶



Salud

El vapeo se popularizó en Bolivia gracias a 'influencers' y aprovechando vacío legal

Apuntan a las redes sociales y a influencers de promocionar el consumo y llegar a más jóvenes, a pesar de los riesgos

Publicado: 24/10/2022 18:04

⁶ <https://cutt.ly/fwevkRoA>

Likewise, the lack of implementation of Law 1280, allows the tobacco industry to use modern methods to attract more consumers (e.g. Influencers)^{7 8}

asolysombra.bo/redes-sociales-son-un-gancho-para-captar-a-nuevos-consumidores-de-tabaco/?fbclid=IwAR0rKdRgaQ5C

Inicio Nacional ▾ Regiones ▾ Deportes ▾ Culturas ▾ Mundo ▾ Opinión ▾ Exclusivas ▾ Más ▾

Las grandes industrias y comerciantes de productos de tabaco y nicotina, se apoderan de las redes sociales a través de campañas de marketing que fijan su público meta en los jóvenes, a quienes ofrecen conciertos, eventos deportivos, fiestas, premios, y productos gratis con el objetivo de que estos adquieran el hábito de fumar o vapear.

Desde la Fundación Interamericana del Corazón FIC Bolivia, se realizó la investigación: "Análisis de influencers en redes sociales que promocionan productos de tabaco y nicotina en Bolivia" para conocer cuáles son las tácticas de promoción en redes sociales que utiliza la industria tabacalera en nuestro país para promover sus productos adictivos a los jóvenes.

Si bien las políticas de Facebook e Instagram "prohíben" los anuncios pagados de tabaco y cigarrillos electrónicos en ambas plataformas estudiadas, se muestra que no se extiende control al contenido publicado por influencers en las rdes sociales, es por esa razón que estamos colapsados de publicidad engañosa, según declaraciones que realizaron las investigadoras del equipo de FIC Bolivia, Sara Suxzo y Anabel Medrano.

La publicidad en las redes sociales «evidentemente orientada hacia los jóvenes» promocionan una serie de productos de diferentes características, precios, diseños, colores formas, entre otros. Desde la forma de su uso hasta las sensaciones que te hacen sentir los nuevos cigarrillos electrónicos o productos no convencionales son publicitados por los influencer top de nuestro país.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

As mentioned above, it has been evident that at least two Ministers of Health of Bolivia, Deputies of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly of Bolivia, as well as Municipal Assembly Members of La Paz have held meetings with the tobacco industry, at specific times, such as the process of treatment of the draft of Law 1280 and the Municipal Tobacco Law that regulated Law No. 3029.

On the other hand, there is a very close and frequent relationship between the Chamber of Private Entrepreneurs, the Chamber of Industries and the Bolivian Institute of Foreign Trade with the National Government, being the CITSA company an active member of these institutions.⁹

⁷ <https://bit.ly/3PIQjVt>
<https://bit.ly/3NzQEtU>

⁸ <https://acortar.link/CZzCgU>

⁹ <https://bit.ly/3Ds4OY5>

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There has been no evidence that former government officials work or are members of the tobacco industry or their immediate family members; as well as the financing or sponsorship of political parties or political groups by the industry, but if relatives of them.¹⁰

On the other hand, in Bolivia the current norm of Political Organizations, Law No. 1096 of "Political Organizations" within the prohibitions for the private financing of the same, does not contemplate the tobacco industry.^{11 12}

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

With regard to the preventive measures that the Bolivian State has implemented to regulate or make transparent the relationship of public servants with the tobacco industry, there are no specific regulations for this purpose.

The Statute of the Public Official, in a general way and without specifying the subject of the tobacco industry, prohibits the acceptance of gifts, gifts or other types of benefits.¹³

ARTICLE 14 (GIFTS AND OTHER GIFTS). Public servants are prohibited from accepting, from any individual or collective, public or private, national or foreign, gifts, gifts, benefits or other types of gifts, aimed at directly or indirectly favoring the efforts under their charge or asserting influence against other public servants for similar purposes, without prejudice to criminal sanctions.

However, as has been evidenced, the authorities and former authorities, mainly from the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Plurinational Assembly of Bolivia, are unaware of the guidelines of Article 5.3 of the FCTC. This fact has led them to hold meetings with officials of the tobacco industry or with organizations to which they belong, as is the case of the Chamber of Industries, etc.,

Likewise, the Bolivian State does not have records of the expenses incurred by the tobacco industry in advertising, marketing, CSR, etc. There are only records of the payment of taxes, production volumes (cigarettes only) and, if applicable, the export of tobacco products. This legal and procedural vacuum allows the tobacco industry not to be forced to make transparent its expenses related to advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, in addition to there being almost no control in this regard.

These acts and actions carried out by authorities and former authorities are the consequence of the lack of a specific rule related to Article 5.3. of the FCTC. In an attempt to contemplate some aspects of Article 5.3 and at the initiative of FBS, specific articles were incorporated into the draft Tobacco Law, current Law No. 1280, but due to the interference of the tobacco industry, these were reduced to a minimum. Even so, there is an expectation that in the regulation of Law No. 1280, a little more can be deepened in this regard.

¹⁰ Search has been performed of personnel dependent on CITSA on LinkedIn, without finding in the professional profiles previous experience in the public sector.

¹¹ Approved on September 1, 2018

¹² Article 71 (restrictions), Law 1096

¹³ <https://bit.ly/43EaKIm>

Conclusions

- To date, there has been no progress in the regulation of Law 1280, more than three years after its promulgation.
- The high turnover of personnel in all State institutions prevents the adequate progress of the Regulations.
- The authorities and public servants are unaware of the existence of the guidelines of Article 5.3. of the WHO FCTC.
- Under the logic of agreeing and socializing with all actors the tobacco control regulations, authorities, former authorities, and public servants held meetings with the tobacco industry, without making transparent the content and context of the same.
- The interference of the tobacco industry in the public policies of the country occurs at specific times: treatment of a bill or regulation of a tobacco control law. In addition to these moments, the tobacco industry does not have the need to interfere or interact with Public Instances, since in Bolivia, the sale of tobacco products, advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, is not regulated and moreover, control is scarce or almost null.
- The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have a specific norm that regulates or regulates the relationship of public servants with the tobacco industry.
- The State does not provide information on progress in tobacco control, due to political issues and national situation since this issue does not seem to have the necessary relevance.
- The Plurinational State of Bolivia became a tobacco smuggling channel, due to weak border control and low tax payments.
- The interactions of the Government, Cooperation Agencies and Universities is increasing, because the Law is not regulated, so the participation of the tobacco industry through CITSA and the CEPB is strengthening every day.

Recommendations

- It is imperative to have a specific norm that denormalize the relationship of public servants with the tobacco industry.
- While promoting and promoting a specific norm, it is necessary and urgent, to raise awareness among public authorities and technical personnel of Public Institutions of the National, Departmental and Municipal Government, in addition to the Legislative, Judicial and Electoral Organs of the guidelines of Article 5.3. of the WHO FCTC.
- Disseminating the results of this research at all levels may show the need for a specific standard related to tobacco industry interference.
- Promote the Regulation of Law No. 1280 to prevent the tobacco industry from interfering and delaying it. In this way, Law No. 1280 can be applied in its entirety and Subnational Governments can regulate the Law and begin with the control and sanction.

Bolivia

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 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. in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control (Rec 3.4) ¹⁵ ¹⁶					4	

According to interviews with authorities, former authorities and the Autonomous Municipal Government of La Paz, Law No. 1280 was reviewed with the tobacco industry, agreeing on some of the articles. To date, there have been more than 3 years without implementation of the Law, because its Regulation has not yet been approved. We believe that TI claims and demands are delaying its approval. It is also seen that Law No. 1280 approved on February 13, 2020, instructs the Ministry of Health and Sports to regulate the standard, within a period of 180 calendar days. To date, approximately 3 years have passed after the deadline expired and the Regulation is still not available, the main reason for this delay being the possible interference of the tobacco industry¹⁷ (Screenshot from the newspaper El Extra of May 24, 2021)



¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The term, "tobacco industry" includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

¹⁶ "Offer of assistance" may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour.

¹⁷ [https://www.la-razon.com/suplementos/extra/Newspaper of May 24, 2021](https://www.la-razon.com/suplementos/extra>Newspaper of May 24, 2021)

...más en el sector... "sostenibilidad y responsabilidad" en el sector tabacalero y, claro, con algún mayor "aceptación de su marca y sus productos".



Pedro Brolo, titular del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en Guatemala, aceptó donación de Tabacalera Centroamericana para 86 guatemaltecos que se encontraban varados en abril de 2020. También recibió camillas de transporte, cajas de guantes, entre otros insumos/ Diario de Centro América - Periódico oficial de la República de Guatemala

"La interferencia de la industria tabacalera ha sido vergonzosa. Porque se muestran como caritativos al donar durante la pandemia, pero ocultan que el dinero proviene de vender productos que producen la muerte de millones de personas en el mundo", sostuvo Marita Pizarro, médica neumóloga, colaboradora en el reporte del índice y codirectora de la Fundación Interamericana del Corazón en Argentina (FIC).

En Bolivia, la Asociación de Empresarios Privados del país (donde la empresa privada de tabaco nacional CITSA es miembro) entregó más de 3,1 millones de dólares para afrontar la pandemia. En Brasil, la industria donó pruebas para detectar el COVID-19 a una universidad. Obsequió allí también litros de alcohol, miles de mascarillas, productos de higiene y aseo personal, toneladas de comida, ventiladores, miles de litros de gel antibacterianos, medicamentos, además de apoyar el desarrollo de vacunas, el mantenimiento a hospitales y el despliegue de campañas de prevención de COVID-19.

