Cameroon

TOBACCO INDUSTRY INTERFERENCE INDEX 2023

Author: Coalition Camerounaise Contre le Tabac (C3T)

Acknowledgements:

This report is made possible through the support of the Global Tobacco Industry Interference Index (GTI) Report. The GTI is a global survey on how public health policies are protected from the tobacco industry's subversive efforts, and on governments' efforts to push back against this influence. The Tobacco Industry Interference Index was initiated by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA), as a regional report, with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The GTI is part of a global publication of the Global Centre for Good Governance in Tobacco Control with support from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

We also thank African Tobacco Control Alliance (ATCA) for its support and guidance during the realization of the report.

Background and Introduction

In Cameroon, the prevalence of smoking is high with 1,100,000 adults who are tobacco users, i.e., 8.9%¹ and 7,000,000 people who are victims of passive smoking in public places. Among young people, the prevalence is 10.1% or 300,000 smokers aged between 13 and 15 years². According to health authorities, smoking is responsible for 66,000 deaths a year in Cameroon. According to the WHO 2022 report on progress in the fight against NCDs, Cameroon has 74,100 annual deaths linked to non-transmissible diseases (NCDs), of which tobacco is one of the main contributory factors³. This situation represents a real burden for the national healthcare system.

This high prevalence of smoking is encouraged by the tobacco industry's aggressive marketing and commercial activities. These marketing activities are carried out by the five (05) main tobacco industries, which market a total of 39 cigarette brands, namely: British American Tobacco-BAT (07 product brands), Vinataba Oriental Cameroon Company Ltd-VOCC (15 product brands), Société de Distribution des Marques au Cameroun-SDMC (04 product brands), Société de Distribution en Négoce Internationale-SODISNI (03 product brands), Compagnie des Tabacs Camerounais-CTC (10 product brands).

Cameroon is also a producer, exporter and importer of tobacco and tobacco products. Tobacco products are very accessible, sold freely in retail outlets and at low prices in the street, near schools and other youth meeting places. In 2020, the market situation showed 1,476,316,958 imported cigarettes and 9,146,305 locally manufactured cigarettes, contributing 2.9% to GDP. The excise duty on imported tobacco products has been raised from 30% in 2020 to 50% in 2023. This action should be encouraged in order to reach the WHO target of 75%.

As a measure to stop the tobacco epidemic and its consequences, the country has adhered to the objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO) through the ratification in 2006 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). In addition to the FCTC, the WHO has also put in place the **MPOWER strategy**, which includes six key measures to significantly reduce the prevalence of tobacco use. These measures include: Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies, protecting people from tobacco smoke, providing assistance to those who want to quit, Warning about the dangers of tobacco use, Measures to ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and Increasing tobacco taxes.

Of all these measures, only one is being implemented more or less satisfactorily by Cameroon. It concerns pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packaging. The new regulation stipulates that pictorial health warnings must cover 70% of the front and rear faces of the packaging unit⁴. However, the full, effective and efficient implementation of this regulation faces several obstacles due to tobacco industry interference and administrative tolerance. This interference ranges from requests for additional time to comply with the new regulations, to authorization to market new nicotine-based products outside the scope of the regulations on graphic health marking.

¹Global Adult Tobacco Surveys-GATS - WHO 2013

²Global Youth Tobacco Surveys-GYTS - WHO 2014

³ https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1424793/retrieve

⁴ Joint Order N°0001-MINSANTE/MINCOMMERCE of January 03, 2018 setting the terms of packaging and labeling of tobacco products - Article 8 Paragraph 2

This situation is partly linked to the absence of a national regulation for the application of the provisions of Article 5.3 of the FCTC. This provides an opportunity for the tobacco industry to interfere in the implementation of public policies in the area of tobacco control in Cameroon.

Overall, Cameroon does not have a national anti-tobacco law. The draft text drawn up since 2011 by the various stakeholders has never seen completion. The same is true of the text implementing the 2006 law governing tobacco and tobacco product advertising, which has been waited for 17 years.

These two major unfinished projects are threatened by the tobacco industry's maneuvers. These maneuvers are partly facilitated by the absence of national regulations to implement the provisions of article 5.3 of the FCTC. The present report should therefore enable the country's political decision-makers to take steps to limit tobacco industry interference and advance public policy on tobacco control. This report is based on documentary research, consultation with stakeholders and individual interviews with key stakeholders.

This report is prepared using a questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance. It consists of 20 questions based on the guidelines in Article 5.3. The information used in this report comes only from the public domain. A scoring system is used to complete the assessment. The score ranges from 0 to 5, where 5 indicates the highest level of industry interference, and I indicates little or no interference. Therefore, the lower the score, the better for the country. A score of 0 indicates that there is no evidence or that it is not applicable. The report includes information on incidents that occurred between April 2020 and March 2023, but also on incidents prior to 2021 that are still relevant.

Summary Findings

I INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The implementation of the regulation on graphic health labels (Article 11 of the FCTC) is strongly influenced by the tobacco industry, which imposed its own deadlines on the authorities, thus disrupting the cycle of image rotation provided for in the regulation.

The same applies to government measures to reduce nicotine addiction (Article 5.2 of the FCTC), which are compromised by the tobacco industry, which has gone through the Agency for Standards and Quality to obtain standards for nicotine products (tobacco-free nicotine sachets for oral use (VELO) and electronic cigarettes or vaping products (VUSE) to be marketed on the national market. Both VELO and VUSE are BAT's brands. The development work has seen the active participation of the tobacco industry, which has also provided financial support for the development of these standards that could be established as regulations in accordance with national practices. It should be noted that **Anor's TC 47 committee on tobacco issues is chaired by a tobacco industry representative and the background material for the draft standards reviewed by the committee members was proposed by the tobacco industry.**

The regulation of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (Article 13 of the FCTC) is also plagued by the tobacco industry. After the failure of the draft text proposed to the government by the industry and which was contrary to the provisions of the FCTC, the process of adopting the text of application of the 2006 law governing advertising in Cameroon has stagnated for 17 years. The new text developed at the initiative of the Cameroon Coalition for Tobacco Control with other stakeholders has never been adopted.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

The Coronavirus pandemic served as a pretext for the Cameroonian industrial group Noubru Holding, the parent company of Vinataba Oriental Cameroon Company Ltd, which is the local tobacco production company, to provide financial support of 10 million CFA francs to the Ministry of Public Health on April 14, 2020 as part of the fight against the pandemic⁵.

