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France

**TOBACCO  
INDUSTRY  
INTERFERENCE  
INDEX  
2023**

## Introduction

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Since the 1970s, France has adopted different tobacco control legislations. The country ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) treaty in 2004. In 2008, France adopted the WHO FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines<sup>1</sup> which provides specific measures to protect public policies from tobacco industry interference.

Despite some improvements, smoking prevalence remains high in France, with 25.4% of daily smokers. As the French Court of Account already pointed out in 2012, part of the difficulty in reducing tobacco consumption in France can be attributed to the influence of the tobacco industry in public decision-making.

Over these past years, France defined ambitious objectives concerning tobacco control with the aim to reach a tobacco-free generation by 2032. Given the ambition of this project, a set of strong, coherent, long-term measures must be implemented. On this point, France's position is ambivalent, as it is characterized both by a strong legislative arsenal and by a lack of coherence in its measures. For example, after a policy of substantial tobacco tax increases, no tax trajectory has been decided since 2020. This can be explained by the new inflationary situation, leading to a difficult social context, which may dissuade public authorities from mobilizing the tax instrument, even though it has been shown that the most precarious populations and young people are the first to benefit from tax increases on tobacco products.

This report assesses how the government has responded to interference from the tobacco industry and what action the government has in place to protect itself. The questionnaire used in this report is developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) based on the specific recommendations from Article 5.3 guidelines<sup>2</sup>. This report focuses on instances of interference and government responses from January 2022 to June 2023. The lower the score, the better the compliance of Article 5.3 guidelines. Overall, the government has performed several efforts in implementing Article 5.3 guidelines but there are still measures to adopt and besides this a strong necessity to check and control the conformity of disclosures by the tobacco industry and to monitor about possible circumvents of the legislation. But it can also be attributed to the influence of the tobacco industry and its allies with decision-makers, such as the French confederation of tobacconists (Confédération des buralistes).

As this is the fourth report of its kind for France, the purpose is to evaluate if there have been some changes during that period and what kind of progress can be seen over the years. Overall, the score for France has slightly decreased, from 33 to 32 points. This slight improvement in the situation can be attributed to the inclusion of a number of recommendations in the ethics guide for MPs, aimed at limiting interactions between MPs and tobacco industry representatives.

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<sup>1</sup> Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. [Guidelines for implementation of FCTC Article 5.3](#), 2008

<sup>2</sup> Assunta, M. Dorotheo, E. U.. SEATCA [Tobacco Industry Interference Index: a tool for measuring implementation of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Article 5.3](#), 2015

## Summary Findings

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### 1. INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, presidential elections were held. Outgoing president Emmanuel Macron was re-elected. In Parliament, the presidential majority shifted from an absolute to a relative majority. Since the last report, a new Prime Minister and a new Minister of Health have been designated.

During the period 2022 and 2023 the influence from the tobacco industry and its main ally, the National Federation for Tobacco Retailers (NFTR, Confédération des buralistes de France) was still blocked. This is primarily because of the political will at the level of the health minister, the Prime Minister and the French president as well as having a clear fiscal strategy with an objective. The Minister, in charge of budget and of the tobacco retailers, continues to have a strong relationship with NFTR. The budget minister is also in charge of the key file of the tracking and tracing system to fight against the illicit trade of tobacco products. Despite the fact this protocol belongs to the Health Ministry, its involvement is limited and may be insufficient to prevent the interference of the tobacco industry.

Thanks to a co-decision at the level of Budget Ministry and Health Ministry about tobacco taxation, the interference of the tobacco industry to influence that policy failed last year and overall the cooperation between public agencies and Health and Customs has improved. However, the tobacco industry tried to circumvent this common policy through different initiatives especially at the level of the Parliament or through the use of third parties. It is therefore necessary to develop further initiatives and provisions in order to protect the setting and implementation of public policies especially public health policies.

### 2. INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

Since 2016 and the adoption of new tobacco control provisions, the previous advertising, promotion, sponsoring ban has been extended to philanthropies activities and therefore include all CSR activities. The legislation is very comprehensive and prohibits these activities carried out by the tobacco industry and also by third parties if they directly or indirectly may promote tobacco, tobacco products. However, the tobacco industry tries to use the notion of harm reduction or new social challenges such as gender equality to promote a new and good image of its activities.

At the beginning of 2023, the Socially Responsible Investment Label Committee (Label Investissement Socialement Responsable - ISR), created in 2016 by the French Ministry of the Economy and Finance with the aim of guiding investors towards sustainable investments, announced its recommendations to exclude any player that derives more than 5% of its sales from tobacco. The decision should be taken by the Finance Minister by the end of 2023 and should take into account this recommendation.

Through the Alcome eco-organization gathering representatives of the tobacco industry, dedicated to the management of cigarette butts, the tobacco industry is also seeking to pass itself off as a responsible player that respects the environment.

Beside this, as mentioned in previous reports this provision does not concern tobacco retailers and their professional organizations which continue to develop CSR activities.

### **3. BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY**

In comparison with the last report, taxation of new tobacco products has been improved. In particular, heat not burn tobacco is taxed more dissuasively, although the methods and levels of taxation could be further improved, particularly with a view to harmonization with manufactured cigarettes. It should be noted that tobacco taxation has been indexed to inflation, but that no tax trajectory as such has been decided since the previous report. Taxes on roll-your-own tobacco have been increased and the gap between manufactured cigarettes has significantly decreased, but RYO remains more affordable in comparison with manufactured cigarettes.

Like in previous years, the French government continues to financially support the tobacco retailers (which have a public monopoly to sell tobacco products) despite the fact that their revenues have constantly increased for years and despite the fact the diversification of their activities does exist nowadays. In January 2023, the French Government decided to continue to financially support them at a high level: 290 millions Euros.

Beside this the financial part devoted to tobacco retailers in the sale of tobacco products has also been increased and should gradually continue to increase until 2025.

This contract is to help tobacco retailers diversify and to secure their activities but in the past many financial supports were already granted to the profession for such a purpose. While other activities which do not cause health damages and other social costs are not supported in such a manner.