2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)				3		
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No evidence was found on the government accepting or supporting policies or legislation drafted by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. However, it is known that the TI through the confederation of private entrepreneurs (CEPB) sent its proposals for Law and Regulation for approval by the authorities in past years, and in 2021 and 2022 the Regulation.

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				
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The State accepted some modifications to the contents of the Law 1280 and Regulation to the Law 1280 that was presented by the FBS 3 years ago, and to the elimination of articles, however there is no evidence to certify this.

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, GNI 4 5, WG) (Rec 4.9 & 8.3) For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year. For non-Parties, apply a score of '0' ¹⁸		1				
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	0	1	2	3	4	5
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Bolivia participated in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th COPs, where the country's delegations were composed of public servants from the Ministry of Health, Diplomatic Delegations of the country and in a single case the Civil Society (FIC BOLIVIA). This fact does not guarantee that some representatives have been intervened by the industry before, during or after the COPs and even more with the background that international and national Civil Society has.¹⁹

COP8

BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of)

Chief delegate - R.J. Flores Monterrey

Alternate Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission, Geneva

Alternate - N. Pacheco

Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva - O. Torrejon

Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva - F. Escobar

COP 9

BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of)

Chief Delegate (Head of delegation) - Dr. A. Lopez Flores

Director General of Health Promotion and Prevention

Deputy Chief Delegate (Accredited representative) - Ms G. Gonzales

UPS Delegate Technical Professional II (Accredited representative) - Ms I. Carrasco

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 contributions (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests during the pandemic. (Rec 6.4)²⁰ <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i></p>					5	

Directly, the tobacco industry has joint CSR projects with State institutions. However, CITSA maintains CSR activities with the families of tobacco farmers in the city of Santa Cruz, under the slogan of "sustainable employment". Similarly, JTI has within its corporate guidelines, to become a zero-emission industry and be a renewable energy company. They also participate in CSR activities with government entities (Ministry of Rural Development and Land), cooperation agencies and universities.²¹

¹⁹ <https://bit.ly/40j9zw9>

²¹ <https://bit.ly/3K87i1H>



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO PRODUCTIVO Y ECONOMÍA PLURAL

Responsabilidad Social Empresarial

EMPRESA: AIDISA BOLIVIA S.A.

OBJETIVOS DEL PROGRAMA, PROYECTO o ACTIVIDAD

Contribuir al desarrollo de ciudadanos conscientes y responsables entre sus colaboradores, entendiendo bajo este concepto que la empresa se preocupa por su personal y busca contar con personas que perciben, reconocen y son sensibles a la realidad social, ambiental, económica, se preocupan por su propio bienestar, el de sus compañeros, familia, sociedad y medio ambiente. Se define como prioridad a nuestros grupos de interés interno: Accionistas, Directorio, Colaboradores.

ACTIVIDADES, PROGRAMAS o PROYECTOS EJECUTADOS

Se desarrollaron actividades en tres pilares:

- a) **Salud.** Acciones orientadas al cuidado y contención del personal con aplicación de Medidas de Biosseguridad necesarias para hacer frente al COVID - 19. La asistencia médica brindada al personal para controles y aplicación masiva de pruebas, definición de modalidad de trabajo, acompañamiento y contención al personal. Implementación de campaña de vacunación, a nivel nacional, con el objetivo de que nuestro personal cuente con el esquema de vacunación contra el COVID - 19 (1ra. y 2da. Dosis)
- b) **Desarrollo Conscienical.** Acciones que fomenten la toma de consciencia a nivel persona en cuanto a finanzas personales, vida saludable, desarrollo del ser, entre otros. (POR IMPLEMENTAR)
- c) **Medio Ambiente.** Acciones con las cuales se busca generar consciencia en nuestros colaboradores para que tengan en cuenta el impacto que genera (o puede generar) la actividad de la empresa y nuestras acciones como personas, en el Medio Ambiente. Se ha elaborado el Programa de Gestión de Manejo de Residuos con aplicación en nuestra operación a nivel nacional. (POR IMPLEMENTAR)
- d) **Apoyo a Proyectos Específicos.** Acciones de carácter voluntario, que tiene como objetivo desarrollar actividades para con parte del grupo de interés externo (Comunidad). Una de las actividades de extensión y trabajo con la comunidad es el apoyo al Proyecto HOGAR DE DIOES, organización de sentido social que protege a niños con parálisis cerebral. Esta organización cuenta con un proyecto de producción y venta de productos lácteos en el mercado de Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Como AIDISA BOLIVIA S.A., brindamos contribución en habilidades, soporte comercial y legal para la venta y distribución de productos persegüederos, fomentando el sostenimiento del hogar (EN DESARROLLO). Así mismo, apoyando acciones orientadas a la Niñez, formamos parte del Padrinazgo Empresarial con ALDEAS SOS mediante un aporte económico mensual, que tiene como finalidad apoyar a tres familias que se encuentran en riesgo social.
- e) **Formación y Desarrollo.** Acciones que se orientan a generar hábitos en nuestros colaboradores y que tengan un impacto en su entorno más cercano y, por ende, en el entorno social en general. Trabajamos bajo la premisa SER CIUDADANOS CONSCIENTES Y RESPONSABLES, fomentando el cambio de comportamiento y creación de hábitos que nos lleven a ser mejores personas, por ende, mejores ciudadanos.

"2022 AÑO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN CULTURAL PARA LA DESPATRIARCALIZACIÓN POR UNA VIDA LIBRE DE VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS MUJERES"

Calle Batallón Colorados N°24 - Edif. El Cóndor Piso 11. La Paz - Bolivia
Telf./Fax: (591-2) 2150000 - 2152118 - 2152119 aemp@autoridadempresarial.gob.bo

Sustainable employment | Compañía Industrial de Tabacos S.A. (citbolivia.com)



- Inicio
- Acerca de Nosotros
- Nuestro Negocio
- Empleo Sostenible**
- Investigación y Desarrollo
- Apoyo al Productor
- Contáctanos

Empleo Sostenible

Somos una empresa con un alto sentido de pertenencia y con un bajo índice de rotación. Nuestros funcionarios trabajan en un clima laboral alejado del conflicto, en el que predominan relaciones de calidad, fortalecidas por el respeto y la consideración. Creamos y fomentamos equipos multifuncionales que trabajan juntos construyendo puentes entre los distintos departamentos y áreas de la empresa.

Conozca más sobre el compromiso de CITSA con el país



Programa de capacitación y formación para el cultivo de tabaco

Contamos con programas de capacitación y formación para personas interesadas en su cultivo. De igual manera, brindamos constante apoyo a los productores actuales, fomentando la agricultura nacional.



¡PELIGRO! NO EXISTE UN CIGARRILLO QUE SEA MENOS DAÑINO PARA LA SALUD

[Producer Support | Compañía Industrial de Tabacos S.A. \(citbolivia.com\)](http://www.citbolivia.com)



Transmisión de tecnología y conocimiento

Transmitimos abiertamente nuestro conocimiento y tecnología referente al cultivo y producción del tabaco, con la finalidad de fomentar e impulsar el desarrollo de los pequeños productores del rubro.



¡PELIGRO! NO EXISTE UN CIGARRILLO QUE SEA MENOS DAÑINO PARA LA SALUD

<https://www.jti.com/about-us/sustainability/were-serious-about-protecting-environment>



OUR COMMITMENT FOR THE JT GROUP TOBACCO BUSINESS

We commit to be Carbon Neutral for our own operations by 2030 and achieve Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas emissions across our entire value chain by 2050.

In support of this, by 2030, we will reduce emissions from our own operations by 47% and emissions associated with leaf and non-tobacco materials by 28%, against a 2019 base year.

We're also significantly contributing to the JT Group's target to increase the proportion of renewable electricity used to 50% by 2030, with the aim of achieving the 100% renewable electricity target by 2050.

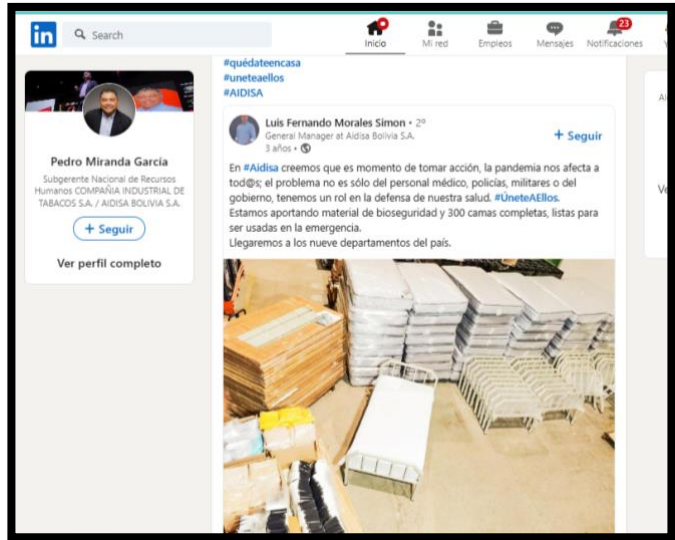
We will achieve these objectives and targets by implementing the following projects and initiatives:



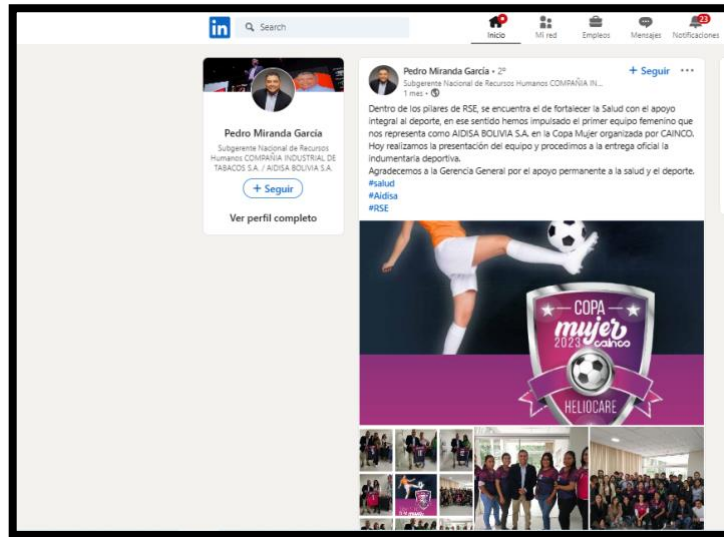
Bolivian Ministry of Government



https://fb.watch/k_tCupb6sC/



(23) Publication | Feed | LinkedIn



https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pedromirandagarcia_salud-aidisa-rse-activity-7061793625172496384-ANgh/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

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)						5
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It has been evidenced, through interviews with former officials of the Ministry of Health, that the tobacco industry requested the extension of the time for the revision of the Regulation to Law 1280. The law was approved in February 2020 but still not regulated, despite the fact that more than 3 years have passed, and 180 peremptory days granted by the Law to allow modification of its articles.

