



Zambia

# Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

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This report is an invaluable resource for policymakers, advocates, and the public at large, as it sheds light on the insidious ways in which the tobacco industry interferes with public health policies, and provides concrete examples of how the Zambian government has responded to their influence. The 2023 Zambia Tobacco Industry Interference Index is the 3<sup>rd</sup> in the series of the Index that Zambia has produced.

### **Acknowledgement:**

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### **Methodology**

The report is based on a questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance. There are 20 questions based on the Article 5.3 guidelines. Information used in this report is obtained from the public domain only. A scoring system is applied to make the assessment. The score ranges from 0 - 5, where 5 indicates highest level of industry interference, and 1 is low or no interference. Hence the lower the score, the better for the country. The 0 score indicates absence of evidence or not applicable. The report includes information on incidents from April 2021 to March 2023, but also includes incidents prior to the period under review that still have relevance today.

## Background and Introduction

Zambia ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in May 2008 and began enacting the Tobacco Control Bill in 2009. After a redrafting process in 2018 and a Regulatory Impact Assessment in 2020, the draft bill received approval from the Business Regulatory Review Agency. Further consultations were held in 2020 and 2021, and public comments in 2022 garnered support from 88% of line ministries. However, discussions on existing legislation delayed the Cabinet's final decision in August 2022, which was resolved in a meeting in December 2022, recommending a separate tobacco control law. The bill was approved in principle in January 2023, followed by formal drafting and stakeholder validation. The next legislative steps include internal and Cabinet legislation, and finally, the bill will be introduced to Parliament for readings, leading to its long-awaited enactment.

Tobacco remains a significant threat to public health, causing the loss of millions of lives globally each year, including over with Zambia with the number of tobacco-related deaths increased from an estimated 3,000 per year (43 per 100,000) in 1990 to 7,142 per year (45 per 100,000) in 2020.<sup>1</sup> Nearly 16.0% of Zambians currently consume some form of tobacco products with a significantly higher prevalence among men (24.0%) than women (7.8%). 12.3% of Zambians are currently using smoked tobacco products that include manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes, pipes and shisha. 9.0% of Zambians are daily tobacco smokers (the vast majority being males at 17.1 against females at 1.3%) with the mean age for starting to smoke being 15.7 years. Up to 4.5% reported being current use of smokeless tobacco, and of these 6.8% were women and 2.2% were men.<sup>2</sup>

A variety of tobacco products, including roll-your-own (RYO) cigarettes and single sticks, have been popular for their affordability of children, adolescents, youths and vulnerable population. However, there is a growing demand for non-combustible tobacco products (NETNPs) such as electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), tobacco heating products (THP), vapour products, moist snuff, and modern oral products. Unfortunately, lack of effective online regulation has allowed tobacco companies to exploit social media platforms, covertly engaging social media influencers to promote their products and targeting youth, thereby undermining tobacco control efforts. Additionally, billboards and point-of-sale advertising further challenge ongoing tobacco control initiatives in Zambia.

Currently, Zambia's tobacco control efforts face several challenges that hinder progress and one major concern is low taxes imposed on cigarettes compared to other countries. This affordability contributes to increased tobacco use, undermining efforts to reduce consumption. Furthermore, dormant enforcement of smoking regulations allows for widespread smoking in public places perpetuating tobacco use. Additionally, the high prevalence of tobacco use among youth poses a significant problem, as it leads to addiction and long-term health issues. It is worth noting that Zambia has one of the lowest tobacco tax shares in the world, with only 37% of the retail price of the most popular cigarette brand attributed to taxes in 2016. This figure falls well below the global average of 56% and the WHO recommendation of a 75% tax share. As of 2019, Zambia's cigarette taxation stood at approximately 38.8%, highlighting the need for stronger measures to address the issue.<sup>3</sup>

The Zambian tobacco industry is characterized by its relatively small size, with three major companies, namely British American Tobacco (BAT), Japan Tobacco International (JTI), and Roland Imperial Tobacco, dominating the market and currently the National China Tobacco Corporation is as well establishing itself. BAT holds a dominant position, although the exact market share percentage is not available. This concentration of power among a few key players creates challenges in implementing effective tobacco control measures in Zambia. It is essential to address these issues and establish comprehensive regulations to combat the influence of tobacco marketing, especially in the digital realm, and protect public health.