### **4. UNNECESSARY INTERACTION**

There was no special change since the last report and the analysis remains valid.

The main problematic relationship between the government and the tobacco lobby refer to their interaction with tobacco retailers and their representatives. Such situation is actually problematic because there are still links and financial relationships between the tobacco industry and the tobacco retailers / their representatives. The tobacco industry uses this organization as a third party to protect and develop its interests. They particularly use them in their harm reduction strategy to change the legal framework.

Another key problem is many stakeholders do not know about the FCTC, particularly Article 5.3 guidelines. In their activities, they consider to a certain extent that they have to work with representatives from the tobacco industry like with other industries.

However, some progress has been made in the French Parliament. In his new guide distributed to elected MPs following the legislative elections, the National Assembly's Deontologist has devoted a special section to interactions with the tobacco industry. Referring to the guidelines set out in article 5.3 of the FCTC, the guide recommends complete transparency in interactions between the tobacco industry and decision-makers, particularly on financial issue. This underlines the fact that the FCTC is gradually beginning to be taken into greater consideration by public authorities, beyond the health authorities themselves.

One of the main challenges in this area during the period under review was the creation of an eco-organization dedicated to the management of cigarette butts (Alcome), emanating directly from the tobacco industry (manufacturers and retailers). The direct link between this eco-organization and the tobacco industry poses a serious threat to the tobacco industry's participation in French public policy. Moreover, this eco-organization is problematic because it represents a strategy for the renormalization of the tobacco industry.

## **5. TRANSPARENCY**

Different provisions were adopted in the last years in France in order to improve transparency generally in the public activities and public life. These provisions apply to public stakeholders and representatives of private interest. The concern is not solely focused on the tobacco industry but in general to improve transparency including tobacco stakeholders. There are also specific provisions regarding the tobacco industry and particularly the expenditures spent for lobbying activities. The main problem regarding this last provision concerns the control about the sincerity of budgets mentioned by the tobacco industry in their disclosure. There appear to be inconsistencies between the declarations made by manufacturers in the two registers, underlining the importance of being able to monitor beyond the declaration obligations.

Like mentioned in previous reports, standards and transparency concerning the framework of interaction when it is necessary between public stakeholders and the tobacco industry in a large definition (including the tobacco retailers and their representatives) are still insufficient about topics at the agenda, minutes, etc.

In the same way, the above-mentioned deontology guide recommends limiting interactions between decision-makers and the tobacco industry to the strict minimum, in line with the guidelines set out in article 5.3.

## **6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The disclosure of possible conflict of interest and as a consequence the protection of public policies towards these interests is one of the measures adopted for a better transparency in public life and to improve it. It particularly concerns possible conflict of interest with the tobacco lobby. These declarations are made public.

Some public stakeholders are also concerned by a control after their public activities, but this kind of control does not apply to some key stakeholders such as former collaborators of ministers particularly targeted by the tobacco lobby.

In 2022 and early 2023 the tobacco industry has been very active targeting MPs directly and indirectly through third party allies and lobbyists, in particular as part of the tax policy voted at the end of 2022, but also in the intention to include the tobacco industry in an observatory of parallel markets, particularly in terms of taxation

The tobacco industry has also been very active in lobbying for preferential tax status for new tobacco and nicotine products (especially heated tobacco)

They tried to pass amendments in favor of their activities, until now they failed but they use public health arguments to promote their activities. This becomes all the more necessary to enlarge the scope of obligations regarding disclosure of possible conflict of interest.

## **7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

The government requires the tobacco industry to submit information on tobacco products, ingredients.

Some data about the tobacco industry activities should be publicly accessible. For example, sales at local level. Besides this some data could be also useful to be collected and disseminated such as marketing expenses and studies.

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.

The government has not particularly 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. Their rules concern any possible interest, but nothing is specific for the tobacco lobby. This lack of specific rules is problematic because public servants or other public authorities do not know the particularities of the tobacco industry's activities and they do not adopt special rules to protect their activities towards the tobacco industry and its allies.

Therefore, despite some progress and information disseminated by health ministry and the civil society acting in collaboration with this ministry, there is no systematic information disseminated to all the public stakeholders who may be in contact with the tobacco industry and its allies. This lack may help to explain the problem relating to the transposition of the SUP directive, which led to the creation of an eco-organization directly linked to the tobacco industry.

Although some undeniable progress has been made, the FCTC treaty remains still little known by many stakeholders and particularly its provisions regarding the protection of public policies from the tobacco industry interests.

## Recommendations

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Different provisions could contribute to improve the protection of public policies in France regarding the interference of the tobacco industry and its allies. They particularly could consolidate and strengthen the legal framework to protect public policies against the interference of the tobacco industry.

1. Increase awareness at each level of political decision-making about tobacco industry's interference on tobacco control policies as well as their strategy to use CSR, harm reduction to improve its image and participate in political decisions and legislations.
2. Define specific rules for public servants and collaborators in all departments of the government and in local political jurisdictions on how to deal with the tobacco industry on necessary situations. This protocol could be considered as code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry.  
Disseminate these rules to MPs and include in current disclosures from MPs info regarding possible link with the tobacco industry.
3. Define a practical protocol explaining in detail how to respond in case of interference of the tobacco industry such as the participation of a representative of the tobacco industry at a public event or at a private event gathering representatives from France.
4. Investigate current disclosure made by the tobacco industry regarding transparency rules about lobby expenses and evaluate its sincerity and possible circumventions and violations.
5. Prohibit unnecessary interaction with third party allies and lobbyists of the tobacco industry.
6. Prohibit any public financial support to an organisation member that works or holds positions directly or indirectly with the tobacco industry.
7. Adopt an appropriate and holistic legal framework for tobacco control. This should include policies not limited to public health but also for environmental topics in order to fully capture the limitation of interaction with the tobacco industry. See adapt the current rules about the extended producer responsibility in order to include article 5.3 obligations in this legal framework especially in terms of no delegation of activities to the tobacco industry.