Despite not having the information that demonstrates the interference of the industry, it can be verified that no progress was made in the Regulation to Law 1280, and it was not complied with the provisions of the press release of the national authorities of the Ministry of Health and Sports in... "The director of Health Promotion and Prevention, Amelia López, reported that this 2021 all ministries of State will be certified as tobacco-free environments as an example to be replicated in all public and private institutions for the non-consumption of cigarettes", however, this State policy has not yet been implemented.²²

²² <https://bit.ly/41gmVul>

AUZA: CADA AÑO MÁS DE 4.600 BOLIVIANOS MUEREN POR ENFERMEDADES RELACIONADAS AL CONSUMO DE TABACO



La Paz, 31 may (UC/MSyD).- El ministro de Salud y Deportes, Jeyson Auza, reveló que cada año en Bolivia mueren al menos 4.600 personas por enfermedades relacionadas con el consumo del tabaco y el 46,6% de la población joven está expuesta al humo del mismo.

La primera autoridad en Salud hizo esa afirmación en ocasión de celebrarse este 31 de mayo el "Día Mundial sin Tabaco", actividad que contó con la presencia del representante en Bolivia de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud y Organización Mundial de la Salud (OPS/OMS), Lenildo de Moura, el presidente de la Cámara de Diputados, Freddy Mamani y la directora de Promoción y Prevención de Salud, Amelia López.

"Debemos recordarle a la población que el tabaquismo es la principal causa de mortalidad prematura y evitable, en los países de la región como Bolivia el 21.9% de los hombres y al rededor del 9% de las mujeres consumen tabaco diariamente y lo triste es que un 46.6% de las personas jóvenes están expuestas al humo del tabaco ajeno y cada año hay más de 4.600 bolivianas y bolivianos que mueren por enfermedades relacionadas con el consumo de tabaco", afirmó la autoridad en un acto realizado en La Paz.

Según la OMS, el objetivo primordial del Día Mundial Sin Tabaco es contribuir a proteger a las generaciones presentes y futuras no solo de esas consecuencias devastadoras para la salud, sino también de los flagelos sociales, ambientales y económicos que se derivan del consumo de tabaco y la exposición al humo que desprende.

El ministro de Salud enfatizó que es importante establecer y reconocer que el tabaquismo es una enfermedad adictiva, crónica y recurrente por ello en la actualidad está catalogado como una endemia.

"Es importante que hoy hagamos un llamado a la conciencia del pueblo boliviano en este día especial para decirles cuánto más se están predisponiendo aquellas personas que consumen tabaco a responder de manera inadecuada al COVID-19", reflexionó.

Por su parte, el representante de la OPS-OMS destacó que en Bolivia existen normas y buenas políticas para erradicar el consumo del tabaco, sin embargo, mostró su preocupación por el elevado consumo de cigarros en la juventud boliviana.

Aseguró que uno de los grandes desafíos que Bolivia tiene es fortalecer sus políticas para reducir la prevalencia entre la población joven. "Además resaltamos que Bolivia ha hecho una ley después de muchos años de lucha", exteriorizó.

En la oportunidad, el representante de la OPS/OMS entregó reconocimientos al ministro de Salud y Deportes y al presidente de la Cámara Baja, por impulsar políticas públicas orientadas a la erradicación del consumo de tabaco en Bolivia.

"Convocamos a trabajar por una mejor salud erradicando el consumo de tabaco principalmente en la juventud, como Cámara de Diputados coadyuvaremos en la reglamentación de la ley 1280", comprometió a su vez Mamani.

La directora de Promoción y Prevención de Salud, Amelia López, informó que este 2021 se certificará a todos los ministerios de Estado como ambientes libres de tabaco como un ejemplo para que sea replicado en todas las instituciones públicas y privadas para el no consumo del cigarrillo.

It is important to show that thanks to the work of FBS and civil society, it is possible to capture in an Informative Bulletin of the Chamber of Deputies, the omission of tobacco control policies and the null advances of the Regulation of Law 1280²³.

Página 2

AVANCES Y OMISIONES EN LAS POLÍTICAS DE CONTROL DE TABACO EN BOLIVIA



La Desde febrero del 2020, Bolivia cuenta con la Ley N° 1280 de Control de Tabaco, normativa adecuada tanto a la realidad nacional como a los estándares internacionales. Ley que fue elogiada al momento de su promulgación pero que, a la fecha, lamentablemente no cuenta con una Reglamentación aprobada y por ende no está implementada. La omisión por parte de las autoridades gubernamentales en aprobar una Reglamentación para el país incide negativamente en las políticas de salud pública nacionales, puesto que se evidencia la vulneración taxativa a las prohibiciones del consumo de tabaco, de la exposición al humo del tabaco, así como las prohibiciones de Publicidad, Promoción y Patrocinio de productos de tabaco, ayuda para dejar de fumar, protección al medio ambiente, entre otras medidas importantes.

La omisión a la falta de Reglamentación, agravan los índices nacionales de mortalidad y los problemas emergentes de las Enfermedades No Transmisibles en el país, agrava el impacto ambiental en el mundo; puesto que el tabaco colabora al calentamiento global, desde la deforestación de miles de hectáreas de bosques para cultivar las plantaciones de tabaco, impidiendo utilizar los cultivos para alimentos, hasta el desecho de las colillas de cigarrillo que se convirtieron en uno de los productos nocivos mundiales más dañinos y que además no son biodegradables, además de ello, desempeñan un papel crucial en la determinación del futuro de la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria.

Por lo manifestado, hacemos un llamado a las Autoridades del Ejecutivo para que apruebe la Reglamentación a la Ley de Control de Tabaco N° 1280 pendiente por casi tres años.

Asimismo, invitamos a la sociedad civil y autoridades municipales, departamentales de todas las regiones del país para que incidan en las políticas de salud pública y luchen contra la pandemia del tabaquismo. Finalmente, pedimos el apoyo a la comunidad internacional para que refleje y transmita nuestra demanda en pro de la salud nacional y mundial.

SALUD REPORTA 508 CASOS DE DENGUE EN EL PAÍS E INTERVIENE CON INSECTICIDAS Y MATERIAL PARA CONTENER LA ENFERMEDAD

La Paz, 19 ene 2023 (UC/MSyD).- El ministro de Salud y Deportes, Jeyson Auza, informó que exámenes de laboratorios reportaron 508 casos de Dengue en Santa Cruz, Beni, La Paz, Pando, Tarija y Cochabamba, mismos que fueron atendidos oportunamente y se dispuso la distribución de insecticidas, ropa de trabajo, larbidasas, entre otros para contener la enfermedad de manera efectiva.

"La situación epidemiológica en Bolivia hasta el 18 de enero, en la semana tres se verifica 508 casos de dengue reportados por laboratorio en los departamentos de Santa Cruz, Beni, norte de La Paz, Tarija, Pando y Cochabamba", dijo la autoridad en contacto con los periodistas.

El ministro de Salud detalló que en Santa Cruz se reportaron 319 casos, en Beni 154, Tarija 17, La Paz 11, Pando 6 y en Cochabamba 1, además remarcó que en todos esos casos se hace un seguimiento según los canales endémicos que permiten asumir las acciones que corresponden.

Asimismo, develó que se lamentó el fallecimiento de 5 personas a causa de la enfermedad, 4 en Santa Cruz y 1 en Beni.

Auza precisó que el departamento de Santa Cruz es el más afectado según la evaluación hecha por epidemiólogos del Ministerio de Salud que constantemente hacen el rastreo para evitar que se propague la enfermedad.

"También debemos informar que se ha distribuido a todo el país, insecticidas como el perinifus metil, insecticidas larbidasas biológicos, ropa de trabajo, material de información, comunicación y educación, se han hecho transferencias de reactivos a nuestros laboratorios, se ha hecho guías de manejo clínico distribuidos en el departamento de Santa Cruz y se han dotado todos los insumos necesarios para que se realice la contención de la enfermedad", expuso el titular en Salud.

Recordó que no se trata de una enfermedad que se presenta por primera vez por lo que no debe generarse zozobra en la población con alarmas y más bien debe actuarse de manera responsable con atenciones oportunas como el Ministerio de Salud que meses atrás ya tomó recaudos con la distribución de insecticidas a todos los departamentos.

¿Cómo prevenir el dengue?

Cambiar frecuentemente el agua de los bebederos de animales y de los floreros.

Tapar los recipientes con agua, eliminar la basura acumulada en patios y áreas al aire libre, eliminar llantas o almacenamiento en sitios cerrados.

Utilizar repelentes en las áreas del cuerpo que están descubiertas.