Similarly, the administrative authorities of the Department of Kadey in the Eastern region have often visited the production units of the Compagnie des Tabacs Camerounais (CTC), specializing in the production, processing and marketing of tobacco during events organized by the company. The last visit was on June 23, 2022.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

As for the implementation of the Graphic Health Marking regulation, the tobacco industry has since September 2018 benefited from the **extensions of deadlines to comply**. The entry into force of the 1st set of images initially scheduled for January 03, 2019 was **pushed back to June 12, 2019 following pressure from the tobacco industry**. This led to the signing of a joint circular of September 13, 2018 granting an additional 6 months to the industry to comply. For the 2nd series of images that started on June 12, 2021, **the tobacco industry has obtained in secret from the health authorities, first a period of 6 months (June 12-December 12, 2021) and then two others of three (03) months each (December 2021- March 2022) and (April-June 2022) to comply with the regulations. Due to these extensions, the rotation cycle of images as provided by the regulation is strongly disrupted. The images of the 2nd series will have circulated for only 12**

⁵ https://www.businessincameroon.com/public-management/1704-10213-cameroon-industrial-group-noubru-holding-donates-xaf20-mln-to-help-the-government-deal-with-the-coronavirus

months, whereas the regulation provides for 24 months for a series. The implementation of the 3rd series of images as of June 12, 2023 is uncertain because the text from the Ministry of Public Health that specifies the images adopted has still not been signed, less than a month before the deadline. This also compromises the achievement of the objectives set through the regulation on graphic health marking.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

The tobacco industry has succeeded in creating beneficial interactions with government actors through company visits by the heads of central services of ministerial departments and the installation ceremony of the heads of tobacco industry structures placed under the presidency of administrative authorities.

The tobacco industry also interacts with the authorities through offers of service and collaboration in the fight against the smuggling of tobacco products. A strategy that allows it to maintain good relations with the country's authorities at the national and local levels.

5 TRANSPARENCY

The conduct of public policies in tobacco control is still not transparent in Cameroon. The authorities in charge of tobacco issues in the guise of sovereignty and administrative prerogatives hold secret meetings with the tobacco industry. In 2021, for example, the authorities in charge of health had a secret working session with the tobacco industry. A working session concluded with a delay of 6 months for the industry to implement the second phase of the Graphic Health Mark. This without the knowledge of the other stakeholders who are also unaware of the existence or not of a rule of communication of information to the tobacco industry or its entities to the attention of public authorities.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The government does not prohibit the tobacco industry or any entity that promotes its interests from making contributions to political parties, candidates or political campaigns. In Cameroon, several economic operators working in the tobacco sector are also political actors, sometimes holding elected positions in parliament and high positions within their political party, in this case the ruling party. In their quality of militants and leaders (deputies, senators, members of the Central Committee, etc.), they finance the activities of their political party. Through their positions within the political system, these operators, due to their proximity to decision-makers who are on the same political side as them, have the possibility of influencing government measures concerning their sector of activity.

In Cameroon, we can also see that former civil servants offer their services to companies in the country. This is the case, for example, of the administrator of the Federation of Tobacco Growers of Cameroon (FPTC), a mixed capital cooperative company that works closely with the Cameroon Tobacco Company (CTC). The administrator in office since 2013 is an agricultural engineer who made his career in the Ministry of Agriculture where he held numerous positions including that of regional delegate of Agriculture of the Centre⁶.

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

In Cameroon, there is a great weakness in preventive measures. For example, the procedure for disclosing information on interactions with the industry is non-existent. The civil service code of conduct does not specifically address the relationship of public officials with the tobacco industry. There are no text prescribing standards for public officials to follow in

⁶ http://ct2015.cameroon-tribune.cm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=73702:le-nouvel-administrateur-provisoire-de-la-fptc-aux-commandes&catid=2:economie&Itemid=3

their interactions with the tobacco industry. Similarly, there is no law requiring the industry to periodically publish information on its activities. The tax system is declarative. However, the Ministry of Finance has set up a system for the traceability of tobacco products through stickers that must be affixed to all products marketed in Cameroon. However, the sticker system is not 100% reliable. There are false stickers and the abundance of smuggled cigarettes even for well established brands. It is also regrettable that there is no government program/system/plan to systematically raise awareness of policies related to the guidelines of Article 5.3 of the FCTC. This also justifies the absence of a policy to prohibit the acceptance of all forms of tobacco industry contributions/gifts (financial or other), including offers of assistance, policy proposals, or invitations to study tours given or offered to the government, its agencies, employees and their relatives.

Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023 Results and Findings

	0		2	3	4	5
INDICATOR I: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Develop	mer	nt				
 The government⁷ 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 interests⁸ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control⁹ (Rec 3.4) 						5

In their strategy to introduce new nicotine-based products on the market, BAT's managers asked the Ministry of Public Health for advice. At the end of the meeting organized on December 15, 2022 at MOH, in the presence of other stakeholders, MOH officials requested BAT to finance the counter-expertise of these new products presented.

In addition, to circumvent the regulation on graphic health marking, which prohibited the packaging of less than 20 cigarettes, the industry created a technical committee CT47 within the Agency for Standards and Quality (ANOR) in 2020 dedicated to tobacco and tobacco products. In accordance with the functioning of ANOR's technical committees, which are autonomous entities generally financed by the industrialists of the sector concerned, this committee, which is chaired by a manager of VOCC, a local tobacco production company, examined 22 draft standards on tobacco and tobacco products that were finally approved in 2021¹⁰.

In 2022, BAT initiated and financed the standardization work on two new nicotine products (see Annex A for meeting minutes and attendance sheets).

This is an opportunity to discuss the draft national anti-smoking law whose adoption process has been undermined for a decade by the tobacco industry. The draft text developed with the participation of all stakeholders has been transmitted since 2011(See Annex B for the letter of the draft law on tobacco control in Cameroon) to the high authorities of the country for finalization of the adoption process. But 12 years later, the text has still not been sent to parliament for adoption.

2. The government accepts, supports or endorses policies or legislation drafted by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)

5

As discussed in question I above, the tobacco industry has participated in the development of standards for tobacco and tobacco products. These standards are likely to become regulations, given the practice that when there is an existing standard in an area, the regulation can be based on that standard.

