
Iraq

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY
INTERFERENCE
INDEX
2023**

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Background and Introduction

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was adopted in May 2003 and came into force on February 27, 2005. Iraq ratified the convention in 2007, and as per Article 5.3, member countries are required to protect their public health policies related to tobacco control from the influence of the tobacco industry. In 2012, Iraq introduced its first anti-smoking law, known as Law No. 19 of 2012¹, and issued instructions in 2014 to facilitate its enforcement. In 2015, Iraq ratified the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products to curb smuggling and ensure compliance with Iraqi standards.

The Tobacco industry in Iraq is composed of Tobacco Traders private companies and the state-owned Baghdad Factory. However, it is difficult to define the Iraqi tobacco traders because of the lack of information regarding them. Most tobacco products enter the country through unofficial border points, which makes it difficult to track and regulate the industry.

The Baghdad Tobacco and Cigarette Factory is the only state-owned factory in Iraq that produces local tobacco and cigarettes. While government-owned, this factory is operated by the private sector and shares a portion of its revenue with the government. Meanwhile, international tobacco companies market their brands in Iraq through distributors.

Smoking prevalence is on the rise with 38% of men and 1.9% of women smoking. Local cigarette production is increasing along with domestic packaging and repackaging operations.² In 2021, Iraq imported \$5.76M in raw tobacco, mainly from Croatia (\$2.6M), United Arab Emirates (\$1.87M), Italy (\$959k), Poland (\$179k), and Saudi Arabia (\$151k).³ The value of cigarette imports have increased from \$271 million in 2005 to \$672 in 2015.⁴

Shisha smoking has become more common in Iraq, especially in Baghdad and the northern regions, and is now enjoyed by people of all ages in various public places. The tobacco used in shisha is often imported or smuggled, raising concerns. Meanwhile, e-cigarettes or vaping are also growing in popularity as a supposed safer alternative to traditional smoking, although their long-term effects are still being studied. The lack of strict regulations on e-cigarette distribution in Iraq raises further concerns about the safety of these products and addressing claims made by manufacturers.

This report evaluates the tobacco industry's influence on public health policies in Iraq, with a focus on how Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC is being implemented. This report presents the findings of Iraq's second Tobacco Industry Interference Index, which sheds

¹ Iraqi Customs website, Laws & instructions, Anti-smoking Law: <https://www.customs.mof.gov.iq/ar/node/86>

² MArketresearch.com. <https://www.marketresearch.com/Euromonitor-International-v746/Tobacco-Iraq-32006197/>

³ OEC.World. Trade balance: Iraq [https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/raw-tobacco/reporter/irq#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20Iraq%20imported%20%245.76M%20in%20Raw%20Tobacco%2C%20mainly.and%20Saudi%20Arabia%20\(%24151k\)](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/raw-tobacco/reporter/irq#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20Iraq%20imported%20%245.76M%20in%20Raw%20Tobacco%2C%20mainly.and%20Saudi%20Arabia%20(%24151k))

⁴ World Health Organization. Tobacco agriculture and trade: Iraq 2023 https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/country-profiles/tobacco-agriculture-trade-country-profiles/tobacco-agriculture-trade-irq-2022-country-profile.pdf?sfvrsn=8958dab_3&download=true

light on the extent of the industry's interference in policy-making. The report aims to promote transparency and accountability in public health efforts related to tobacco control by exposing industry interference.

Data for the report, covering the period from April 2021 to March 2023, was collected using the Tobacco Industry Interference Index questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance. A scoring system is applied to make the assessment. The score ranges from 0 - 5, where 5 indicates high the level of industry interference, and 1 is low or no interference. Hence the lower the score, the better for the country. The 0 score indicates the absence of evidence or not applicable. The information presented in the report is based on publicly available evidence, primarily sourced from the Ministry of Trade webpage. Also, interviews with some Iraqi officials working in National Tobacco Control Program. In cases where data was also reported in the news, the reference was noted and the data were cross-checked for accuracy.