²³ <https://cutt.ly/2weRUhOC>

Página 4

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA PLURINACIONAL (ALP)

Conferencia de Prensa

La Paz, 2 de febrero de 2023: Ante el incumplimiento del Órgano Ejecutivo en la reglamentación de la Ley del Canceo 1223 que fue promulgada en septiembre de 2019, la diputada de Comunidad Ciudadana (CC), Lily Fernández anunció que como Secretaria del Comité de Salud, Deportes y Recreación, presentará una Acción de Cumplimiento contra el ministro de Salud, Jerson Aza, con el objetivo de que se actúen de inmediato las disposiciones establecidas en la norma.

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA PLURINACIONAL (ALP)

CC busca la inconstitucionalidad del DS que obliga a transferir uso de vírtidos escarrocidos

La Paz, 1 de febrero de 2023 (ANF). - Legisladores de Comunidad Ciudadana presentaron ante el Tribunal Constitucional Plurinacional (TCP) una acción de inconstitucionalidad de los decretos supremos que obligan transferir una autorización para el uso de vírtidos escarrocidos y polimerizados bajo amenaza de sanciones.

La senadora Andree Barrios, los diputados Alejandro Rojas y Teresita Lara presentaron la acción de inconstitucionalidad bajo el principal argumento que un decreto no está por encima de una ley y menos de la Constitución.

La acción se centra en el presidente del Estado, Luis Arce y del ministro de Gobierno, Eduardo del Castillo, "con el objeto de pedir que se pueda declarar la inconstitucionalidad de tres decretos emitidos por el Órgano Ejecutivo autorizando que se pueda hacer registro de vírtidos polimerizados", declaró la diputada Lara.

El Gobierno aprobó el decreto supremo 4740 de junio de 2022, con el objeto de establecer la autorización para la utilización de vírtidos escarrocidos y polimerizados en vehículos terrestres.

En relación a la infracción debía entrar en vigencia a los 90 días desde la aprobación del reglamento, asimismo, se fija el plazo para que los propietarios de vehículos tramiten la autorización respectiva.

Sin embargo el 12 de octubre, aprobaron otro decreto supremo 4810, que modificó la anterior norma para postergar la vigencia sobre el cobro de la infracción, que surte a partir del 1 de enero de 2023. Mientras que el trámite de autorizaciones vence este 31 de diciembre.

La última modificación a estas plazas, hizo cancelar el recuento de Seguridad Ciudadana, Roberto Barr, el 28 de diciembre informó que se amplió hasta el 31 de enero de 2023 el plazo para tramitar la autorización, y que a partir de este 1 de febrero la Policía haría los controles y que los propietarios que no cuenten con la autorización deberán pagar una multa de Bs 100.

Diputados participan del lanzamiento de la campaña "No Hagas Dato del PNUD"

La Paz, Prensa Dip 1 feb. 2023. La Presidenta de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Cámara de Diputados Magaly Gómez junto a las diputadas Olivia Escobedo, Fátima García y Estefanía Morales, participaron del lanzamiento de la campaña denominada "No Hagas Dato", una iniciativa promovida por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD).

El Representante Residente A.I. del PNUD en Bolivia, Denis Ferrero mencionó que la campaña fue desarrollada a partir del análisis de los determinantes de la cobertura social y el rol de las redes sociales en los momentos recientes de crisis y conflicto sociopolítico y está basada en el enfoque de acción sensible al conflicto.

La campaña busca instar en la sociedad boliviana una reflexión sobre la importancia de "no hacer dato" desde la acción individual hasta la colectiva, en todos los tipos y momentos de interacción, asumiendo corresponsabilidad en el desarrollo de la desegregación social y la reducción de la efectividad de discursos y mensajes de confrontación y división y por el contrario, difundir mensajes que potencien lo que nos une y nos conduce a una convivencia pacífica.

Los legisladores prometieron seguir trabajando en actividades del PNUD que construya su conocimiento global y de vitalidad a miradas de desarrollo en nuestro país.

Página 4 de 4

Boletín Asamblea Legislativa, Comité de Salud, Recreación y Deportes, Cámara de Diputados 2023²⁴

25 de julio de 2023

EL DIARIO
Decano de la Prensa Nacional

Portada Secciones Revistas y Suplementos Avisos Online Ediciones pasadas Agencias Prueba Pedestre Promociones

PUBLICIDAD

Portada Opinión

Avances y omisiones normativas dentro de las políticas de control de tabaco a nivel nacional e internacional

Karina Garrón - Cristian Monje

02/06/2023 5:28 am Opinión

AA

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Noticias más leídas

Comuna inaugura el asfalto más largo de La Paz con una extensión de 3,5 km

01

Article that evidences the non-compliance and delay in the implementation of Law 1280.²⁵

²⁴ <https://bit.ly/3rHv110>

²⁵ <http://bit.ly/472pVxR>

7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)

5

The State favors the tobacco industry with privileges or benefits indirectly. However, they developed activities in favor of economic reactivation together with cooperation agencies, including them as part of the sponsors of national and international events.

No progress has yet been made with the Regulation of Law 1280, as discussed in the press release of the Ministry of Health; delay that benefits the tobacco industry.²⁶



VICEMINISTERIO DE COMUNICACIÓN

Inicio Institución ▾ Direcciones ▾ Prensa ▾ Contacto Transmisión De Mando 2020

En el Día Mundial Sin Tabaco, el Ministro de Salud advierte que el consumo de ese producto podría ser un agravante ante el COVID-19



La Paz 31 de mayo de 2021 (ABI).-El ministro de Salud y Deportes, Jeyson Auza, este lunes hizo un llamado a la conciencia de la población en ocasión de celebrarse el Día Mundial Sin Tabaco, que se recuerda cada 31 de mayo. Señaló que el consumo de ese producto podría provocar una respuesta desfavorable ante el COVID-19.

"Es el momento que hagamos un llamado a la conciencia del pueblo boliviano en este día especial, para decirles cuánto más se están predisponiendo aquellas personas que consumen tabaco a responder de manera inadecuada a la COVID-19", afirmó en el acto conmemorativo.

Dijo que estando en pandemia o no, es importante tomar las medidas pertinentes orientadas a cuidar la salud de todos los bolivianos.

"El tabaquismo ha demostrado que el humano se constituye en una parte del capitalismo que coadyuva a la generación de fortuna que

enriquece solamente a unos pocos, y está en la conciencia de todos los bolivianos que deberíamos tomar todas las medidas pertinentes para dejar estos hábitos", acotó.

Dijo que se deben tomar acciones que estén orientadas a cuidar la salud de las familias y dar un buen ejemplo a los jóvenes, en esta lucha constante por defender la vida del pueblo boliviano y del mundo.

Reconoció los intentos de todas las instituciones públicas y privadas; colectivas e individuales, que están orientadas a eliminar este flagelo denominado tabaquismo.

En el Día Mundial Sin Tabaco 2021, la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS) señala que ese producto hecho con base en nicotina causa 8 millones de muertes cada año.

"La evidencia publicada este año demuestra que los fumadores tienen mayor probabilidad de desarrollar enfermedad severa con COVID-19 que los no fumadores", publicó la OPS, en ocasión del Día Mundial Sin Tabaco.

Likewise, and as the Director of the Healthy Bolivia Foundation comments, Bolivia is the country with the lowest taxes, favoring marketing. "Bolivia has weak tobacco control measures, including one of the lowest taxes on tobacco in the region, resulting in low prices for cigarettes that are still sold in loose packs."²⁷

Another type of benefit that can be evidenced is in the delay of the regulation of Law 1280, which according to what was indicated by Alselm Hennis, director of the Department of Noncommunicable

²⁶ <https://bit.ly/3KFVh2V>

²⁷ <https://bit.ly/3KF2ssd>

Diseases and Mental Health of PAHO, that although there is a Law the result is irregular.²⁸

It is important to note that these delays leverage to have a greater presence of vape offers in RRSS.²⁹

La Paz, 24 oct (EFE).- Un estudio que se presentó este lunes muestra las técnicas que se utilizan para fomentar el consumo de tabaco y cigarrillos electrónicos en redes sociales debido a un vacío legal en Bolivia, con un potencial riesgo a la salud de adolescentes y jóvenes.

La investigación "Análisis de influencers en redes sociales que promocionan productos de tabaco y nicotina en Bolivia", desarrollada por la Fundación Interamericana del Corazón (FIC) en Bolivia, analizó el contenido de 31 cuentas de influyentes en Tiktok, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter y Youtube entre abril de 2021 a junio de 2022.

"Las redes sociales son un nuevo medio de difusión (de consumo de tabaco y cigarrillos electrónicos) porque no hay control" y donde "la industria tabacalera, bastante audaz, utiliza a jóvenes influencers para llegar a jóvenes", explicó la investigadora Anabel Medrano.

LOS PRINCIPALES HALLAZGOS

El estudio estableció varias etapas, una de búsqueda de los influyentes de distinto nivel, como los que tienen más de un millón de seguidores en sus cuentas u otros que tienen más de 10.000, para después realizar el seguimiento de la actividad de esas cuentas y realizar entrevistas con sus administradores.

El análisis del contenido tomó como referencia los distintos tipos de formatos que se utilizan en las plataformas digitales, explicó a su turno la investigadora Sara Suño.