⁷Le terme « pouvoirs publics » désigne tout agent public, qu'il agisse ou non dans le cadre d'une autorité, tant qu'il est revêtu d'une telle autorité ou qu'il prétend en avoir une

⁸L'expression « industrie du tabac » englobe ceux qui représentent ses intérêts ou qui s'attachent à promouvoir ses intérêts, y compris les entreprises publiques de tabac

⁹ L'« offre d'a » peut comprendre des projets de législation, des contributions techniques, des recommandations, la supervision d'un voyage d'études

¹⁰ Tobacco and tobacco products: Cameroonian standards available. Available at: <u>https://anor.cm/articles/tabac-et-produits-</u> <u>de-tabac-des-normes-camerounaises-</u>

disponibles#:~:text=TABAC%20ET%20PRODUITS%20DE%20TABAC%20%3A%20DES%20NORMES%20CAMEROUNAIS ES%20DISPONIBLES

0 1 2 3 4 5

A few years ago, the tobacco industry had proposed to the government a draft application of the 2006 law governing advertising in Cameroon. The said text entitled "Decree No. _______of _______regulating the advertising of cigarettes, other tobacco products and companies producing and marketing tobacco products", authorized tobacco advertising (see Annex C copy of the draft decree). It was sent for signature to the Prime Minister, head of the government, but the text was not adopted due to the intervention of civil society (C3T). The tobacco industry had indeed tried to get the government to adopt a draft decree authorizing advertising for tobacco and tobacco products. Following multiple campaigns and denunciations, the disputed text was recalled to ensure its compliance with the FCTC. Numerous working sessions between representatives of the administrations concerned and C3T resulted in a draft text that complied with the provisions of the FCTC. Since then, the text has still not been adopted, and the tobacco industry is carrying out advertising activities in accordance with the proposals made in its draft text.

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)

5

The Anor CT47 Technical Committee on Tobacco and Products is chaired by a representative of the tobacco industry. In addition, several industry members sit on this committee and take part in standardization work. These standards are approved by the Agency of Standards and Quality, which is the technical body of the State in matters of standardization. (See Annex A the attendance sheet of the meetings of the technical committee CT47 of Anor).

BAT is working to get decision-makers to allow the legal marketing of new nicotine products: tobacco-free nicotine sachets for oral use (VELO) and electronic cigarettes or vaping products (VUSE). In October and November 2022, this tobacco company initiated the standardization work for the above-mentioned nicotine products with the Technical Committee CT47 of the Agency of Standards and Quality-ANOR (Governmental Agency in charge of Standards and Quality issues). The proposed draft standards have already been reviewed by members of this committee of Anor and are awaiting approval. In the meantime, British American Tobacco (BAT), has seized the Minister of Health to request authorization for the regulation and marketing of their new products through preferential treatment on the margins of existing legislation on tobacco control.

4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG)¹¹ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)
For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year. For non-Parties, apply a score of '0'

Cameroon was represented by the following delegation at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: Specify date

• Mr. K. Boukar O.: Principal Delegate (Head of Delegation) - Head of Legal Affairs and Litigation Division

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

0 1 2 3 4 5

- His Excellency S. Eheth: Deputy Head of Delegation (Accredited Representative) -Ambassador, Permanent Representative
- Mrs. I. BakaryHapsatou: Delegate (Accredited Representative) Head of International Partnership Unit
- Mr. B. Yaba Dana Permanent Secretary of the National Anti-Drug Committee
- Mr. H. Ben Bachire Head of the Cooperation Division
- Mr. T. Bosse Second Advisor/Diplomat

It appears that only officials from the Ministry of Public Health took part in this conference, accompanied by some diplomats. The other ministerial departments involved in tobacco control and civil society were not represented in this delegation. Even worse, most of the MINSANTE officials present were not involved in tobacco issues except for one person.

IN	IDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities			
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)			
N	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) OTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question			5

On April 14, 2020, in Yaoundé, executives of the Cameroonian industrial group Noubru Holding handed over two checks of 10 million FCFA each to the Minister of Public Health Malachie Manaouda¹². The two checks are the contributions of Noubru Holding, the parent company, and Vinataba Oriental Cameroon Company Ltd, one of the subsidiaries of this industrial group which is the local tobacco production company¹³.

¹²<u>http://camervibesmagazine.com/index.php/information/68-lutte-contre-le-coronavirus-le-groupe-industriel-noubru-holding-rejoint-la-chaine-de-solidarite</u>

¹³<u>https://www.businessincameroon.com/public-management/1704-10213-cameroon-industrial-group-noubru-holding-donates-xaf20-mln-to-help-the-government-deal-with-the-coronavirus</u>

0 I 2 3 4 5

Public management

Cameroon: Industrial group Noubru Holding donates XAF20 mln to help the government deal with the coronavirus



Comments 💭 0 - Friday, 17 April 2020 13:44

On June 23, 2022, the Prefect of the Department of Kadéi DJADAÏ Yacouba visited the production units of the Compagnie des Tabacs Camerounais (CTC), specialized in the production, processing and marketing of tobacco, located in Batouri, in the Eastern Region of Cameroon¹⁴.



COMPAGNIE DES TABACS CAMEROUNAIS: LES ACHETEURS CLANDESTINS MENACENT LA PRODUCTION

🛓 Par Pierre CHEMETE – 🏥 30 juin 2022 16:43 🗢 O Comments Faisant face à une concurrence « déloyale » dans le secteur du tabac, le préfet de la Kadey a visité cette structure le 23 juin

IN	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						5
	increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)						

On January 03, 2018, the Cameroonian government adopted the joint MOH/MOT Executive Order establishing the packaging and labeling of tobacco products. This decree

¹⁴<u>https://cameroonbusinesstoday.cm/articles/3030/fr/compagnie-des-tabacs-camerounais-les-acheteurs-clandestins-menacent-la-production</u>

0 1 2 3 4 5

was supposed to come into force on January 3, 2021. Unfortunately, on September 13, 2018, the Ministers of Health and Commerce signed a joint Circular granting tobacco manufacturer a period of six months to comply with the regulation. This deadline ends on June 12, 2019.

For the second phase of the marking which was to take effect on June 12, 2021 (See Annex **D** for the radio press statement), the Ministry of Public Health without consultation with other stakeholders has granted in secret an additional period of 06 months to industry to comply. At the end of this period, the tobacco companies did not always comply. The MINSANTE has issued a statement announcing the repressive measures. Following this, three tobacco industries (SDMC, BAT and CTC) sent a joint letter on February 23, 2022, requesting an extension of three months in order to sensitize retailers to the need to apply the regulations in force without fail (See Annex E for the letter requesting a time extension from the tobacco industry). The government, in a meeting held on March 31, 2022, granted another extension of 3 months to the tobacco industry, which was to expire on June 31, 2022.