## 2023 Tobacco Industry Interference Index Results and Findings

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<b>INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development</b>						
1. The government <sup>3</sup> accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry <sup>4</sup> in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control <sup>5</sup> (Rec 3.1)				3		
<p>France adopted different legislations in order to protect its general public policies from the vested interests of and interference from the tobacco industry. The government have imposed rules for transparency.</p> <p>In 2022, the tobacco control policy was defined and implemented without collaboration with the tobacco industry both at the national and local level. The strategy and rules remained unchanged and clear, prohibiting contribution from the tobacco industry in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control.</p> <p>Tobacco control policies are particularly discussed in the framework of a committee named “The Comité de Coordination du Plan national de lutte contre le tabac” gathering representatives from ministers, public agencies and also representatives NGOs and the civil society.</p> <p>Due to relationship between organizations specialized in e-cigarettes and the tobacco industry, the participation of the NGO AIDUCE (Association Indépendante Des Utilisateurs de Cigarettes Electroniques) involved in e-cigarettes and also a member of INNCO, (International Network of Nicotine Consumer Organisations) means this organization’s presence in this Committee, has an indirect relationship with the tobacco industry. INNCO has a direct relationship with the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World (FSFW), a Philip Morris International (PMI)-funded front group. Knowledge Action Change, a recipient of FSFW funding, also had a key role in establishing INNCO as a lobbying organisation by framing its position on harm reduction<sup>6</sup>. This loophole needs to be examined and highlighted.</p> <p>As in past years, the part played by the tobacco retailers remains important. They are presented as key stakeholders in their activities and they are considered as partners carrying out public service missions. They particularly undermined the fiscal policy for the current and coming year<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>Also, at the local level there are relationships between tobacco retailers’ representatives, MPs, local jurisdictions, leading to agreements<sup>8</sup>. The tobacco industry, through these indirect practices, influence public policies.</p>						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)		1				

<sup>3</sup> The term “government” refers to any public official whether or not acting within the scope of authority as long as cloaked with such authority or holding out to another as having such authority

<sup>4</sup> The term, “tobacco industry” includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

<sup>5</sup> “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

<sup>6</sup> <https://tobaccotactics.org/wiki/international-network-of-nicotine-consumer-organisations-innco/>

<sup>7</sup> Assemblée nationale, La déontologie à l’Assemblée nationale d’une législature à l’autre, 2022  
[https://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static//deontologie/Rapport\\_deontologie-2022.pdf](https://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static//deontologie/Rapport_deontologie-2022.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> France Bleu, La lutte contre le marché parallèle de tabac s’organise dans l’Eure, 2023  
<https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/societe/la-lutte-contre-le-marche-parallele-de-tabac-s-organise-dans-l-eure-6215461>



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In 2022 and early 2023, the government did not accept, support or endorse policies or legislation drafted by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. However, through the Parliament, some legislation draft could be proposed. Hence, vigilance is needed <sup>9</sup> .						
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)		1				
The tobacco industry and its allies are not represented in any committees in charge of tobacco control coordination. There are mandatory declarations of possible conflict of interest in the different agencies and public authorities as per Article R1451-1 Order of the French Code of Public health. <sup>10</sup>						
4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG) (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)		1				
No tobacco industry representative is nominated by the government for this type of body.						
<b>INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities</b>						
5. A. The government agencies or its officials endorses, supports, forms partnerships with or participates in so-called CSR activities organized by the tobacco industry. (Rec 6.2)  B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives contributions <sup>11</sup> (monetary or otherwise) from the tobacco industry (including so-called CSR contributions). (Rec 6.4)			2			
<p>The legal framework <sup>12</sup> has remained the same since the last report. Since 1991, there is a comprehensive advertising ban in France. However the text was strengthened only in 2016 with clear provisions regarding a ban for philanthropy activities including CSR.</p> <p>The legislation says that any sponsorship or philanthropy action is prohibited when it is carried out by manufacturers, importers or distributors of tobacco products <b>or</b> when its purpose or effect is direct or indirect promotion in favor of tobacco, tobacco products and ingredients. The scope of this legislation is very large: prohibition of CSR activities carried out by the tobacco industry, importers, distributors but also any CSR action carried out by a third party which could promote tobacco directly or indirectly. Moreover, the sanctions in case of violations are quite high and there is also a possibility for specialized NGO to launch legal actions in case of violations. Notwithstanding, the tobacco industry was still able to conduct its CSR activities this year through the following loopholes in the legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As in previous reports this rule doesn't apply to the tobacco retailers and its federation which are still involved in CSR operations and communicate on such operations. For example, NFTR has launched a communications operation called "Buraliste officiellement bienveillant (BOB)" (Officially caring tobacconist), aimed at highlighting the responsibility</li> </ul>						

<sup>9</sup> Assemblée nationale, La déontologie à l'Assemblée nationale d'une législature à l'autre, 2022 [https://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static//deontologie/Rapport\\_deontologie-2022.pdf](https://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static//deontologie/Rapport_deontologie-2022.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Code de la Santé publique, [Livre IV, Administration générale de la Santé](#)

<sup>11</sup> Political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

<sup>12</sup> Code de la santé publique, [Livre V Lutte contre le tabagisme](#)

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<p>of tobaccoists with regard to regulations (ban on tobacco sales to minors, gambling, etc.)<sup>13</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The European directive concerning the reduction of plastic led to include the tobacco industry in the discussion of provisions imposed to tobacco makers in the framework of the so called “extended producer responsibility”. The tobacco industry used this opportunity to communicate to improve its image. The eco-organization in charge of managing cigarette butts is a direct offshoot of the tobacco industry, and helps to improve the industry's image, particularly with political decision-makers<sup>14</sup>.</li> </ul>						
<b>INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry</b>						
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)		1				
<p>No special new provision was implemented.</p> <p>At the European level, despite pressure from the tobacco industry to Member States and the European Commission, no further postponement request regarding the enforcement of the ban of menthol in cigarettes and roll your own tobacco was approved.</p>						
7. The government gives privileges, incentives, exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)			2			
<p>The previous report pointed out that France had a taxation which differed according to the products: new tobacco products such as heat not burn tobacco are much less taxed than traditional manufactured cigarettes and roll your own cigarettes.</p> <p>At the start of 2023, these differences were partly reduced, particularly for roll your own tobacco and heat not burn tobacco<sup>15</sup>. However, the taxation modalities for heat not burn tobacco could be improved and simplified (the current situation provides two tax categories for this product, one based on taxation per unit, the other based on taxation by weight). Moreover, although these differences have been reduced, the objective of tax harmonization between tobacco products could be accelerated.</p> <p>Besides this, since 2004, the French government has developed contracts with the professional organization of tobacco retailers. The stated aim of this support is to help them finance the renovation and securing of their businesses, and also to support them in diversifying and stopping tobacco-related activities, but according to evaluations carried out by an institution called the <i>Cour des comptes</i>, which supported the tobacco activities to the detriment of tobacco control policies<sup>16</sup> and public money.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>Lastly, at the local level because provisions of Article 5.3 remain too often unknown, some vigilance remains essential to avoid the adoption of measures in support of the tobacco industry.<sup>18</sup></p> <p>Duty free: international travellers are allowed to bring in 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 g tobacco.</p>						
<b>INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction</b>						