²⁸ <https://bit.ly/3MPqiUj>

²⁹ <https://bit.ly/4lBoXF6>



24/7 Noticias.bo

31 de mayo de 2022 a las 15:42 · 🌐



#DíaMundialSinTabaco
#FICBolivia

El impacto de la industria tabacalera en el medio ambiente. Bolivia tiene una de las mejores normas de Latinoamérica, pero aún no se aplica por falta de su decreto reglamentario

Fuente:FIC Bolivia

<https://24sietenoticias.com.bo/2022/05/31/avances-y-omisiones-de-normas-en-las-politicas-de-control-de-tabaco-dentro-y-fuera-del-pais/>

Por 24sietenoticias#DelaGente



<https://cutt.ly/jwevfQWi>

Likewise, they informed us verbally that the CEPB (CITSA) requested the revision of the regulations to Law 1280, both to the Government Entities and to the Legislative Assembly.³⁰

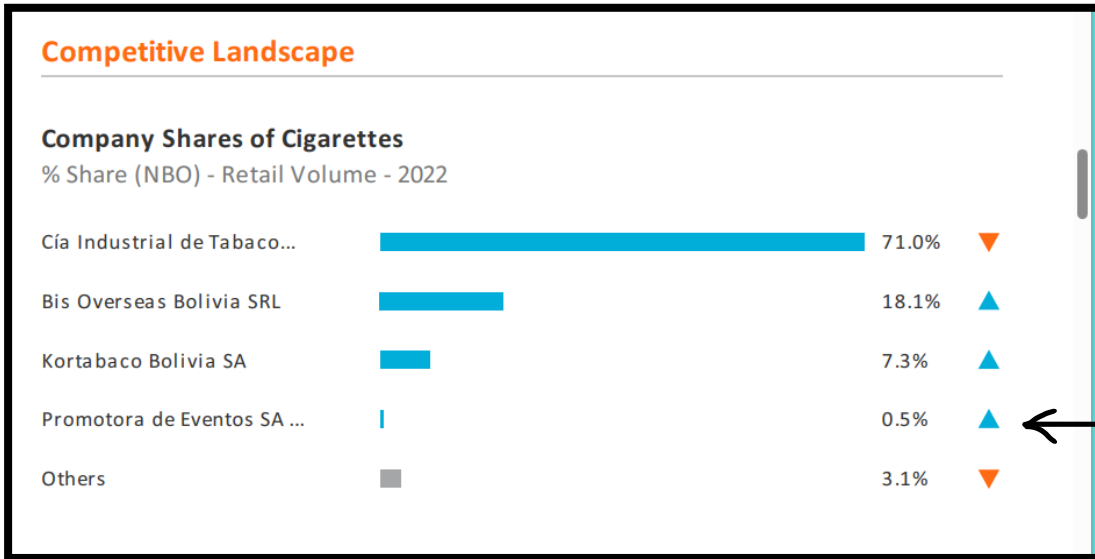
Finally, it is known that the Association of Trade Unions, where the sellers of sweets, soft drinks and cigarettes belong (small shelves established on the street), sent a letter to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, during the treatment of Law No. 1280, requesting that articles related to the control of the sale of tobacco products be removed from it, arguing economic damage in this sector.

FBS, has been monitoring the Association of trade unions, as well as the Association of night activities, which would become front groups of the tobacco industry, since they receive economic benefits and incentives for the sale of tobacco products.³¹

[The government allows international travelers to duty-free import 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco into the country.](#)

³⁰ <https://acortar.link/nmAL3y>

³¹ This Association brings together bars, canteens, karaoke, discos.



Document (Passport cigarettes in Bolivia 2023, cigarettes in Bolivia, country analysis report, EUROMONITOR INTERNACIONAL 2023), Tobacco products are promoted in supermarkets, stores, shopping centers, bars, even near schools without any rule that the State regulates, being a privilege for them, CITSA offers discounts to wholesalers and promotions to consumers to increase the distribution of its brands.

INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction

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) ³²						5
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The support of the tobacco industry for an event in the industrial week, an event that was developed under the auspices of CITSA and BBO³³ was recently evidenced.

The former president of the Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia, Ronald Nostras Ardaya, who signed the letter sent to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly with the observations on Bill 1280, during the year that was worked on it, appeared in various meetings with the President, Vice President and other national authorities, in formal meetings, negotiating with the Government policies that favor private entrepreneurs, of which CITSA is an active member.³⁴

³³ <https://bit.ly/41DcH6W>

³⁴ <https://cutt.ly/4weEeBmq>



El presidente Luis Arce y el ministro de Economía, Marcelo Montenegro, en la reunión con la CEPB. Foto: @LuchoXBolivia

Presidente y la Confederación de Empresarios establecen trabajo coordinado para impulsar la economía



Photograph on June 10, 2021 (Presidente de Bolivia con el Presidente de la Confederación de Empresarios Privados)



Photograph June 10, 2021³⁵:

The previous photo shows the Minister of Government in a private meeting. In addition, social events organized by private entrepreneurs were frequently attended by national and local authorities. As seen in the following photograph, where the former Governor of Cochabamba, meets with private entrepreneurs (photo of June 10, 2021³⁶)



The former president of the Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia, Luis Barbery, in the 2019 management held a meeting with the resident ExPof the State to coordinate actions and work together for the progress of the country. (June 10, 2021 photo³⁷)

³⁵ <https://bit.ly/3gqx2YD>

³⁶ <https://bit.ly/3zuFvS3>

³⁷ <https://bit.ly/3pV0eKs>

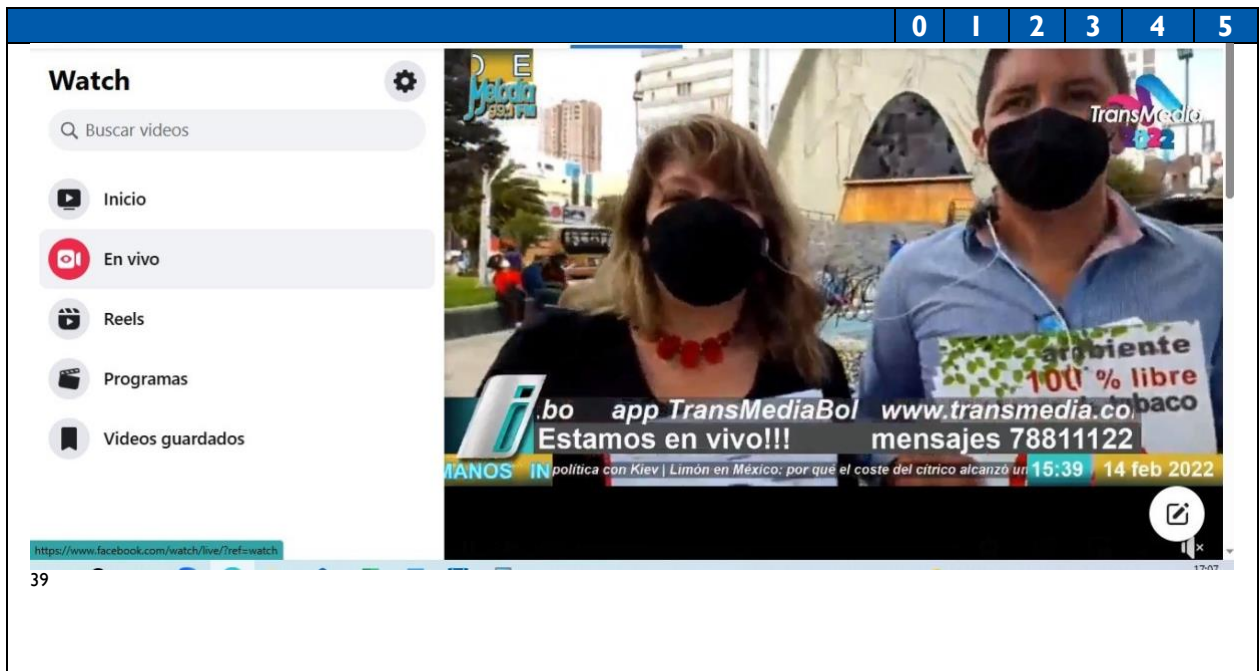


Daniel Prieto
15 de febrero de 2022 · 🌐

¡Bolivia inundada de leyes sin reglamentación y con escasa ejecución!
Esta vez hablamos de la ley 1280 "de prevención y control al consumo de los productos de tabaco", promulgada el 13 de febrero del 2020, que hasta el día de hoy no cuenta con su debida reglamentación (siendo que el gobierno tenía la obligación de reglamentarla en un plazo de 6 meses). Con bombos y platillos el MAS celebro 1 año de gestión y hasta el día de hoy se muestra responsabilidad alguna con la salud.

La presente ley busca establecer ambientes 100% libre de humo de tabaco en los establecimientos de salud, instituciones públicas, centros comerciales, mercados, aeropuertos, transporte público, áreas protegidas, zonas boscosas, cuerpos de agua, entre otros. Así también, la prohibición de comercialización, importación y venta de productos de tabaco por unidad a no menos de 100 metros de los establecimientos de salud y colegios; plantea también regular la publicidad, promoción y patrocinio del tabaco; promover protocolos de atención, guías y otras medidas para la protección, diagnóstico y cesación o abandono del consumo del tabaco; establecer programas de prevención y control del consumo de tabaco con enfoque integral, intersectorial e intercultural. Además de, destinar los recursos recaudados por las sanciones impuestas por el Ministerio de Salud o entidades competentes a programas y proyectos integrales de prevención, abandono y tratamiento de la dependencia del consumo del tabaco.

38 <https://cutt.ly/pwelq26l>



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)				3		
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We found no evidence on the supply or involvement of the tobacco industry in control or similar operations. However, the tobacco industry through the Association of Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia intervenes by delaying the regulation of Law 1280, according to the statements of some state officials.