Iraq scored 67 points, a slight deterioration from the 64 points in 2021. The lack of transparency, the delay in the enactment of the tobacco control legislation and incentive given to local production of cigarettes remains a concern.

Summary Findings

This is the second report that Iraq has prepared in the tobacco interference index. All activities conducted by private and government-owned tobacco entities in Iraq are considered interference by the tobacco industry in tobacco control policies. Unfortunately, there has been a deterioration in tobacco control efforts in Iraq during the evaluated period. The report highlights the influence of these entities in impeding the implementation of effective tobacco control policies in Iraq. The Ministry of Health's efforts are crucial to addressing this issue, but the report reveals some gaps, including a lack of transparency and accountability in the disclosure of interactions between government officials and the tobacco industry.

I INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Health (MoH), the Tobacco Control Section (TCS), and the Supreme Committee for Smoking Control (SCSC) are responsible for setting and implementing public health policies related to tobacco control. The government does not accept, support, or endorse any policies or legislation developed in partnership with the tobacco industry. The MoH is the only authorized organization to propose legislation related to tobacco control.⁵

The Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (COSQC)⁶ allows representatives from the Cigarette Importers Association and the Ministry of Industry to attend meetings to set Iraqi standards related to imported or manufactured tobacco products despite objections from representatives of the Ministry of Health. These representatives have voting rights and are allowed to participate in the decision-making process. The extent of influence exerted by private tobacco importing companies on tobacco control policies in Iraq remains unclear due to a lack of available evidence. However, there are strong suspicions that these companies are hindering the issuance of an amendment to the Law on Combating the Harms of Tobacco, which has been under discussion within government offices for the past three years.

The government delegation to the Conference of the Parties (COP) or any of its related meetings does not include any representative from the tobacco industry.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

The government agencies or its officials do not endorse any corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities that could be offered by the tobacco industry.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

The proposed new tobacco control law, which addresses the gaps in the old law, has been submitted by the Ministry of Health to Parliament since 2016.⁷ However, it remains in limbo in the corridors of government, and the House of Representatives. This delay is a concern, as there are parties that appear to be delaying its approval. There is no conclusive evidence from the public domain or websites of the government or the House of

⁵ Ministry of Health (MoH), Vision & Message: <https://www.moh.gov.iq/upload/1857921079.pdf>

⁶The Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control website, About the device: <https://www.cosqc.gov.iq/Home/mdistrb>

⁷ Anadolu Agency Network Website : <http://surl.li/htjihj>

Representatives that the tobacco industry is behind the obstruction of the new draft law. The tobacco industry appears to be the only beneficiary of this delay.

The government provides various financial and logistical support to the national tobacco and cigarette industry, including tax exemptions, customs waivers, and financial facilities. Private tobacco importers also benefit from relatively low taxes on tobacco imports

The Council of Ministers has approved a four-year extension of the additional customs duty of 100% on imported cigarettes. The decision was made in a move to protect the local industry, which has been struggling to compete with cheaper imported cigarettes. The additional customs duty will make imported cigarettes more expensive, which is expected to boost sales of locally produced cigarettes. The government hopes that this will help to create jobs and stimulate the economy.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

On March 8, 2023, the Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals, Khaled Battal Al-Najm, visited the Baghdad tobacco factory where he held an extensive meeting with the chairmen of the company and directed them to continue to take measures and make efforts to increase the capital of the companies so that they can borrow and secure the necessary liquidity to develop and add modern and advanced production lines. He also reviewed all partnership contracts concluded and emphasized the support of the private sector, a serious and efficient partner.

The government's decision to grant the Baghdad tobacco factory to the Belgian company DS represents the clearest partnership yet between the government and the tobacco industry. DS has obtained international trademark rights for its products, such as Mazaya, LD, and Eleance, with the approval of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals. However, the government's commitment to tobacco control is unclear. This raises concerns about the level of influence that the tobacco industry may have on tobacco control policies in Iraq.