7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or			
7. The government gives primeges, meentives, tax exemptions of		2	
benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)		5	
benefits to the tobacco industry (Nec 7.5)			

We do not have at our disposal a document or a note that proves that the public authorities grant privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or advantages to the tobacco industry.

However, in day-to-day practice, in terms of implementing tobacco control policies, the industry has generally received favors from the authorities.

IN	INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction							
8.							5	

At the request of VOCC, the local industry that challenged the January 03, 2018 regulation, Ministry of Industry officials responded favorably to VOCC's proposed 2020 company visit request (See Annex F for VOOC's letter of protest).

On June 23, 2022, the Divisional Officer of the Department of Kadey, Mr. Djadaï Yakouba visited the Cameroon Tobacco Company (CTC), a company specializing in the production, processing and marketing of tobacco. During this visit, the general manager of CTC, Mr. Etienne Yandji, informed the Divisional Officer and his collaborators about the chain of production, processing and distribution of tobacco produced on the site.

 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

In 2018, under the cover of the Groupement inter patronal du Cameroun (GICAM), BAT had conducted an advertising campaign to fight against smuggling and illicit trade in tobacco

0 I 2 3 4 5

products through large billboards throughout Cameroon. Following a denunciation of the civil society, the Minister of Communication instructed BAT to remove these billboards.

In August 2022, during a meeting at the MOH, the representatives of the tobacco industry offered their support for the raids on the field and the operations to fight against contraband products.

<image/>		a tri anci séci			
 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) NOTE: This must not involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions. We have no knowledge that governments accept, support, er partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry 				-	
promotes its interests. INDICATEUR 5: Transparency					
11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are					5
strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)					
strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2) The meeting that took place in 2021 between the MOH and the leade in a non-transparent manner, at the end of which a delay of 06 mor to the industrialists to delay the second phase of applying graphic healt packs.	ths	had	bee	n gra	nted
The meeting that took place in 2021 between the MOH and the leader in a non-transparent manner, at the end of which a delay of 06 mor to the industrialists to delay the second phase of applying graphic head	ths	had	bee	n gra	nted
 The meeting that took place in 2021 between the MOH and the leader in a non-transparent manner, at the end of which a delay of 06 mor to the industrialists to delay the second phase of applying graphic healt packs. 12. The government requires rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals 	ths th wa	had arni	bee ng o	n gra n tob	acco
 The meeting that took place in 2021 between the MOH and the leader in a non-transparent manner, at the end of which a delay of 06 more to the industrialists to delay the second phase of applying graphic healer packs. 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) To our knowledge, there are no reporting requirements for the tobactor. 	ths th wa	had arni	bee ng o	n gra n tob	acco
 The meeting that took place in 2021 between the MOH and the leader in a non-transparent manner, at the end of which a delay of 06 more to the industrialists to delay the second phase of applying graphic healt packs. 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) To our knowledge, there are no reporting requirements for the tobacent to the government. 	ths th wa	had arni	bee ng o	n gra n tob	acco

is a senior member of the ruling CPDM party, currently a senator for the Littoral Region.

0 I 2 3 4 5 The same is true of the owner of the local company VOCC, who is related to the President of the Republic. As industrialists, they generally finance electoral campaigns in their localities (electoral districts) and at the national level.

Mr. James ONOBIONO, member of the central committee of the CPDM, the party in power, president of the departmental commission of Mfoundi, his wife is the CPDM deputy of BOKITO in the National Assembly of Cameroon. He is a tobacco producer and exporter, former promoter of the tobacco company SITABAC.

Ī	14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry			5
	(former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)			5

Yes, there are retired government officials working at the Federation of Tobacco Growers of Cameroon (FPTC): it is a mixed capital cooperative that works in close collaboration with the Cameroon Tobacco Company (CTC). Mr. Jean Marc Sambha'a was appointed provisional administrator of the FPTC since May 2013 and installed with great pomp by the Governor of the Eastern Region at the time, Mr. Samuel Dieudonné Ivaha Diboua. He is still in office to date. An agricultural engineer by training, retired civil servant, born in 1952 in Abong-Mbang, spent most of his career at the Cameroon Tobacco Company, before being promoted to Departmental Delegate of Agriculture for the Mbam Department. He ended his career as Regional Delegate of Agriculture for the Centre.

We have a former Member of the National Assembly who is a promoter of the tobacco industry: Mr. James ONOBIONO, tobacco producer and exporter, former promoter of the tobacco company SITABAC.

0

15. <u>Current government officials and relatives hold positions in the</u> tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)

There are no current public servants who hold positions in a tobacco company.

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
No. To our knowledge, there is no procedure for disclosing information interactions with industry.	tion	abc	out			
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 for whole of government code; 2 for Yes but partial if only MOH						5
There is a code of ethics for public servants. But this document does relationship between public servants and the tobacco industry	not	t dea	al w	ith t	he	
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	

0 1 2 3 4 5

There is no law requiring industries to publish information on their activities periodically. The tax system is declarative.

However, the Ministry of Finance has set up a system for the traceability of tobacco products through stickers that must be affixed to all products marketed in Cameroon. However, the sticker system is not 100% reliable: there are false stickers and an abundance of contraband cigarettes even for well-established brands.

 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) 					5
No. In Cameroon, there is no government program/system/plan to s	yste	mat	ical	у	
sensitize its services on policies related to the guidelines of Article 5.	3 of	the	FC	ΤC.	
20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4)					5
No. There is no government policy in place to prohibit the acceptance tobacco industry contributions/gifts (financial or otherwise), including	g off	ers			e,

tobacco industry contributions/gifts (financial or otherwise), including offers of assist policy proposals, or invitations to study tours given or offered to government, its agencies, officials and their relatives.