It was evident that Bolivia became a "smuggling channel" to bring tobacco from Paraguay to Chile⁴⁰
 Full note⁴¹
 Fides News⁴²

Currently there is a legal vacuum, according to an interview conducted "Bolivia has since February 2020 a law that prevents and controls the use of tobacco, however that rule is not regulated and without this "no control can be exercised," said the director of FIC Bolivia, Alejandra Garrón."^{43 44}

The tobacco industry indicated that after the approval of Law 1006 of December 2017, which modifies the application of the Specific and Percentage Rates of the Specific Consumption Tax for Cigars, Cigarettes and any manufactured tobacco product, tariffs rose, which discouraged imports and since the following year the purchase of Korean tobacco was reduced. As also shown in the statistical reports of foreign trade, giving way to massive smuggling.⁴⁵
 ABI News⁴⁶

³⁹ https://fb.watch/bav5A_gjoW/
⁴⁰ <https://bit.ly/3GOGHov>
⁴¹ <https://bit.ly/46dnx6T>
⁴² <https://bit.ly/3A4CJ7z>
⁴³ <https://bit.ly/3MQ1RGQ>
⁴⁴ <https://bit.ly/43Cv7qv>
⁴⁵ <https://bit.ly/3mGtoji>
⁴⁶ <https://bit.ly/41zlelo>

Bolivia: el nuevo puerto del cigarro ilegal



connectas.org/especiales/bolivia-cigarro-ilegal/

Además los datos muestran que las importaciones en Bolivia fueron principalmente de marcas de Kt&G. Esas marcas son justamente las que se están decomisando frecuentemente en Chile y Perú, mientras que en Bolivia no son muy consumidas.

Pero ¿cómo se explica que Bolivia, un país sin mar, se haya convertido en el “puerto de desembarque” y punto de distribución de este producto de contrabando?

Los bajos aranceles al cigarrillo en Bolivia, comparado con los altos impuestos de los países vecinos; la permisividad en las aduanas y zonas francas, y la fragilidad de las fronteras, donde ya se han detectado casos de policías corrompidos por el dinero del contrabando, explican parte de este fenómeno.

<https://www.connectas.org/especiales/bolivia-cigarro-ilegal/>

Urgente.bo

20 de noviembre de 2022 (10:01 h.)



Queman cigarrillos de contrabando./ RRSS

<https://www.opinion.com.bo/articulo/pais/informe-revela-que-bolivia-convirtio-ruta-contrabando-tabaco/20221120100139888037.html>

[Cigarettes in Bolivia Analysis 2023 \(2\).pdf](#)

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<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>						5

The central government supported the Forum "Green Industry and Business" organized by the National Chamber of Industries, having CITSA (Compañía Industrial de Tabaco SA) and BBO (Bebidas azucaradas y alcoholicas SA) as one of its main sponsors. The government participated as an exhibitor through the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the event took place on 4 October 2021.⁴⁷



⁴⁷ <https://bit.ly/3pW6agS>



INDICATOR 5: Transparency

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)					4	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

The government does not have a policy to disclose or communicate the content and conclusions of meetings with the tobacco industry. This vacuum allows some authorities to have meetings with them or their representatives, with the aim of agreeing or socializing public policy proposals, as is the case of the draft regulation.

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)					5	
---	--	--	--	--	---	--

The accreditation of the tobacco industry in Bolivia is given only to the institutions that have to do with the industry and production, as is the case of the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy or the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands. In no case, the Ministry of Health and Sports has the registration and less with the accreditation of entities of the tobacco industry, or pressure groups.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ [202212_ALI_MEM.PDF \(bbv.com.bo\)](#)

The national government does not have a registry of the tobacco industry, nor of lobbying bodies. There is only one registration by the State related to trade and growth statistics, as shown on the website of the National Institute of Statistics.⁴⁹

Accionistas Bolivia

GRUPO ECONÓMICO CITSA

Las empresas que conforman el grupo económico CITSA son reconocidas en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia por su eficiencia y trayectoria. Con inversiones en sectores como el tabacalero, agrícola, distribución de alimentos, seguros y otros. El grupo económico CITSA, se sitúa entre los principales grupos de inversiones del país. Es hoy en día uno de los actores principales en la economía boliviana, dando, además, empleo directo a más de 1.000 personas.

Compañía Industrial de Tabacos S.A. (CITSA)

Compañía Industrial de Tabacos S.A. (CITSA), nace en abril de 1934 y actualmente tiene su planta industrial en la ciudad de Warnes, departamento de Santa Cruz y centros de operaciones en todas las ciudades capitales de los diferentes departamentos del país. Es una de las empresas que más aporta al país, con más de 200 empleos directos y aproximadamente 15.000 indirectos. Cuenta con más de 800 familias de agricultores en Santa Cruz, en las zonas de Mairana y Okinawa, que han basado su economía en el cultivo del tabaco y con alrededor de 50.000 comerciantes de sus productos.

Es una de las empresas más sólidas del territorio boliviano, utilizando siempre tecnología de punta e innovando en la calidad de sus productos para satisfacer a sus clientes, fruto de ello, cuenta desde hace más de 50 años, con la licencia de Philip Morris Products para producir cigarrillos L&M en Bolivia, aparte de otras marcas propias de renombre y alta demanda, como Derby, Casino, Astoria, Camba y Master.

Su compromiso con el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, lo reafirma cada día, al cuidar con más de 87 años de incentivo a la producción agrícola, siendo la base sólida de su crecimiento y por ende el respaldo a miles de hogares que conforman la familia CITSA. www.citbolivia.com




Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Gráfico N° 1
BOLIVIA: VARIACIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR,
SEGÚN DIVISIÓN, JUNIO DE 2022
 (En porcentaje)



inec.gob.bo/.../indice-de-precios-al-consumidor-registro-un-incremento-de-00...

Índice de precios al consumidor

La Paz, 5 de septiembre de 2022

BOLIVIA: ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR

MES: Julio 2022

⁴⁹ <https://www.inec.gob.bo/?s=tabaco>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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
The Law 1280 on Political Parties and Citizen Groups does not expressly prohibit the contribution or sponsorship of the tobacco industry to political parties for electoral campaigns ⁵⁰ .						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)	0					
No evidence has been found in this regard, which does not imply that this fact does not happen.						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)		1				
No evidence has been found in this regard. However, according to statements by the director of FIC Bolivia, in previous efforts of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, there were two assembly members who worked as consultants for the tobacco industry at 2020. However, as it was sensitive information, it could not be evidenced with supporting documentation.						
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)						5
The government does not have regulations or procedures that make transparent and/or disseminate interaction with the tobacco industry. Despite theoretically documenting all official meetings and in some cases publishing them in different bulletins, most documents are not publicly available.						
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>			2			
The Plurinational State of Bolivia has Law No. 2027 of the Statute of Public Officials that in its Article No. 14, generally prohibits public servants from receiving gifts, gifts or gifts of any kind. ⁵¹ But there is no specific rule or provision prohibiting receiving sponsorship or gifts from 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)					4	

⁵⁰ <https://bit.ly/41eOvrN>

⁵¹ <https://bit.ly/3ojUiOj>

The government does not require the tobacco industry to report expenditures for advertising, marketing, philanthropy, political contributions, CSR or lobbying. Only data related to the payment of taxes are available.

In the absence of any norm or obligation for companies to deliver information to the government, TI takes the opportunity to use different marketing methods supported by influencers and the use of social networks to increase their presence in the market.

swissinfo.ch/spa/bolivia-tabaco_estudio-alerta-sobre-promoción-de-tabaco-y-vapeo-en-redes-sociales-en-bolivia/48004090

SWI swissinfo.ch

Perspectivas suizas en 10 idiomas

Estudio alerta sobre promoción de tabaco y vapeo en redes sociales en Bolivia

24 octubre 2022 - 21:15

🕒 4 minutos

La Paz, 24 oct (EFE).- Un estudio que se presentó este lunes muestra las técnicas que se utilizan para fomentar el consumo de tabaco y cigarrillos electrónicos en redes sociales debido a un vacío legal en Bolivia, con un potencial riesgo a la salud de adolescentes y jóvenes.

La imagen muestra el reporte de SwissInfo sobre el uso de promoción sin control⁵²

Agencia EFE

24 de octubre de 2022 · 3 min de lectura



<https://n9.cl/k4m4z>

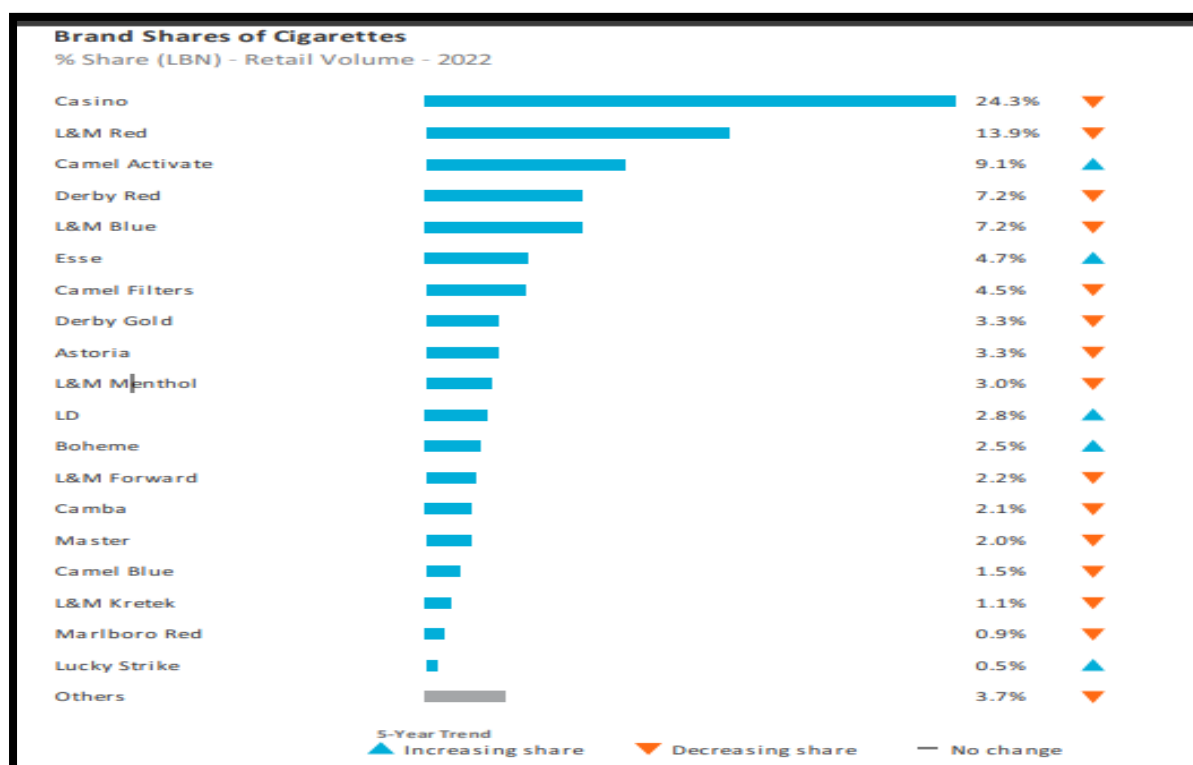
⁵² <https://acortar.link/feMY1n>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2) ⁵³						5
There is no socialization and awareness plan for the FCTC and for the Article 5.3 Guidelines within government and its departments.						
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)			2			
In addition to Law No. 2027 on Public Officials and the Law on the Fight against Corruption, Illicit Enrichment and Investigation of Fortunes "Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz", which only emphasize gifts and material contributions, to date, the State does not have regulations that prohibit or regulate the offer of advice, technical support or other support by the tobacco industry, specifically.						
TOTAL SCORE	70					