5 TRANSPARENCY

The government's relationship with the tobacco industry is not subject to any specific laws that require it to be transparent. As a result, any meetings or interactions between the two parties are not publicly disclosed, even if they are necessary for the government to regulate the industry. This lack of transparency raises concerns about the potential for the tobacco industry to influence government policy in its favor.

The Iraqi government does not have any rules in place that require tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, or individuals acting on their behalf to disclose or register their activities. This lack of transparency makes it difficult to track the influence of the tobacco industry on government policy and to hold the industry accountable for its actions.

The Supreme Committee for Smoking Control (SCSC), which is under the Ministry of Health (MoH), does not have the authority to register tobacco industry entities or individuals, or to require them to disclose their activities. Tobacco companies are free to lobby government officials and to influence them without being held accountable for their actions. This lack of transparency is a major obstacle to tobacco control efforts in Iraq.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no laws in Iraq that prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests. There is also no requirement for disclosure of such contributions. This lack of regulation allows the tobacco industry to exert undue influence on government policy and to undermine tobacco control efforts.

The government fully supports Baghdad tobacco factories that are owned by the Ministry of Industry and operated by the private sector through investment. This raises concerns about the level of influence exerted by the tobacco industry in shaping tobacco control policies.

There is no publicly available information on the extent of tobacco industry contributions to Iraqi politicians or government officials. However, there is evidence that the tobacco industry has made significant contributions to political campaigns and has lobbied government officials on behalf of its interests.

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Iraqi government's relationship with the tobacco industry is not transparent or accountable. The government does not require tobacco companies to disclose information on their activities, including expenses such as philanthropy and other activities. Additionally, the government does not have a program to consistently raise awareness on Article 5.3, which prohibits tobacco companies from contributing to political campaigns or providing gifts to government officials.

This lack of transparency and accountability allows the tobacco industry to exert undue influence on government policy and to undermine tobacco control efforts. The tobacco industry is able to use its financial resources to lobby government officials and to influence government policy in its favor. This is a serious public health concern, as tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in Iraq.

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 1

Increase transparency and accountability in the government's relationship and interaction with the tobacco industry by requiring tobacco companies to disclose information on their activities, including expenses such as philanthropy and lobbying.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Strengthen the present tobacco control laws. This could include strict implementation of increasing taxes on tobacco products, banning smoking in public places, and prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors. Also the Ministry of health should work promptly to exert a pressure on the parliament members to approve the new tobacco law.

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Iraqi government must create a plan to combat illicit trade in tobacco products in coordination with neighboring countries and ratify the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

RECOMMENDATION 4

The government should limit the benefits, grants or privileges to Baghdad Tobacco Company, a state-owned and must be treated like any other tobacco company.

RECOMMENDATION 5

The government should have a national registry for all tobacco traders, their representatives, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Create a national tobacco control plan and outline the government's goals for reducing tobacco use and the strategies that it will use to achieve these goals.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of tobacco control measures. This will help the government identify what is working and what is not, and make necessary adjustments to its tobacco control policies. Additionally, the government should create a program to consistently raise awareness on Article 5.3, which prohibits tobacco companies from contributing to political campaigns or providing gifts to government officials.

IRAQ

Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

Results and Findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ⁸ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry or any entity or person working to further its interests. ⁹ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹⁰ (Rec 3.4)		1				
During the monitoring period from January 2021 to March 2023, no evidence of interference in public health policy related to tobacco control was found. The setting and implementation of public health policies related to tobacco control is entirely the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (MoH) ¹¹ , the Tobacco Control Section (TCS), and the Supreme Committee for Smoking Control (SCSC). There is however a possibility that private tobacco trade companies are among the main obstacles to implement stronger tobacco control measures.						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)	0					
No evidence was found that the government accepts, supports, or endorses any policies or legislation developed in partnership with the tobacco industry. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is the only authorized organization to propose legislation related to tobacco control. ¹²						
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 Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (COSQC) allows representatives from the Cigarette Importers Association and the Ministry of Industry to attend meetings to set Iraqi standards related to imported or manufactured tobacco products. These representatives have voting rights and are allowed to participate in the decision-making process.						
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) ¹³ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3) For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year.		1				
The government delegation to the COP or any of its related meeting does not include any representative from the Tobacco industry. ¹⁴						