<sup>13</sup> Confédération des Buralistes, [La Confédération lance le programme BOB](#), le 7 février 2023

<sup>14</sup> [Alcome](#), le 13 juin 2023

<sup>15</sup> Douanes, [La fiscalité appliquée aux tabacs manufacturés et la composition du prix de vente au détail des produits du tabac commercialisés en France métropolitaine](#), le 1er mars 2023

<sup>16</sup> Cour des comptes, [Rapport d'évaluation. Les politiques de lutte contre le tabagisme](#), 2012

<sup>17</sup> Cour des comptes, [La lutte contre le tabagisme, une politique à consolider](#), 2016

<sup>18</sup> Subventions.fr, [Production de tabac en Alsace](#)

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8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister <sup>19</sup> ) 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)			2			
<p>In September 2022, a trade show was organised called “Salon pro-durable” about sustainable development with the support of two ministries: Ministry for the Ecological Transition, and Ministry for Territorial Cohesion and Relations with Local Government. Philip Morris was present at this event and even organized a session<sup>20</sup>. This situation has already been noted at previous editions of the event<sup>21</sup>. Barring any changes, the tobacco industry will not be present for the 2023 edition, after civil society, in particular the CNCT, lobbied the Ministry of the Environment to drop the tobacco industry.</p> <p>[insert a photo]</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)		1				
<p>Like in the previous report, no information was found about such situation in 2022 and in 2023 but some activities may be unknown.</p>						
10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.1) NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.		1				
<p>Comments mentioned in the previous report remain effective: agreements were negotiated some years ago both at the European level and the national level between public authorities (OLAF for UE – Customs for France) and the tobacco industry. The agreements concern the fight against illicit trade. These agreements have not been renewed of tobacco products.</p> <p>In 2016 France, as a member state, supported the position not to renegotiate the contract with Philip Morris. But other agreements are still going on with consequences for member states.</p> <p>For example, France negotiated an agreement in 2012 with Imperial Tobacco<sup>22</sup> and should focus its involvement in the implementation of the ITP, International Protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products, ratified in 2015.</p> <p>Besides this, the current European system for tracking and tracing which entered into force in May 2019 does not comply with the FCTC treaty because some missions are delegated to the tobacco industry. France should ask in the process of the revision of the current European Tobacco Product Directive to include this topic in the future revision so that the tracking and tracing system be directly and indirectly independent from the tobacco industry and ask again to stop definitely contracts with the tobacco industry in that topic.</p>						

<sup>19</sup> Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

<sup>20</sup> Comité national contre le tabagisme, [Les prix 5.3, pour des politiques sans tabac et sans lobby](#), 2022

<sup>21</sup> Comité national contre le tabagisme, [L'industrie du tabac prétend agir en faveur de l'environnement pour faire la promotion de ses nouveaux produits](#), 2021

<sup>22</sup> Douanes, [Bilans et résultats](#), 2012

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<b>INDICATOR 5: Transparency</b>						
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)			2			
<p>Provisions mentioned in the last report are currently the same. We have to distinguish the executive and the legislative level. Concerning the Ministers, there is a publication each week of their diary with information about meetings, including with the tobacco industry. However, this information would no longer be available with the new diary concerning the next week. At the local level, we only have this information for key stakeholders. At the level of the Parliament, there is no obligation concerning this information. Some MPs have their own website on which they inform about their activities but it is not mandatory.</p> <p>If there are hearings organized in the framework of the elaboration of a legislative text, the information is included in the text or if there are a debate on a topic<sup>23</sup>.</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)		1				
<p>There are specific rules defined concerning the transparency of the tobacco industry activities in lobbying. According to the legislation published in January 2016, there is a special public disclosure of expenses related to influence or interest representation activities of manufacturers, importers and distributors of tobacco products and their representatives.<sup>24 25</sup></p> <p>For the sixth year, manufacturers, importers and distributors of tobacco products, as well as businesses, professional organizations or associations representing them, reported to the Ministry of Solidarity and Health all expenditures related to activities influence or interest representation for the year 2020<sup>26 27</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are considered expenses related to influence or interest representation activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remunerations of personnel employed full time or partly to exercise influence or interest representation activities;</li> <li>• Purchase of services from consulting companies in influencing or interest representation activities;</li> <li>• Benefits in kind or in cash, worth more than € 10, provided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. members of the Government;</li> <li>. members of ministerial offices or collaborators of the President of the Republic;</li> <li>. collaborators of the President of the National Assembly or the President of the Senate;</li> <li>. parliamentarians;</li> <li>. persons entrusted with a public service mission which their mission or the nature of their function calls for taking or preparing the decisions and opinions of the public authorities relating to tobacco products;</li> <li>. experts, natural or legal persons, charged, by agreement with a public person, with an advisory mission on behalf of a public person whose mission is to take or prepare the decisions and opinions of the public authorities relating to the tobacco products.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

<sup>23</sup> Assemblée nationale, [Evolution de la consommation de tabac et du rendement de la fiscalité applicable aux produits du tabac pendant le confinement et aux enseignements pouvant en être tirés](#), 2021