TOTAL SCORE

81

Annex A: Sources of Information

	MAJOR TOBACCO COMPANIES/DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
I	British American Tobacco (BAT)	In 2020, 1.476.316.958 imported cigarettes In 2020, 9.146.305 locally manufactured cigarettes	 BENSON & HEDGES SPECIAL FILTER BENSON & HEDGES WHITE GOLD DIPLOMAT KING SIZE DIPLOMAT GREEN LAMBERT ET BUTLER KING SIZE BLUE LAMBERT ET BUTLER KING SIZE GREEN ROTHMANS 	Technical Secretariat of the Multisectoral Commission on Tobacco Control at the Ministry of Public Health
2	Vinataba Oriental Cameroon Company Ltd (VOCC)		 GOLD SEAL BLUE GOLD SEAL GREEN D&G D&G GREEN ORIS DAP ORIS CHO ORIS STR ORIS MOJO ORIS PULSE ORIS PULSE MNT/MNT ORIS PULSE BB BLAST ORIS PULSE MNT ORNG VAGA BLUE VEGA VERT 	Technical Secretariat of the Multisectoral Commission on Tobacco Control at the Ministry of Public Health
3	Société de Distribution des Marques au Cameroun (SDMC)		BOND GOLD BON MMENTHOL MARLBORO ROUGE MARLBORO GOLD	
4	Société de Distribution en Négoce Internationale (SODISNI)		 ASPEN BLUE ASPEN GREEN WINSTON 	Technical Secretariat of the Multisectoral Commission on Tobacco Control at the Ministry of Public Health

5	Compagnie des Tabacs Camerounais (CTC)	I. ESSE CHANGE	Technical Secretariat of the
		2. ESSE CHANGE PLUS	Multisectoral Commission on
		3. TIME PINK	Tobacco Control at the
		4. TIME GREEN	Ministry of Public Health
		5. TIME GOLD	
		6. TIME RED	
		7. TIME CHANGE	
		8. TIME CHANGE PLUS	
		9. TIME CHANGE TROPICAL	
		10. TIME SUN PLUS	

	Main MEDIA/ Newspapers	URL
Ι	Cameroon Tribune	http://ct2015.cameroon-tribune.cm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=73702:le-nouvel-administrateur-provisoire-de-la-fptc-aux-commandes&catid=2:economie<emid=3
2	Cameroon Bussinness Today	https://cameroonbusinesstoday.cm/articles/3030/fr/compagnie-des-tabacs-camerounais-les-acheteurs- clandestins-menacent-la-production
3	www.cameroon-info.net	http://www.cameroon-info.net/article/cameroun-federations-des-planteurs-de-tabac-le-nouvel- administrateur-provisoire-de-la-fptc-aux-181635.html
4	The Post	

MAIN TOBACCO INDUSTRY ALLIES/ FRONT GROUPS	TYPE (FRONT GROUP, LOBBY GROUP, INDIVIDUAL)	SOURCE
Noubru Holding	Front group	https://www.businessincameroon.com/public- management/1704-10213-cameroon-industrial-group- noubru-holding-donates-xaf20-mln-to-help-the- government-deal-with-the-coronavirus
2 Fédération des Planteurs de Tabac du Cameroun (FPTC)	Front group	http://www.cameroon-info.net/article/cameroun-federations- des-planteurs-de-tabac-le-nouvel-administrateur-provisoire- de-la-fptc-aux-181635.html

<u>Annex A</u>: 2022 meeting minutes and attendance sheet of meeting initiated and financed by BAT on the standardization work on two new nicotine products

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN Paix-Travail-Patrie	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON Peace-Work-Fatherland			
gence des Normes et de la Qualité	ANOR Standards and Quality Agency			
Direction Générale	Directorate General			
Direction des Normes	Standards Department			
REUNION DU COMITE TEC	HNIQUE (CT) N° 47 : TABAC ET PRODUITS DU TABAC			
CC	DMPTE-RENDU DES TRAVAUX.			
ORGANISATEUR : Agence des Normes	PRÉSIDENT DE SÉANCE : M. MEKINDA Sylvain Thierry, Président du CT 47			
et de la Qualité (ANOR).	Coordonnateur du Secrétariat Technique : M. AKOA ZANG MOISE,			
	SDEN/ANOR ;			
PARTICIPANTS : Voir feuille de présence	Secrétariat Technique : Mme BAMA ESSANDJOL Andrée Victoire, CSENATA/SDEN/ANOR ; Dr LIMI W. Épse POUENTOUMOUN Martine, PFCT/SDEN/ANOR; M. MOHAMADOU AMINOU, PFCT/SDEN/ANOR.			
annexée à ce compte rendu.				
Date : 09 Novembre 2022	Lieu : Salle de réunions de TOUNGOU Hôtel, Yaoundé			
Objectif : Adoption des Avant-Projets de N	ormes Camerounaise (APNC)			
and the second	seance NDA Sylvain Thierry, Président du CT47, a exprimé sa gratitude à tous les vaux. Il a ensuite précisé l'importance de la phase d'adoption des Avants			
Projets de Normes Camerounaises (APNC) par le Comité Technique.			
Après la présentation des participants, la p	arole a été donnée au secrétariat pour présenter le projet d'ordre du jour.			
2) Lecture et adoption du projet de Le projet de programme lu par Dr LIMI a é	e programme té adopté en l'état par l'ensemble des participants.			
notamment : « VAPING PRODUCT » et «	TOBACCO-FREE NICOTINE-CONTAINING ORAL POUCHES ». Ce sont forme liquide et l'autre en poudre, contenu dans des sachets.			
	deux produits a pour objectif de réduire l'impact négatif du tabac sur le fumeur passif. Par ailleurs, des réserves ont été soulevées par certains e ces nouveaux produits.			
4) Examen des APNC Après de nombreux échanges, les deux A	want-Projets (APNC 6314 :2022 et APNC 6315 :2022) proposés ont été			
adoptés par l'ensemble des membres.				
adopted par rensemble des membres.				

	des travaux, les recommandations suivantes ont été formulées :		
N°	Recommandations	Responsables	Délais
1.	Produire les résultats d'analyse sur les conséquences dans l'organisme si un consommateur venait à avaler les sachets de nicotine	BAT	31/11/2022

1

-

2.	Transmettre aux membres du CT les documents de références ayant contribués à l'élaboration du draft de l'APNC	ST/ANOR	31/11/2022
3.	Transmettre aux membres du CT la liste des rélérences proposées par l'entreprise MAKET CAMEROUN	ST/ANOR	31/11/2022
4.	Produire les éléments probants permettant de définir le dosage de la nicotine dans les produits à usage oral, « VAPING PRODUCTS »	BAT/MINSANTE	31/11/2022
5.	Soumettre les PNC adoptés en enquête publique	ST/ANOR	31/11/2022

6) Mot de clôture des travaux

M. AKOA ZANG, Sous-Directeur de l'Elaboration des Normes, a pris la parole pour remercier les participants pour le travail effectué. Il a rappelé la responsabilité de chacun dans l'examen et l'adoption de ces Projets de Norme et les a exhortés à tenir compte des aspects commerciaux dans les exigences de la norme. Il a enfin rappelé qu'il est encore possible d'apporter des amendements aux documents lors de l'Enquête Publique.