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

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

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

¹¹ Iraq Wiki Website: <http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/3518.html>

¹² Iraq Wiki Website: <http://surl.li/htkaj>

¹³ Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

¹⁴ FCTC/COP/DIV/1 List of participants <https://fctc.who.int/publications/m/item/cop-9-div-1-list-of-participants>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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. For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2)</p> <p>B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions¹⁵ (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests during the pandemic. (Rec 6.4)</p> <p><i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i></p>		1				
There are no publicly available evidences that the government agencies or officials endorsed or received any tobacco related CSR activities.						
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)				4		
The proposed new tobacco control law, which addresses the gaps in the old law, has been submitted by the Ministry of Health to Parliament since 2016 ¹⁶ . However, it remains in limbo in the corridors of government, and the House of Representatives. This is a matter of surprise and concern, as there are parties that appear to be delaying its approval. There is no conclusive evidence on the websites or electronic pages of the government or the House of Representatives that the tobacco industry is behind the obstruction of the new draft law. However, the prolonged delay in the legalization process raises concerns about potential tobacco industry interference. The tobacco industry appears to be the only beneficiary of this delay.						
7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)					4	
<p>The government provides various financial and logistical support to the national tobacco and cigarette industry, including tax exemptions, customs waivers, and financial facilities. Private tobacco importers also benefit from relatively low taxes on tobacco imports.¹⁷</p> <p>In February 2023, the Council of Ministers has approved a four-year extension of the additional customs duty of 100% on imported cigarettes. The decision was made in a move to protect the local industry, which has been struggling to compete with cheaper imported cigarettes. The additional customs duty will make imported cigarettes more expensive, which is expected to boost sales of locally produced cigarettes. The government hopes that this will help to create jobs and stimulate the economy.¹⁸</p>						
INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						

¹⁵ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

¹⁶ rudawarabia.net: <https://www.rudawarabia.net/arabic/middleeast/iraq/100520198>

¹⁷ Iraqi News Agency Website: <https://www.ina.iq/180065--.html>

¹⁸ Ministry of Industry and Minerals. <https://industry.gov.iq/?article=226>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ¹⁹) meet with/ foster relations with the tobacco companies such as attending social functions and other events sponsored or organized by the tobacco companies or those furthering its interests. (Rec 2.1)						5
<p>On Wednesday, March 8, 2023 The Minister of Industry and Minerals, Khaled Battal Al-Najm, visited the Baghdad tobacco factory and held an extensive meeting with the chairmending him to continue to take measures and make efforts to increase the capital of companies so that they can borrow and secure the necessary liquidity to develop and add modern and advanced production lines, review all partnership contracts concluded, and emphasize the support of the private sector, a serious and efficient partner. ²⁰</p>						
9. The government accepts assistance/ offers of assistance from the tobacco industry on enforcement such as conducting raids on tobacco smuggling or enforcing smoke free policies or no sales to minors. (including monetary contribution for these activities) (Rec 4.3)	0					
<p>The government does not accept any assistance or offers of assistance from the tobacco industry for enforcement activities.</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>						5
<p>The government's decision to grant the Baghdad Factory for Tobacco and Cigarettes to the Belgian company DS represents the clearest partnership yet between the government and the tobacco industry. DS has obtained international trademark rights for its products, such as Mazaya (hookah), LD, and Ealance, with the approval of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals.²¹</p>						
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)						5
<p>The government's relationship with the tobacco industry is not subject to any specific laws that require it to be transparent. As a result, any meetings or interactions between the two parties are not publicly disclosed, even if they are necessary for the government to regulate the industry. This lack of transparency raises concerns about the potential for the tobacco industry to influence government policy in its favor.</p>						
12. The government requires rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists (Rec 5.3)						5