<sup>24</sup> Code de la Santé Publique, Livre V, [Lutte contre le tabagisme et lutte contre le dopage](#)

<sup>25</sup> Code de la Santé Publique, Livre V, [Lutte contre le tabagisme et lutte contre le dopage](#)

<sup>26</sup> Santé, [Transparence des relations d'influence de l'industrie du tabac](#), 2023

<sup>27</sup> Santé, [Déclaration pour l'année 2020](#)

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<p>These statements are available at the website of the health ministry and remain accessible for five years, as of their posting.</p> <p>Reporting companies and entities are responsible for the accuracy of the published content.</p> <p>In case of lack of report or mis-disclosure, sanctions are planned.</p> <p>In the past years the publication of such disclosures generated press articles and also raised questions among citizens to their MPs. In the last report there was no particular media coverage following the publication of these reports because no specific invitation nor gift were mentioned.</p> <p>It is important to note the budget mentioned in these disclosures are very weak and the problem is here how to control the sincerity of these disclosure and how to fight against circumvents about this rule.</p>						
<b>INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest</b>						
<p>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)</p>		1				
<p>No change with the situation analysed in previous reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial support for political parties as well as for political candidates or campaigns come from public money and from individual people but in this last case each people is allowed to give a limited amount of money (ex for a party at the highest 7 500 euros a year, for a candidate at the highest 4 600 euros and if the donation is more than 150 Euros, there are rules imposed for the payment).</li> <li>- Gift, donations from firms are prohibited as well as from foreign countries, trade unions, other NGO except the party of the candidate.</li> </ul> <p>There are also strict rules for loans: prohibited from firms ... and limited to maximum 5 years from individual people. <sup>28 29 30</sup></p>						
<p>14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)</p>			2			
<p>No change with the previous report:</p> <p>The High Authority is also responsible for controlling the revolving of former ministers, former presidents of a local executive as well as former members of independent administrative or public authorities. The Authority checks if the professional reconversion is in the private sector at the end of their public functions or mandates.</p> <p>For a period of three years, anyone who has held one of these positions must submit a request to the High Authority to examine whether the new private activities that it plans to pursue are compatible with its former functions. Are concerned the liberal activities (for example the exercise of the profession of lawyer) or the private activities remunerated within a public or private enterprise (salaried activity, creation of a company, etc.) as well as those exerted within a public industrial and commercial establishment or within a public interest group of an industrial and commercial nature.</p> <p>The High Authority checks whether the new activity is problematic at a penal or deontological level. When it identifies such difficulties, it may issue a notice of incompatibility, which prevents the person from carrying out the envisaged activity or a notice of compatibility with limits, in which it imposes precautionary measures.</p>						

<sup>28</sup> [Loi n° 95-65 du 19 janvier 1995 relative au financement de la vie politique](#), 1995

<sup>29</sup> Vie Publique, [Financement de la vie politique : les apports des lois pour la confiance](#), 2019

<sup>30</sup> [LOI n° 2017-1339 du 15 septembre 2017 pour la confiance dans la vie politique](#), 2017

	0	1	2	3	4	5
- However, this legislation only applies to some public authorities <sup>31</sup> . That is why we still have former public representatives who are involved directly or indirectly in the tobacco industry nowadays or former representatives of the tobacco industry who may still play a part in public institutions or public firms.						
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>No change with the reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since the adoption of new legislations in 2013<sup>32</sup>, in 2016<sup>33</sup> and 2017 about the transparency of the public life<sup>34</sup> more rules for transparency are imposed to public authorities and to private stakeholders.</li> <li>- The law aims to create more transparency in the process of public decision making and in economic life. There is a data base collecting information on the relations between the representatives of interests and the public authorities.</li> <li>- These data are collected by an independent agency and publicly available. The High Authority manages a public register of lobbyists in order to provide information on key aspects of lobbying activities. Each stakeholder must declare, each year, the identity of the interest representative, the identity of individuals in charge of lobbying activities, the scope of lobbying activities, the lobbyist's membership in organizations, the identity of third parties on whose behalf lobbying activities are performed etc.</li> <li>- The High Authority controls the integrity of the highest-ranking French public officials, who are required to disclose their assets and interests <sup>35</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>The law establishes a list of public officials for whom a communication may constitute a lobbying activity. Until 30 June 2018, the list includes the following officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• members of the government;</li> <li>• members of ministerial cabinets and staff of the President of the Republic;</li> <li>• MPs and their staff (National Assembly and Senate);</li> <li>• the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Senate and their cabinet members (National Assembly and Senate);</li> <li>• officials of the departments of the National Assembly and the Senate, whose list is published on the website of each chamber;</li> <li>• members of the board and sanctions committees of the independent administrative and public authorities mentioned in Article 11 of the Law of 11 October 2013;</li> <li>• the directors-general and secretaries-general of the aforesaid authorities, as well as their deputies;</li> <li>• people with decision-making positions in the government, for which they were appointed in the Council of Ministers. The list of such positions will be published and updated regularly on the website of the High Authority.</li> </ul> <p>As of 1st July 2018, a number of local executive officials and other public officials, such as certain heads of unit and deputy directors in central administrations, have been also included in the list.</p>						

<sup>31</sup> See people involved by these [obligations](#)

<sup>32</sup> [LOI n° 2013-907 du 11 octobre 2013 relative à la transparence de la vie publique](#)  
 Act no. 2013-907 dated 11 October 2013 on transparency in public life  
 Articles LO. 135-1 to LO. 135-6 of the Electoral Code

<sup>33</sup> [LOI n° 2016-1691 du 9 décembre 2016 relative à la transparence, à la lutte contre la corruption et à la modernisation de la vie économique](#)

<sup>34</sup> [LOI n° 2017-1339 du 15 septembre 2017 pour la confiance dans la vie politique](#)

<sup>35</sup> [Haute autorité pour la transparence de la vie publique](#)