Le Président de séance, M. MEKINDA Sylvain Thierry, a remercié l'assistance pour la qualité du travail et des

interventions et, a souhaité un bon retour à chacun dans sa structure.

P.J. : Tableau recapitulatif

Fait à Yaoundé, le 11 novembre 2022

150

Rapporteur

Dr LIMI W. Martine

Le Président de séance



M. MEKINDA Sylvain Thierry

	Direction Générale		ANOF	-		ite General
	Direction des Normes				Standards	Department
		FE	UILLE DE PR	ESENCE		
	ACTIVITES : REUNION DU COM Date : Mercredi, le 09 Novembre LIEU : Salle de réunions de TOU	2022		its du tabae		
N°	Nom (s) et prénom (s)	Organisme	Poste	Téléphone/Fax	E-mail	SIGNATURE
1	M. MEKINDA Sylvain Thierry	VOCC	Président CT47	696 23 37 52	mek inda@yahoo.fr	Dh
2	M. EKO Fils Benjamin	MINCOMMERCE	C/CNQ	693 67 06 11	ekfib 2007@yahoo	1
3	Dr YABA DANA Basil & J	MINSATE/CNLD	SP/CNLD	695 19 61 70	basilvaba@vahoo.fr	Ikiliz
4	M. FOUAJIO Roméo	MINMIDT	CEA1/CDLQ	698 07 74 07	fouajioroméo@vahoo fr	DE
5	M. MONTI Zambo	MINADER	Cadre/DDA	697 23 20 13	Simichzi@yahoo.fr	124
6	M. NJOUGANG D. Roger	MINPMEESA	CT1	694 15 50 83	drniouangang@gmail.com	50
7	Mine MERENG BODO Eliane	MINEPDED	SDNAV	675 40 94 33 694 79 82 8	bodoeliane@gmail.com	Curchet
8	M. NKANJO Bruno Herve	MINAS	SDLCES	699 32 86 36	nkanjob@yahoo.fr	St.
9	NONO YVES LEDO	D MINRESI	CICEPIRIDPAI	69464627	nonoyed) yelos	175
	Le présent document est la propriété de l'ANCA, 6	aute reproduction et/los distribu	MINICESI Page 1 sur 3		et ficts.	- 29-42/440,898-08 1612/2018

10	M. KANOMEGNE André	ADMC	Président	699 83 31 79 677 87 90 35	admcassociation@gmail.com	aft
11	M. KAMSEU KAMGAING D.	A LCC	Président Exécutif SG		liqueconso@yahoo.fr	Æ
12	M. ADEMOU NYAM Ahola D.	GICAM	CE	698 80 01 64	nyamaholad@yaftoo.fr	Anny
13	Mme. FEUNOU Mireille N.	BAT	1.1-	699 41 71 20	mireille feunou njambo@bat .com	D
14	M. MPONDO EKON Prince	CCC	Président	695 38 16 50	prmpondo@yahoo.fr	in
15	M. AKONO Abouna	ADISCO	GM.	679 51 57 34	presidentadisco@adisci- cm.com	Man
16	Pr NGANDEU Madeleine	UYI	VACIENS	699 90 04 63	ngandeum@yahoo.com	ROTI
17	M. MBOGBA BILONG Marc	SGS	PECAE	695 19 69 69	marc.mbogba@sgs.com	mar
18	M. MONTHE Arnaud	Sté MARKETS CAMEROU N Sarl		694 80 10 80	Tmon250@yahoo.com	th
19	Mme. DOCGNE KAMDEM Epse KAMTCHUENG L.	SODISNI Sarl		670 18 59 34	kamtchueng2002@yahoo.fr	Corent.
20		VOCC		/ _		
21	M. AKOA ZANG Moise	ANOR	SDEN / Coordonnateur Secrétariat Tech	699 54 15 67	akoazangmt@yahoo.fr	M
22	Mme BAMA ESSANDJOAL Andrée Victoire	ANOR	CSENATA	694 27 02 30	andybama05@gmail.com -	109
23	Dr LIMI W. Martine	ANOR	PFCT	699 22 52 37	limima2005@gmail.com	hand
24	M. MOHAMADOU Aminou	ANOR	ST/CT	696 662 00 46	aminadam791@gmail.com	Asset

Le présent document est la propriété de l'ANDR, toute reproduction et/ou distribution totule ou partielle sans l'accord prévable, Acrit de la DG est illipite.

25	Mme MENDANA BEKOLO Epse ZE	ANOR	Personnel d'Appui	699 97 00 55	hortymendana@yahoo.fr	t
26	Mme. PFOUMAYELE Carole	ANOR	Personnel d'Appui	677 75 15 76		the
27	D-Edward Makgetthe	BAT	Scientific	+275257968	Edward Matgoths 50 @bat.com	Bla
28	Joins' Eliae	JT i 16 len Los	Lorgail	646:86115	bof intons Oznal a	5-
29	MPIANTONG B	ANOR	AP	636413723		J. Court
31	DR AKWWANDE RUDDICOMBE		Sidentific Engrandment	+234 803 329		pro-
32	BIKOM Engovia	EY	ConstigAT	693452045	there is billow we are equ	in a
33	ALTANDE AWA N GWA PERA	EY GNERON	GNALPAT	630833453	peter ugande. awalden ey con	天子
34						
35						

Page 3 sur 3

Annex B: Letter on the draft law on tobacco control in Cameroon

NO KUV ST

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN Paix – Travail – Patrie SERVICES DU PREMIER MINISTRE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

№<u>B1025/0</u> SG/PM Réf. : REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON Peace – Work – Fatherland

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Yaoundé, le the B FEV 2011

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL, The Secretary General,

A Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat, Secréta re Général de la Présidence de la République

YAOUNDE

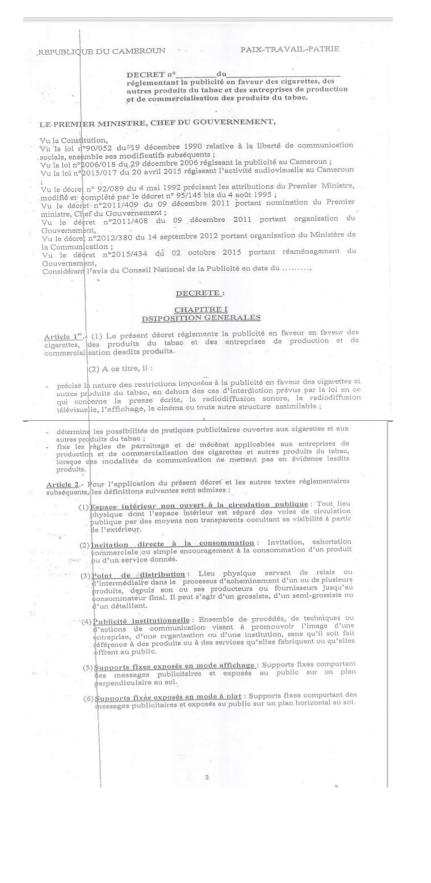
Objet : Projet de loi portant sur la lutte antitabac au Cameroun.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire tenir sous le présent pli, pour la suite de la procédure législative, le projet de loi porté en objet, ensemble son exposé des motifs et son rapport de présentation

 $\underline{P.J}:03$.