¹⁹ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

²⁰ Ministry of Industry & Minerals Website: <https://industry.gov.iq/?article=226>

²¹ Ministry of Industry & Minerals Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/1410178875939831/posts/2544845272473180/>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>The Iraqi government does not have any rules in place that require tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, or individuals acting on their behalf to disclose or register their activities. This lack of transparency makes it difficult to track the influence of the tobacco industry on government policy and to hold the industry accountable for its actions.</p> <p>The Supreme Committee for Smoking Control (SCSC), which is under the Ministry of Health (MoH), does not have the authority to register tobacco industry entities or individuals, or to require them to disclose their activities.</p> <p>As a result, the tobacco industry is able to operate with impunity in Iraq. Tobacco companies are free to lobby government officials and to influence government policy without being held accountable for their actions. This lack of transparency is a major obstacle to tobacco control efforts in Iraq.</p>						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11) / <i>Never</i> 5 Yes						5
<p>There are no laws prohibiting contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interest. There is no requirement for disclosure.</p>						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)			2			
<p>There is no publicly available information on this question. However, there is no code of conduct that regulate this issue.</p>						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)		1				
<p>There is no public information available regarding this point. Baghdad Factory for Tobacco and Cigarettes belongs to General Company for Food Products, a company of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals.</p>						
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
<p>The government has not 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.</p>						
17. The government has formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. (Rec 4.2); / <i>1 for whole of government code; 2 fort Yes but partial if only MOH</i>						5
<p>The government has not formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry.</p>						

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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)				3		
<p>The Iraqi government requires the Baghdad Tobacco Company, a semi-state-owned company, to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, and revenues. However, the company is not required to disclose information on expenses such as philanthropy and other activities. Additionally, private tobacco traders are not required to disclose any information to the government.</p> <p>This lack of transparency makes it difficult to track the activities of the tobacco industry in Iraq and to assess the impact of the industry on public health. The government should consider requiring all tobacco companies, both public and private, to disclose information on their activities, including expenses such as philanthropy and other activities. This would help to ensure that the tobacco industry is held accountable for its actions and that tobacco control efforts in Iraq are effective.</p>						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ²² raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						5
The government has not put in place a program to consistently raise awareness on Article 5.3.						
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
There is no policy put in place to disallow the acceptance of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations.						
TOTAL				67		

²² For purposes of this question, “consistently” means: a. Each time the FCTC is discussed, 5.3 is explained. AND b. Whenever the opportunity arises such when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

Annex A: Sources of Information

	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	State Company for Tobacco and Cigarettes (SCTC)	Marbid, ELEGANCE, SUMER	Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Minerals : https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2544844092473298&set=pcb.2544845272473180
2	British American Tobacco Levant & Yemen (Lebanon)		www.bat.com/group/sites/UK__9D9KCY.nsf/vwPagesWebLive/DO9FCM47
3	Japan Tobacco International Baghdad	Aspen, Winston	https://www.tobaccoasia.com/features/near-east-difficult-important-market/
4	Imperial Brands	Gauloises	https://www.imperialbrandsplc.com/brands-of-choice/cigarettes
5	Khairat Al-Minafia Company for General Trading and Public Transportation Ltd. (KAF Group)	DMA, Noy, Carter, Wills, Speed, Sheba, Bistoon, Target	http://www.km-co.com/

	MAIN MEDIA	URL
1	Anadolu Agency Network Website:	http://surl.li/htjhi
2	Iraq Wiki Website:	http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/3518.html
3	Iraq Wiki Website:	http://surl.li/htkaj
4	rudawarabia.net:	https://www.rudawarabia.net/arabic/middleeast/iraq/100520198
5	Iraqi News Agency Website:	https://www.ina.iq/180065--.html