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The parliamentary mandate is nowadays incompatible with certain functions, whether public or private. In order to prevent the risk of conflicts of interest, the incompatibilities related to consulting activities are reinforced and extended. They concern the personal exercise of a consulting activity but also the management functions of a consulting company and the holding of control of such a company. Therefore, a member of Parliament may no longer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start a counselling activity that was not his before the beginning of his term, including a regulated profession such as a lawyer;</li> <li>• pursue a consulting activity started less than a year before the beginning of his term;</li> <li>• provide consulting services to entities working primarily for public persons;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>acquire or retain control of a consulting firm if it acquired it less than one year before the beginning of its mandate<sup>36</sup>.</p>						
<b>INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures</b>						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)			2			
<p>As mentioned in previous reports there is a policy but it is only partial and not sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information is published each week concerning the planning of ministers.</li> </ul> <p>This information is however limited: it only concerns the name of the firm, representatives and the date of the meeting. But no information is available about the agenda and the outcome of this meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This information is available during a week until the publication for the new meeting is up.</li> <li>- Other public authorities do not have such obligations to inform the general public about meeting with representatives of the tobacco industry.</li> </ul>						
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)			2			
<p>Except rules which apply to any civil servant and public officer with any administered, no specific rules or programs have been defined by the government concerning relationships with representatives of the tobacco industry. In this respect due to this lack of information, many stakeholders even do not see the need to adopt specific rules regarding the tobacco industry. The Health Minister disseminates standards to public agencies which may have relationship with the tobacco industry such as the ANSES, Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire, which collects data on ingredients from the tobacco makers.</p> <p>The above-mentioned evolutions at the French Parliament represent a significant improvement on the previous edition.</p>						
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)			1			
No change recorded from previous reports.						

<sup>36</sup> Vie Publique, [De nouvelles règles sur la prévention des conflits d'intérêts dans les lois confiance dans la vie politique](#), 2019

- The code of taxation imposes the tobacco industry to send the list of all of their references: for each kind of tobacco product, the brand, the commercial brand, the quantity, the present price and the price after promulgation. This list is the condition to get authorisation to sell the products in the French market. The purpose is to have a unique price in the whole country. The order was signed both by the Finance Minister and the Health Minister<sup>37</sup>. It is therefore possible to know the price of any product sold on the French market and this information is in open data<sup>38</sup>.

- In France there is a monopoly on the sale of tobacco products by tobacco retailers. There is also the possibility for some restaurants or patrol station to sell a very limited amount of tobacco products if they have the authorisation<sup>39</sup>.

Except for cross border purchase for private consumption or duty free, any other way to buy or sell tobacco products is prohibited, including on the internet.

Each month on the basis of sales sold to tobacco retailers by distributors, the budget minister releases data about tobacco sales in the country. These data are publicized monthly for cigarettes, roll your on tobacco and other tobacco products on a public website<sup>40</sup>.

This public information is very useful because the tobacco industry regularly communicates fake news and thanks on consumption and sales and this official statistics can be opposed <sup>41</sup>.

- Concerning market shares, there are no publicly available data but the professional magazine called “the Revue des tabacs – au Coeur de la Ville” disseminates, each month, information about main brands reaching roughly 75% of the market.
- As far as marketing expenditures are concerned: there is a comprehensive advertising ban including at point of sale. However, there is still the possibility to have advertising in the professional press and support and no information are available about these expenditures. Besides this, tobacco retailers are supposed to be paid only on the basis of a percentage of the sale price. However, the tobacco industry continues to give them incentives in order to promote the sale of their products.
- Concerning expenses and activities for the lobbying there is a special register devoted to collect these data, each year with an open access via a website.
- There is no communication about philanthropy activities because such activities are prohibited.
- Some information like political contributions is prohibited, not only for the tobacco industry and there are monitoring of the budget for parties and political campaigns because they receive public financial support <sup>42</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> [Arrêté du 11 octobre 2019 portant homologation des prix de vente au détail des tabacs manufacturés en France, à l'exclusion des départements d'outre-mer](#), 2019

<sup>38</sup> Douanes, [La nomenclature des prix de vente au détail des tabacs manufacturés au 1er juillet 2023](#), 2023

<sup>39</sup> Douane, [Devenir revendeur de tabac](#)

<sup>40</sup> Observatoire français des drogues et des tendances addictives, [Bilan annuel tabac](#), 2022

<sup>41</sup> Le Monde du Tabac, [Prix du tabac : rien compris, rien appris ...](#), 2023

<sup>42</sup> [Commission Nationale des Comptes de Campagne et des Financements Politiques](#)



	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>- Other activities in the Tobacco Products Directive which has been transposed in France <sup>43</sup> imposes the tobacco industry to declare publish information on ingredients to a public agency, ANSES <sup>44</sup>.</p> <p>This agency is collecting and analyzing the information contained in these declarations. For these products, which are not subject to marketing authorization, this expert appraisal mission aims to provide scientific and technical support to the competent authority. It is funded by fees paid by the organizations declaring the tobacco products and vaping products.</p>						
<p>19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently<sup>45</sup> raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)</p>				3		
<p>- There is still a lack of information regarding article 5.3, its guidelines and how to enforce these recommendations.</p> <p>- The FCTC remains therefore still unknown by too many public stakeholders including some health authorities at the local level. It is all the more worrying that the tobacco industry especially Philip Morris is particularly active in public relations either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as mentioned, the Deontologist of the French National Assembly has published a guide for MPs. The guide includes a special section on best practices in relations with the tobacco industry and its representatives. In particular, the guide stresses the importance of limiting interactions to what is strictly necessary, in full transparency, in line with the guidelines set out in article 5.3. An equivalent initiative should be implemented in the Senate.</p>						
<p>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)</p>			2			
<p>Civil servants and other government officials may not solicit gifts in the performance of their duties. They may not accept gifts which are likely to influence the impartiality with which they are obliged to discharge their public service function or constitute a reward or compensation for services performed as part of their duties. If a civil servant and other government official receives an inappropriate gift, they have a duty to inform a superior as soon as possible.</p> <p>Any offence committed by a civil servant and other government official in the performance of or in connection with the performance of their duties will result in them facing a disciplinary sanction, without prejudice, where necessary, to any penalties imposed by the law.</p> <p>The tobacco control legislation includes a provision imposing the tobacco industry to publicly declare benefits in kind or in cash, worth more than € 10, provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• members of the Government;</li> <li>• members of ministerial offices or collaborators of the President of the Republic;</li> </ul>						