Jules Doret NDONGO

<u>Annex C</u>: The draft Decree regulating advertising for cigarettes and tobacco products



DESTIMATIN	OUVERTS A LA PUBLICITE EN FAVEUR DES CIGARETTE
DESCRETT	ET AUTRES PRODUITS DU TABAC
A STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET	ET AUTRES PRODUITS DO TABAC

Article 3.- (1) La publicité en faveur des cigarettes et autres produits du tabac est autorisée dans les points, de distribution desdits produits et les espaces intérieurs non ouverts à la circulation publique.

(2) En dehors des points de distribution et des espaces intérieurs visés à l'alinés 1 et dessus, in publicité en faveur des cigarettes et autres produits du tabac peut être autôfisée dans des lieux ouverts à la circulation publique, lorsqu'elle est implicitemest véhiculée à partir d'attributs vestimentaires arborés par des personnes physiques à l'occasion des opérations de promotion ambulante,

Article 4.- (1) Nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 3 ci-dessus, la publicité en faveur des cigarettes et autres produits du tabac demeure interdite dans les points de distribution et les espaces intérieurs suivants, non ouverts à la circulation publique :

les points de distribution situés à proximité des établissements scolaires ou de tout autre lieu majoritairement fréquenté par des enfants, des adolescents ou toutes autres personnes mineures, des structures sanitaires et de tous lieux de pratique collective du sport ; dans les enceintes et à l'intérieur des salles abritant des établissements poolaires ou tout lieu d'établissement fréquenté par des enfants, des adolescents ou toutes autres personnes mineures ; dans l'enceinte des lieux de pratique collective du sport.

(2) Est également interdite, l'exposition des publicités, mêm implicitement véhiculées à partir d'attribute, vestimentaires arborés par des personne physiques, à l'oucasion des opérations de promotion ambulante, lorsque celles-ci son réalisées dans les lieux visés à l'alinéa i ci-dessus.

Article 5.- Corsqu'elle est autorisée dans les points de distribution ou les espaces intérieurs non ouverta à la circulation publique, la publicité en faveur des cigarettes et autres produits du tabac doit être effectuée dans les proportions raisonnables.

Article 6.- (1) Au titré des proportions raisonnables visées à l'article 5 di-dessus, les restrictions aulvantes sont imposées aux publicités en faveur des cigarettes et autres produits du fabac apposées sur les lieux autorisées :

les dimensions des supports fixes exposés en mode affichage contenant les publicités susvinées ne doivent pas excéder respectivement 0,80m de hauteur et 0,60m de largeur, lorsqu'ils sont apposés à la verticale, et 0,80m de largeur et 0,80m de longueur lorsqu'ils sont apposés à l'horizontale;

l'utilisation de moyens audiovisuels diffusant des images animées est intérdite.

(2) Les restrictions relatives aux supports fixes visibles exposés en mode affichage et visés à l'alinéa 1 cl-dessus ne s'appliquent pas aux supports fixes exposés en mode à plat.

Article 7: Sont par ailleurs interdits, tous procédés publicitaires ou actions promótionnelles incitantide façon directe à la consommation des cigarettes ou autres produits du fabac, lorsque lesdits procédés ou actions promotionnelles sont mis en œuvre sur la voie publique ou sur les lieux où la diffusion des messages publicitaires en faveur des produits sus-visés est autorisée.

CHAPITRE III DES RESTRICTIONS AUX MESSAGES PUBLICTAIRES DIFFUSES

Article 8.- (1) Il est intérdit de faire apparaître de quelque manière que ce soit des personnes mineures dans des publicités en faveur des cigarettes ou autres produits du tabac, telles qu'autorisées au sens du présent décret.

(2) De la même façon, il est interdit de diffuser ou de mettre en circulation des publicités incitant, même de manière implicite, des personnes mineures à la consommation des cigarettes ou autres produits du tabac.

Article 9.- 11 est interdit de montrer dans une publicité telle qu'autorisée au sens du présent décret, une personne en situation de consommation explicite de cigarettes ou de tout autre produit du tabae.

Article 10.- (1) L'association publicitaire des cigarettes ou de tous autres produits du tabac avec le sport ou l'amélioration des performances sportives est interdite. 11 . 1

(2) L'interdiction visée à l'alinéa 1 ci-dessus s'applique également à l'association des cigarettés et autres produits du tabac avec des personnes alsément reconnaissables en raison de leur notoriété dans le monde du sport.

<u>Article 11</u>.- (1) Il est interdit de faire intervenir de quelque manière que ce soit des personnels de santé ou d'éducation dans une publicité en faveur des cigarettes ou autres produits du tabac, telle qu'autorisée au sens du présent décret.

(2) De la même façon, une telle publicité ne doit en aucun cas suggérer que la consommation de la cigarette ou de tout autre produit du tabac pourrait induire un bénéfice prérapeutique, stimulant ou sédatif.

public dans des conditions de visibilité optimale, les mentions prévenant les consommateurs potentiels des dangers encourus en matière de santé.

<u>Article 13</u>-4 es restrictions imposées aux messages publicitaires aux articles 8 à 12 al-dessus s'appliquent également aux objets et autres gadgets à caractère publicitaire destinés à la promotion des cigaréttes ou autres produits du tabac.

<u>CHAPITRE IV</u> <u>DE LA PUBLICITE INSTITUTIONNELLE, DU PARRAINAGE ET DU</u> <u>MECENAT</u>

Article 14:4 La publicité institutionnelle relative aux entreprises de production ou de commercialisation des cigarettes ou autres produits du tabac est autorisée, y compris dans la presse écrite, à la radiodiffusion sonore, à la télévision, par voie d'affichage, de cinéma ou toute autre structure assimilable.