⁵³ For purposes of this question, "consistently" means: to. 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.

Annex A: Sources of Information

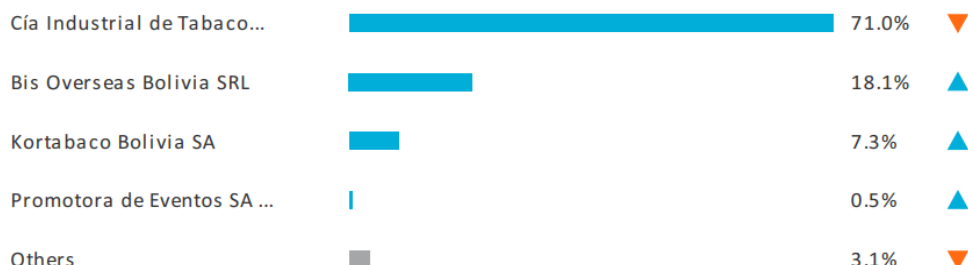
	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE by Brands (aprox.)	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	Compañía Industrial de Tabaco S.A. (CITSA)	46%	Own brands: Derby, Casino, Astoria, Camba, Master, Derby Under license from Philip Morris International: L&M and Big Ben, Marlboro.	http://www.citbolivia.com
2	AIDSA (distributor)	24%	Derby, Casino, Master, Astoria, Camba, Marlboro, BigBen, L&M	https://aidisabolivia.com/marcas/# https://aidisashop.com/categoria-producto/cigarrillos/
3	BIS Overseas (JTI distributor)	23%	Winston, Camel, LD, Benson & Hedges, Silk Cut, Sobranie, Glamour and Natural American Spirit.	https://www.jti.com/es/americas/bolivia
4	KT&G (Kortobacco)	7%	Esse, Bohem, Time	https://kortabacogroup.com/
5	Zabien and Zaire imports		Tobacco products in general	https://boliviapymes.com/ficha/zabim-srl-30037



Competitive Landscape

Company Shares of Cigarettes

% Share (NBO) - Retail Volume - 2022



In the document (Passport cigarettes in Bolivia 2023, cigarettes in Bolivia, country analysis report, EUROMONITOR INTERNACIONAL 2023) in recent years, Bolivia has gone from being a transit country for contraband cigarettes, mainly of Paraguayan origin, which go to countries like Chile and Peru, to be a market that increasingly consumes these illicit products. In 2022, the market saw increased penetration of contraband brands such as Ten Twenty's menthol-flavored cigarettes and the Hills brand in its capsule format. These products, which in previous years were only available at popular markets, now they are also commonly found in kiosks, convenience stores, bars or alcoholic beverages.

These products, which in previous years were only available in popular street markets, are now also commonly found in kiosks, neighbourhood stores, bars or alcoholic drinks stores and retail at about half the price of licit cigarettes. These smuggled cigarettes mainly affected legal sales for medium and economy-priced brands, with local company and brand leader CITSA being the most affected. Looking to counteract illegal sales, ***CITSA offered discounts to wholesalers which bought in bulk, as it looked to increase distribution of its brands.***

	TOP MEDIA/ NEWSPAPERS	URL
1	The Reason	https://www.la-razon.com
2	Page Seven	https://www.paginasiete.bo
3	The Times	https://www.lostiempos.com
4	The Journal	https://www.eldiario.net/portal/
5	Now the People	https://www.ahoraelpueblo.bo
6	Unitel	https://noticias.unitel.bo/
7	ATB	https://www.atb.com.bo/
8	Bolivision	https://www.redbolivision.tv.bo/
9	Bolivia TV	https://www.boliviavt.bo/principal/
10	ANF	https://www.noticiasfides.com/

	MAIN TOBACCO INDUSTRY ALLIES/ FRONT GROUPS	TYPE <i>(FRONT GROUP, LOBBY GROUP, INDIVIDUAL)</i>	SOURCE
1	Association of Guilds of LaPaz	Front group	n/a
2	Influencers	Lobby group	
3	Iguals Bolivia Foundation	Front Group	(24) Fundación Iguales Bolivia: Publications LinkedIn
4	Alliance of Insurance and Reinsurance	Lobby group	

Annex B

Annex I : LEGAL

Legal and political context

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has not made significant progress in terms of tobacco control policies in recent times, an aspect that is reflected in the increase in the consumption of tobacco products, exposure to second-hand smoke in enclosed public places and in the indiscriminate advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. Actions that violate what is determined in the current Law No. 1280 of February 13, 2020 and that unfortunately to date does not have a Regulation, despite more than 3 years promulgated

Legally and throughout the history of national public health, more properly to the control of tobacco products, some relevant legal antecedents are identified, which are detailed below chronologically:

1. Health Code of July 18, 1978 (Decree Law 15629).

Article I of the Code establishes the purpose of legally regulating actions for the conservation, improvement and restoration of the health of the population through the control of human behaviour and certain activities, in order to obtain favourable results in the comprehensive health care of the inhabitants of Bolivia.

It was the first national regulation that regulated, exhaustively, the control of tobacco where, in its article 123 it determines: "The Health Authority is the only one empowered to regulate all aspects in defense of the health of the population, in relation to tobacco in its different forms of presentation and sale".

Likewise, article 124 states: "Tobacco advertising is prohibited when it induces its consumption with arguments of well-being or health, nor may children and adolescents be used as propaganda characters or associated with sports situations at home or work." This article has now been repealed by the First Repealing Provision, paragraph b) of Law No. 1280.

2. Law No. 3029 of 22 April 2005.

The aforementioned legal provision approves the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control – FCTC adopted in Geneva in 2003 and signed by Bolivia on February 27, 2004. It is from that date that the problem and strategies to reduce tobacco consumption in the national territory begin to be better promoted, based on international guidelines and standards and adjusted to the reality of Bolivian society.

3. Supreme Decree No. 29376 of 12 December 2007.

Two years and 8 months after Bolivia officially became part of the FCTC, Regulation of Law No. 3029 was approved, which aims to control and reduce the consumption of all tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke, in any of its forms, in order to prevent in accordance with the principles of public health, the incidence of disease, premature disability and mortality attributed to tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.

The Supreme Decree has considerable typifications, such as:

- It defines the term “tobacco products.”
- It prohibits and protects exposure to tobacco smoke in certain places.
- Enter the health warnings provided by the Ministry of Health.
- It instructs the fight against smuggling and tax policies on tobacco products.
- It instructs the inclusion in the school curriculum on “Preventive Education on Tobacco Use and Health Promotion in Schools”.
- It delimits the marketing of tobacco products.
- It delimits the advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco.
- It identifies demand reduction measures relating to tobacco dependence and cessation.
- For the first time, the harmfulness of tobacco is linked to the environment, especially by instructing the destruction of illegal cigarettes with municipal or departmental bodies. Determines that the cultivation of tobacco and manufacture of tobacco products must be carried out under environmental regulations as appropriate.
- It typifies the sanctions of non-compliance with the Supreme Decree consisting of closures, pecuniary fines and infractions to public servants who omit the regulation.

To date, since the current Law 1280 has not been implemented, said Regulation and Resolution 003 remains in force, so it precedes the articles approved in the current Law.

4. Multimministerial Resolution No. 003 of May 14, 2009 – Specific Regulations for Law No. 3029

The Ministerial Portfolios of Health and Sports, Education, and Economy and Public Finance approve Multimministerial Resolution No. 03 called “Specific Regulation for the administration of Law No. 3029 of the Framework Agreement on Tobacco Control – REAT”, in order to comply with the First Transitory Provision of Supreme Decree No. 29376 of 2007 which granted a period of 180 days (six months). In other words, the First Transitory Provision of Supreme Decree No. 29376 was complied with after more than 19 months.