<sup>43</sup> [Ordonnance n° 2016-623 du 19 mai 2016 portant transposition de la directive 2014/40/UE sur la fabrication, la présentation et la vente des produits du tabac et des produits connexes](#)  
[Arrêté du 22 août 2016 relatif aux produits du tabac, du vapotage, et à fumer à base de plantes autres que le tabac ainsi qu'au papier à rouler les cigarettes](#)

<sup>44</sup> ANSES, [Tobacco and related products](#), 2020

<sup>45</sup> For purposes of this question, “consistently” means: a. Each time the FCTC is discussed, 5.3 is explained. AND b. Whenever the opportunity arises such when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collaborators of the President of the National Assembly or the President of the Senate;</li> <li>• parliamentarians;</li> <li>• persons entrusted with a public service mission which their mission or the nature of their function calls for taking or preparing the decisions and opinions of the public authorities relating to tobacco products;</li> <li>• experts, natural or legal persons, charged, by agreement with a public person, with an advisory mission on behalf of a public person whose mission is to take or prepare the decisions and opinions of the public authorities relating to the tobacco products.</li> </ul> <p>These statements are available at the website of the health ministry.</p> <p>However, the tobacco retailers and their representatives continue to organise events and visits where they invite public authorities. As already mentioned, even the Budget Ministry may have relations with the tobacco retailers because of a special contract between the public authorities and this profession to be authorized to sell tobacco products, the relationship with any politicians and public authorities go much beyond this legal framework. The obligation for transparency does not apply to tobacco retailers and their representatives hence becomes a way to interfere in public policies.</p>						
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>32</b>

## ANNEX A: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

### I. TOBACCO INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

#### LOCAL TOBACCO COMPANIES

Top 5 Local Tobacco Company	Market Share and Brands	Source
<b>Cigarettes</b>		
Philip Morris, Jeanne Pollès <a href="https://www.pmi.com/markets/france/fr/">https://www.pmi.com/markets/france/fr/</a>	42.99%, Marlboro, Philip Morris, Chesterfield, L&M	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
JTI France, Andrzej Skubiszewski since 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2022, before = Didier Elena <a href="https://www.jti.com/europe/france">https://www.jti.com/europe/france</a>	24.84%, Winston, Camel, Benson&Hedges	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
Imperial Brands SEITA, Dior Decupper <a href="https://www.seita.fr/">https://www.seita.fr/</a>	15.38%, News, Gauloises blondes and Brunes, JPS, Gitanes, Royale	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
BAT France, Pierre Durinck <a href="http://www.batfrance.com/">http://www.batfrance.com/</a>	14.56%, Lucky Strike, Winfield, Peter Stuyvesant, Vogue, Dunhill	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
Landewyck, Olivier Chambe <a href="https://landewyck.com/fr">https://landewyck.com/fr</a>	0.88% Che, Elixyr	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023

Top 5 Local Tobacco Company	Market Share and Brands	Source
<b>Roll your own tobacco</b>		
JTI France, Andrzej Skubiszewski since 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2022, before = Didier Elena <a href="https://www.jti.com/europe/france">https://www.jti.com/europe/france</a>	44.58 %, Camel, Winston, Fleur du pays, Rasta	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
Philip Morris, Jeanne Pollès <a href="https://www.pmi.com/markets/france/fr/">https://www.pmi.com/markets/france/fr/</a>	16.88%, Interval, Marlboro, Philip Morris, L&M	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
Imperial Brands SEITA, Dior Decupper <a href="https://www.seita.fr/">https://www.seita.fr/</a>	15.32% News, Drum, Gauloises à rouler, JPS, Golden Virginia	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
BAT France, Pierre Durinck <a href="http://www.batfrance.com/">http://www.batfrance.com/</a>	7.14%, Pall Mall, Lucky Strike, Ajja 17	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023
Traditab, Jérôme Duffieux <a href="http://traditab.com/notre-aventure/">http://traditab.com/notre-aventure/</a>	6.96% - 1637	Revue des Tabacs, n° 718, mars 2023

#### TOBACCO FRONT GROUPS

Top 5 Tobacco Industry Representative	Type (Front Group/ Affiliate/ Individual)	Source
Confédération des Buralistes de France	Tobacco retailers organization	<a href="http://www.buralistes.fr/">http://www.buralistes.fr/</a> <a href="https://cnct.fr/la-strategie-de-la-confederation-des-buralistes/">https://cnct.fr/la-strategie-de-la-confederation-des-buralistes/</a>
Lemondedutabac.com	Website affiliated to the tobacco retailers organisation	<a href="http://www.lemondedutabac.com/">http://www.lemondedutabac.com/</a> <a href="https://cnct.fr/ressource/post/le-monde-du-tabac-organisation-ecran-de-la-confederation-des-buralistes/">https://cnct.fr/ressource/post/le-monde-du-tabac-organisation-ecran-de-la-confederation-des-buralistes/</a>
Institut de Recherches Economiques et fiscales	Think tank	<a href="https://fr.irefeurope.org/">https://fr.irefeurope.org/</a>

		<a href="https://www.generationsanstabac.org/article/prix-du-tabac-le-lobby-de-lindustrie-mene-loffensive-en-france/">https://www.generationsanstabac.org/article/prix-du-tabac-le-lobby-de-lindustrie-mene-loffensive-en-france/</a>
CNAC	Affiliate	<a href="http://www.blogpresidentcnac.fr/le-cnac/membres-du-cnac/">http://www.blogpresidentcnac.fr/le-cnac/membres-du-cnac/</a>  <a href="https://cnct.fr/ressource/post/lobby-lutte-contrefacon-tabac/">https://cnct.fr/ressource/post/lobby-lutte-contrefacon-tabac/</a>
Nous sommes 13 millions	Website affiliated to the tobacco retailers organisation	<a href="https://www.nous-sommes-13-millions.com">https://www.nous-sommes-13-millions.com</a>
France Vapotage	Vaping lobby	<a href="https://www.francevapotage.fr/">https://www.francevapotage.fr/</a>

a. News Sources

Top 5 Newspaper/Dailies*	Type (Print/Online)	Source : <a href="https://www.acpm.fr/L-ACPM/Missions-et-activites">https://www.acpm.fr/L-ACPM/Missions-et-activites</a>
Le Monde	Print daily	<a href="https://www.lemonde.fr/">https://www.lemonde.fr/</a>
Le Figaro	Print daily	<a href="http://www.lefigaro.fr/">http://www.lefigaro.fr/</a>
Les Echos	Print daily	<a href="https://www.lesechos.fr/">https://www.lesechos.fr/</a>
Libération	Print daily	<a href="https://www.liberation.fr/">https://www.liberation.fr/</a>
La Croix	Print daily	<a href="https://www.la-croix.com/">https://www.la-croix.com/</a>