<u>Article 15.</u> La publicité institutionnelle visée à l'article 14 cl-dessus ne doit en auoun cas mettre en évidence des cigarettes ou autres produits du tabac, ni contenir le moindre indice renvoyant à de tels produits ou à des marques desdits produits.

<u>Article 16</u>. Le parrainage et le mécénat effectués par les entreprises de production, ou de commercialisation des cigarettes et autres produits du tabac, ne sont autorisés que dans la mesure où ils ne mettent pas évidence à travers les actions menées, les cigarettes, tous autres produits du tabac ou les marques desdits produits.

<u>Article 17</u>, Les dispositions des articles 8 à 16 ci-dessus sont applicables aux jeuxconcours et alutres loteries faisant intervenir les entreprises sus-visées.

<u>CHAPITRE Y</u> DES REGLES DE CONTROLE

Article 18.-Le Ministre chargé de la publicité et les agents assermentés au titre de l'article 50 de la loi n°2006/018 du 29 décembre 2006 régissant la publicité au Cameroun disposent de tous les pouvoirs de contrôle applicables aux activités prévues par le présent décret.

Article 19.- Le Ministre chargé de la publicité peut à ce titre et sans préjudice des poursuites judiciaires, prendre toutes les mesures de police prévues par la réglementation en vigueur.

CHAPITRE VI DISPOSTIONS FINALES

<u>Article 20.</u> Le présent décret entre en application à compter de sa date de signature. <u>Article 21.</u> Le Ministre chargé de la publicité est chargé de l'application du présent

décret. Article 22,- Sont abrogées toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires.

Article 23. Le présent décret sera enregistré, puis publié au Journal Officiel en français et as anglais:

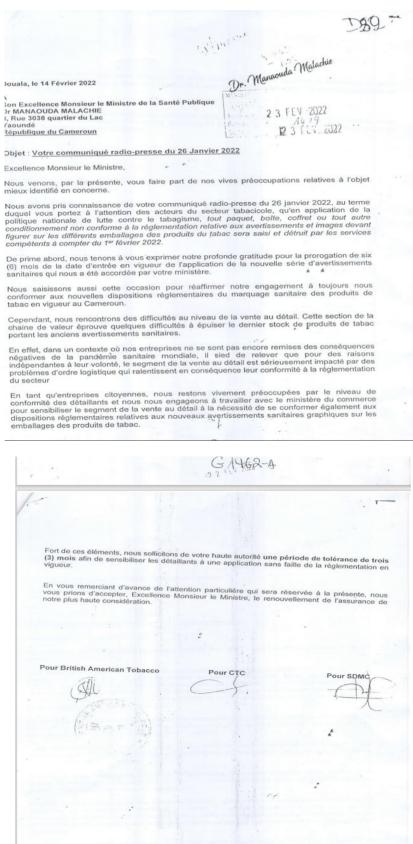
Yaoundé, le LE PREMIER MINISTRE, CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT

Philémon YANG

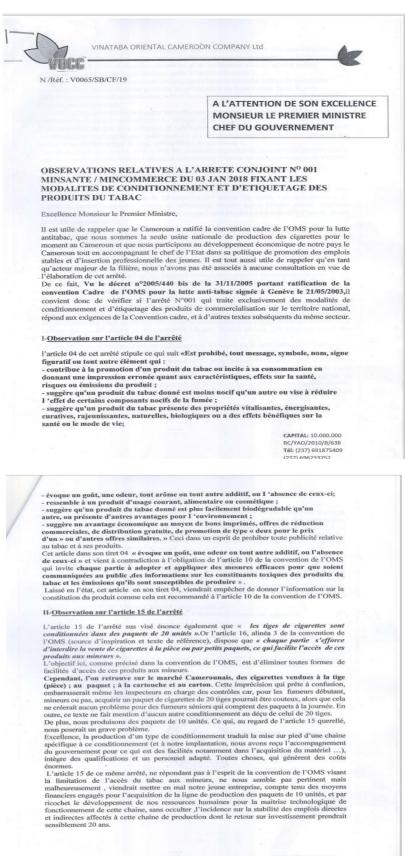
Annex D: Radio press statement



Annex E: Letter requesting an extension of the deadline from the tobacco industry



Annex F: Letter of protest from the tobacco industry (VOOC)



CAPITAL: 10.000.000 RC/YAO/2010/B/638 Tél: (237) 691875409 (237) 696233752 B.P.:4330Yaoundé Cam

III-Observation sur l'article 18 de l'arrêté

L'article 18 du même arrêté qui préconise que : « *les mentions vente au Cameroun » et « lo besold in Cameroon » sont imprimées sur chacune des faces latérales des cartouches, coffrets et paquets de cigarettes en caractères indélébiles et très apparents ». Au regard de l'ouverture des frontières dans la zone CEMAC, qui vise la libre circulation des hommes et des biens, cette disposition est une sérieuse limite à ce processus d'intégration sous régionale et de développement économique du Cameroun.*

Enfin, il faudrait remarquer que la limite que pose cet article est clairement battue en brèche par les agréments CEMAC dont nous en sommes détenteur d'un. Celui-ci exige, la pose de la mention « vente en CEMAC » sur nos produits. La Convention Cadre de l'OMS précise à sa page 4 que, « NATIONAL » se rapporte également aux organisations d'intégration économique régionales. Et donc, « NATIONAL » ici se rapporte à CEMAC. Ce serait donc un non-sens que d'avoir sur un même produit : - « Vente au Cameroun » pour le marché Camerounais et ; - « Vente en CEMAC » pour la zone CEMAC à laquelle le Cameroun appartient.

Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre, non seulement cet arrêté est en marge de la convention cadre de l'OMS, mais bien plus, son application à l'état viendrais mettre à mal tout un secteur et une jeune industrie tout en décourageant d'éventuel investisseurs. Il serait judicieux dans un premier temps de suspendre cet arrêté afin de donner plus le temps à sa relecture et son amélioration ceci avec le concours de toutes les parties prenantes.

Tout en vous remercions d'avance de l'attention que vous voudriez bien porter à nos observations, nous vous prions d'agréer, **Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement**, l'expression de notre très haute considération.

Fait à Yaoundé, le 09 septembre 2019

BP. 733 Le Corporate Manager C or all the A M. MEBA Pierre

CAPITAL: 10.000.000 RC/YAO/2010/B/638 Tél: (237) 691875409 (237) 696233752 B.P.:4330Yaoundé Cameroon