This resolution specifies:

- The places where it was prohibited to consume tobacco products and counterproductively framed exceptions to consume these products such as being in identified environments and physically separated from other dependencies, environments that are well ventilated or in the open, among others.
- Wrongly, the owners of any meeting, amusement, recreation or entertainment centre for people over 18 years of age could decide that smoking should be allowed on their premises.
- The health warnings were printed in a space, including the frame, that occupies 50% of both main exposed faces of the cigarette packs and were not updated.
- Among the misleading descriptions, the inclusion or printing on packs or packaging of tobacco products was prohibited.
- The sale of loose cigarettes (thinning) was prohibited, as well as any presentation of cigarettes whose content is less than 10 units, a paragraph that was not implemented.
- It instructed municipalities, primary and secondary schools in the formulation of an annual plan of activities related to the dissemination of tobacco and the prevention of its consumption.

- A sanctioning regime between 50 and 3000 UFVs (Housing Development Units) was regulated according to the seriousness of the infraction. The confiscation or destruction of materials and products manufactured or marketed that violate the provisions of the Regulation is permitted. As well as the temporary closure of the premises for recidivism.
- Finally, the use of warnings on advertising packaging and cigarettes and other tobacco products was graphically regulated.

To date, it has not been possible to identify sanctioning and exemplifying results for natural or legal persons who have failed to comply with this regulatory framework.

5. Law on Prevention and Control of the Consumption of Tobacco Products No. 1280 of February 13, 2020 and its relationship with the interference of the Tobacco Industry.

It is the most relevant regulation to date in terms of tobacco control policies. It aims to establish the normative framework on measures to protect the individual, the family and the community against the health, social, environmental, and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.

Through the aforementioned Law and with regard to the restrictions on the tobacco industry for the management of tobacco control policies, it was achieved:

- Include very succinctly, tobacco control against all the vested interests of the tobacco industry that are entirely opposed to public health. In this regard, Article 6.2 includes a correct definition that is linked to Article 5.3:

“Ethics. Public servants in accordance with moral principles, reflected in values of honesty, transparency, integrity, probity, responsibility and efficiency, in accordance with moral ethical principles”

Another fact of great relevance that excludes the tobacco industry in tobacco control policies and related to article 5.3 of the FCTC, is the creation of the Inter-institutional Technical Commission to monitor compliance with the objectives established in the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, where article 26-II states:

“The Inter-institutional Technical Commission for the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, will be formed by all those public and private institutions linked to the subject, excluding the participation of groups associated with the tobacco industry”

- About the environment, Article 9 prohibits smoking in protected areas, wooded areas, tourist areas and 100 meters away from bodies of water.

On the other hand, Article 11 requires that the packaging and labelling of tobacco products alert the population to the risks of consuming tobacco products and environmental risks. The space of the health warning must cover at least 60% of the main faces.

Finally, Article 17 makes tobacco growing and the manufacture of tobacco products subject to current environmental regulations.

Supreme Decree No. 29376 in its article 16 paragraphs I and III determines the protection of the environment and the health of people and indicates the following:

I. "The Ministry of Health and Sports in coordination with the competent national environmental authority (Vice-Ministry of Biodiversity, Forest Resources and Environment) will introduce in education, communication, training and awareness campaigns, environmental aspects linked to tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke."

III. "The cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of tobacco products must be done in compliance with current environmental regulations. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Quality Control of these activities is the responsibility of the competent environmental authorities in accordance with Law No. 1333 of April 27, 1992, on the Environment and related Regulations."

On the other hand, Law 1280 mentions environmental issues in its article 9 subparagraph o) that prohibits smoking in protected areas, wooded areas, tourist areas and 100 mts away from bodies of water. A body of water is understood as the streams, rivers and lakes that make up the hydrographic system of a hydrographic zone.

Unfortunately, Law No. 1280 does not have, to date, an approved Regulation, a fact that omits the First Transitory Provision of said Law, where it instructs the Executive Branch (Ministry of Health and Sports) to approve a Supreme Regulatory Decree, so that said Law is not complied with in any of its provisions.

6. Generic regulations related to interference by the tobacco industry.

Regarding the regulation of the relationship between public servants and the tobacco industry, the country does not have a rule that is directly linked to Article 5.3 of the FCTC. Therefore, in a very general way, "Law No. 004 on the Fight against Corruption, Illicit Enrichment and Investigation of Fortunes" enacted on March 30, 2010, provides certain guidelines, such as the prohibition of receiving gifts or gifts, in addition to always acting within the framework of ethics and transparency.

In this regard, the purpose of the Act is to establish mechanisms and procedures within the framework of the Political Constitution of the State, laws, treaties and international conventions, aimed at preventing, investigating, prosecuting and punishing acts of corruption committed by public servants and former public servants, in the exercise of their functions, and natural or legal persons and legal representatives of legal persons. Public or private, national or foreign that compromise or affect State resources, as well as recover the affected assets of the State through the competent jurisdictional bodies.

Law 004 is applicable to all public servants and former servants of all the Organs (Powers) of the Bolivian State, as well as private, natural or legal persons who, not being public servants, commit crimes of corruption causing economic damage to the State.

The approval of a specific protocol to implement art. 5.3 of the FCTC that according to Law 1280 should be incorporated after the Regulation.

In addition to the legal precepts specified in articles 9, 11 and 17 of Law No. 1280, Environmental Law No. 1333 of 27 April 1992 aims to protect and conserve the environment and natural resources, regulating human actions in relation to nature and promoting sustainable development in order to improve the quality of life of the population.

Article 17 of the Environmental Law guarantees the right of every person and living being to enjoy a healthy and pleasant environment in the development and exercise of their activities.

On the other hand, article 41 in its second paragraph establishes as premeditated damage smoking in school and health premises, because these are enclosures where minors and people with low resistance to air pollutants are more exposed.

In general terms and despite the fact that the Political Constitution of the State has preserving and conservative environmental legal precepts, the environmental regulations linked to the negative impact of the entire tobacco production chain are minimal in Bolivia, since, from deforestation to grow tobacco, the industrialization of tobacco products (use of water, packaging, heavy machinery), transportation for marketing, air pollution from the moment a cigarette is lit, to the disposal of cigarette butts (which are the most generated waste in the world) that are not biodegradable, or waste from electronic cigarettes or vapes; They have a significant environmental impact that increases environmental problems related to the climate crisis. Reason why it is necessary to promote environmental regulations that reduce the environmental impacts of the tobacco industry in the national territory.

Annex II: METODOLOGY

Materials and methods

According to the SEATCA methodology, for the present research, the methodological design was used: **cross-sectional, analytical, non-experimental observational**.

The following qualitative methods were used:

- Analysis of official documents such as laws, supreme decrees, ministerial resolutions, strategy to combat drug trafficking, national plan for reducing drug demand and international documents such as the FCTC, strategies, reports and others.
- Analysis of public information, such as press reports (digital and written) and information from official websites of Public Institutions, Cooperation agencies and tobacco industries, memory aids, infographics and others.
- Interviews with key actors,⁵⁴ semi-structured interviews were conducted with former authorities, authorities, public officials, social organizations, civil society organizations, Cooperation Agencies, Legislative Assembly, journalists and others, related to the issue of smoking and the environment.

The months from April 2021 to March 2023 were considered for the search for information. The criteria for searching for information and secondary sources were:

- *Websites of public institutions:* the websites of the Legislative Branch, Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Rural Development and Lands, Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, Ministry of Planning were prioritized and analyzed
- *Newspapers of national circulation:* Digital and written press, 5 print media were reviewed and analyzed (La Razón, Página Siete, El Diario, Opinión).
- *Tobacco industry websites:* All national tobacco industry and transnational tobacco industry pages were consulted.
- *Other sources:* websites of the main television and digital media (ATB, Unitel, Bolivisión, Bolivia TV, Red Uno, ANF Fides, Urgente.bo, La Razón, Los Tiempos, Agencia EFE, El Cronista, El Diario, Opinión), among others.

The keywords with which they searched on the aforementioned web pages were:

PLACE	KEYWORDS
Websites of newspapers and television channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compañía Industrial de Tabaco SA (CITSA) and Ministry of Health and Sports• Tobacco and smoking and regulation• Anti-smoking regulations• Law 1280 tobacco• Law 3029 tobacco• Smuggling, tobacco and taxes• Ministry of Health and Tobacco• Tobacco and Bolivia• Members and tobacco• Law 1280 and deputies• Bill and tobacco

⁵⁴ FBS decided to conduct interviews with key actors (authorities, former authorities, opinion leaders) as a primary source of information, since public information (news) related to the subject are scarce or even null.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Social Responsibility • Sustainability, environment, development
Websites of Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.aduana.gob.bo/aduana7/ • https://www.economiayfinanzas.gob.bo/ • https://www.ine.gob.bo • Ministry of Productive Development https://produccion.gob.bo/ • Ministry of Environment and Water/ https://www.mmaya.gob.bo/ • https://www.minsalud.gob.bo/5627-auza-cada-ano-mas-de-4-600-bolivianos-mueren-por-enfermedades-relacionadas-al-consumo-de-tabaco • https://diputados.gob.bo/noticias/foro-analizara-aplicacion-de-la-ley-del-cancer-y-la-ley-de-control-al-consumo-de-productos-de-tabaco/
Tobacco industry front groups and websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of trade unions • http://www.citbolivia.com/ • https://aidisabolivia.com/ • https://www.cni.bo/ • https://www.jti.com/es/americas/bolivia

Being a complex and little addressed issue in the country, the FBS decided to incorporate semi-structured interviews with key actors, such as: former ministers, former vice ministers, former government officials, Assemblyman, representatives of Organized Civil Society and Social Organizations, to complement and better describe the interference of the tobacco industry. Before each interview, the informed consent was read in an inextensive way, informing the interviewees of their voluntary participation, confidentiality, and the right not to answer the questions with which they feel uncomfortable.

For this same fact and at the request of the interviewees, the analysis does not include names or positions of the persons interviewed, so reference is made generically to the statements. Nowhere in the document will the list of the persons interviewed be presented and the transcripts of the same will be of strictly internal use.