\*Basis of Ranking: x Circulation O Popularity O Others: \_  
Ranking Authority/ies: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Government Agencies (Refer also to Annex A)

Agency	Specify if more than one office is involved in this function:	General Sources of Information/ News for each office
1. Office of the Chief Executive (Prime Minister/ President) Members of Royalty	Jean Castex : from 03/07/2020 – to 15 May 2022 Prime Minister : Elisabeth Borne since 16th May 2022 President : Emmanuel Macron	<a href="https://www.gouvernement.fr/">https://www.gouvernement.fr/</a>  <a href="https://www.elysee.fr/">https://www.elysee.fr/</a>
2. Cabinet and/or National Assembly (Policy makers)	President National Assembly : Richard Ferrand Yaël Braun-Pivet since 28th June 2022 President Senate : Gérard Larcher	<a href="http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/">http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/</a>  <a href="https://www.senat.fr">https://www.senat.fr</a>
3. Agriculture / National Tobacco Board	Julien Denormandie Marc Fesneau since 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	<a href="https://agriculture.gouv.fr">https://agriculture.gouv.fr</a>
4. Customs	Gérald Darmanin and then Gabriel Attal since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="http://www.douane.gouv.fr/">http://www.douane.gouv.fr/</a>

5. Education	Jean Michel Blanquer Then Pap Ndiaye Since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="https://www.education.gouv.fr">https://www.education.gouv.fr</a>
6. Environment	Barbara Pompili then Christophe Bechu since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/">https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/</a>
7. Finance/ Revenue/ Investments/ Excise	Bruno Le Maire	<a href="https://www.economie.gouv.fr/">https://www.economie.gouv.fr/</a>
8. Health	Olivier Véran then François Braun since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="https://sante.gouv.fr/">https://sante.gouv.fr/</a>
9. Labor	Elisabeth Borne then Olivier Dussopt since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/ministere/la-ministre/">https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/ministere/la-ministre/</a>
10. Trade and Industry/ Investments	See Bruno Le Maire in charge of Economy and Finance including trade / Industry	<a href="https://www.economie.gouv.fr/">https://www.economie.gouv.fr/</a>
Additional agencies/sectors to be named per country:		
11. Culture	Roselyne Bachelot and then Rima Abdul Malak since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="http://www.culture.gouv.fr/">http://www.culture.gouv.fr/</a>
12. Higher education, research & innovation	Frédérique Vidal and Sylvie Retailleau since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/">http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/</a>
13. Europe & Foreign office	Jean-Yves Le Drian and then Catherine Colonna since 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<a href="https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/">https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/</a>
14. Sports	Roxana Maracineanu and Amélie Oudéa-Castéra Since 16 May 2022	<a href="http://www.sports.gouv.fr/">http://www.sports.gouv.fr/</a>
15. Interior	Christophe Castaner until 03/07/2020 and then Gerald Darmanin	<a href="https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/">https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/</a>

c. Meetings Attended/ Public Hearings

Type of Meeting	Source
Commission for social matters including health at the National Assembly	<a href="http://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/15/commissions-permanentes/commission-des-affaires-sociales/liens-commission-des-affaires-sociales/presentation">http://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/15/commissions-permanentes/commission-des-affaires-sociales/liens-commission-des-affaires-sociales/presentation</a> Contact : Presidente Mme Fadila Khattabi : fadila.khattabi@assemblee-nationale.fr Report : Thomas Mesnier Thomas.mesnier@assemblee-nationale.fr in 2022 And then Stéphanie Rist, stephanie.rist@assemblee-nationale.fr
Commission for social matters including health at the Senate	<a href="http://www.senat.fr/commission/soc">http://www.senat.fr/commission/soc</a> Contact : Catherine Deroche c.deroche@senat.fr

	Report : Jean-Marie Vanlerenberghe <a href="mailto:jm.vanlerenberghe@senat.fr">jm.vanlerenberghe@senat.fr</a> and then Christian Klinger : <a href="mailto:christian.klinger@senat.fr">christian.klinger@senat.fr</a>
Comité de pilotage du programme national de réduction du tabagisme – Steering committee for National Tobacco Control Programm	<a href="https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/180702-pnlt_def.pdf">https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/180702-pnlt_def.pdf</a> Contact = DGS : Chief of the Health Department, Pr Jérôme Salomon
Comité de coordination du programme national de réduction du tabagisme / Committee for coordination for national Tobacco control programm	Idem

II. Laws, Policies, and issuances:

HEALTH LAWS:

1. Is there a health law database? If yes, please list which one will be used and cite the limitations:

Code for Public Health :

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte\\_lc/LEGITEXT000006072665/](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006072665/)

See legislative part : Troisième partie : Lutte contre les maladies et dépendances Livre V : Lutte contre le tabagisme et lutte contre le dopage

Titre Ier : Lutte contre le Tabagisme = from Article L3511-1 to Article L3512-28 + Articles 3515-1 to Article L3515-7

Regulatory Part : From Articles R 3511-1 to R 3515-8

2. Does the above sources include issuances? X Yes

ALL LAWS:

3. Is there a centralized (all) law database? If yes, please list which one will be used and cite the limitations:

Legifrance : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/>

Id :

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006072665&dateTexte=20190409> see Code for Public Health

4. Does the above sources include issuances? x Yes