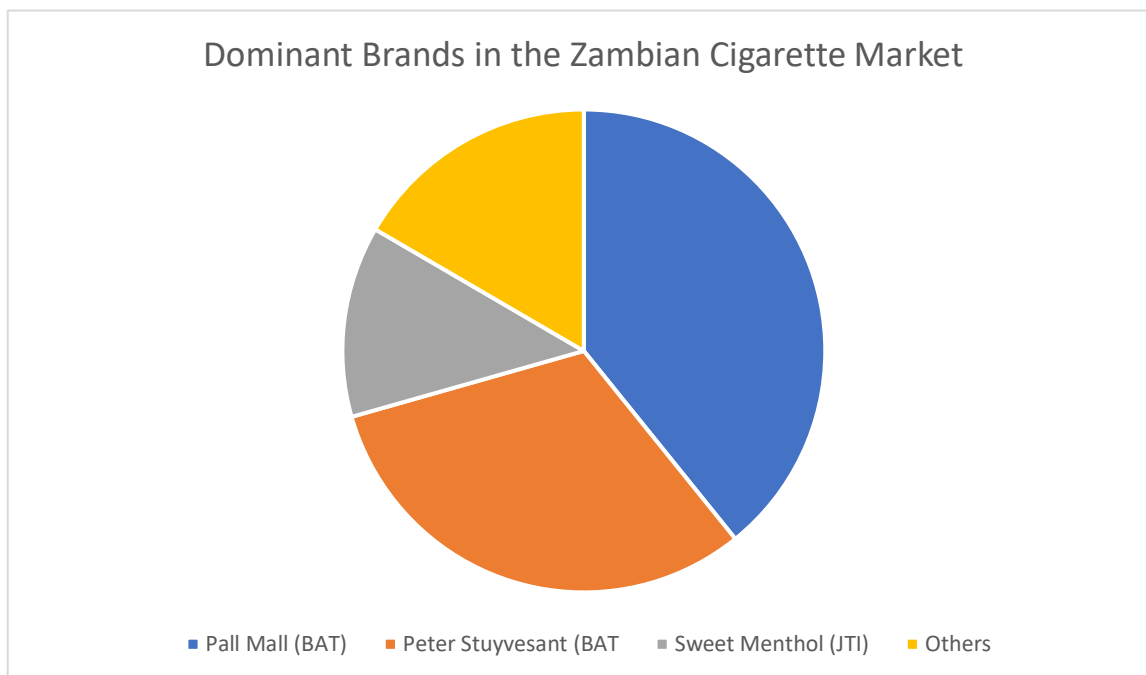


Figure 1 Most popular factory-made cigarette brands in Zambia and their manufacturers

According to the International Tobacco Control (ITC) Zambia Survey, smokers who reported consuming a regular brand of FM cigarettes indicated that the Zambian cigarette market is primarily dominated by three brands: Pall Mall, Peter Stuyvesant, and Sweet Menthol. Among these brands, Pall Mall was the most frequently reported regular brand, accounting for 39.2% of smokers, followed by Peter Stuyvesant at 31.4% and Sweet Menthol at 12.8%. Notably, a significant proportion of smokers (82.2%) reported purchasing single cigarettes instead of packs. The prevalence of buying single cigarettes within each of the top three brands was 84.5% for Pall Mall, 89.7% for Peter Stuyvesant, and 93.2% for Sweet Menthol.

The Zambian Government's continued support for tobacco industry is a great concern. In July 2022, the Minister of Agriculture and the Tobacco Board of Zambia held stakeholder consultations during the revision process of the Tobacco Act. Notably, these consultations included representatives from the tobacco industry and its front groups, such as the Tobacco Association of Zambia, Alliance One Zambia, Tombwe Processing Limited, and JTI. This engagement with industry entities raises concerns about potential industry influence and undermines public health objectives, particularly as the tobacco Act was

expedited and passed in Parliament by the end of 2022. The government's decision to prioritize a pro-industry Act while delaying the tobacco control bill indicates a worrisome level of support for the tobacco industry and a departure from the guidelines outlined in Article 5.3 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), which emphasizes the need to protect public health policies from industry interference.

The Zambian government has expressed its commitment to supporting the tobacco industry, citing the importance of increasing production, marketing, and processing of tobacco. The Minister of Agriculture has emphasized the government's efforts to create a favorable policy environment for the industry. The Ministry of Agriculture praised the tobacco industry for experiencing positive developments in 2021, with tobacco production exceeding \$113 million and an increase in production volume from 31,000 to 45,000 metric tonnes. The Ministry of Agriculture Permanent Secretary expressed satisfaction with the industry's growth, noting the involvement of over 21,000 small-scale farmers and 200 commercial farmers across the country. The report also underlines the positive impact of the tobacco sector on the national economy. The Tobacco Association of Zambia, a front group representing the industry, claimed that over \$200 million had been invested in infrastructure development, including processing plants.

In recognition of their activities and investments, tobacco companies operating in Zambia, such as JTI Zambia, have received support and endorsement from government agencies and officials. For instance, JTI launched a child labor awareness campaign in Chipangali District, Eastern Province, which was commended by the Eastern Province Permanent Secretary for addressing the issue of child labor. Following the investigation and the dissemination of the report on Child Labour in tobacco farms in Zambia, to blind the population the tobacco industry has established a program a program called “WeProsper” Child Labour Awareness Campaign by JTI Zambia, and the campaign has been endorsed and fully supported by the Western Province Minister and Member of Parliament for the area.

# Summary Findings

## I INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Tabling of the tobacco control bill 2018 was delayed again. Instead the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ), with the help of the tobacco industry, pushed and enacted a bill Tobacco Act No. 10 of 2022 favourable to the industry. This Act provides for the promotion, regulation and monitoring of the production, marketing and packing of tobacco in the Republic; continue the existence of the Tobacco Board of Zambia; re-constitute the composition of the Board and expand the Board functions; provide for the imposition and collection of a levy on tobacco grown in the Republic; repeal and replace the Tobacco Act, 1967 and the Tobacco Levy Act, 1967. The Tobacco Act received overwhelming support from Members of Parliament who voted to pass it.

## 2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

Japan Tobacco International launched a Child Labour awareness campaign in Chipangali District, Eastern Province. The Eastern Province Permanent Secretary reportedly praised the campaign, noting that it could help address the issue of child labour in the area. JTI also launched the “WeProsper” Child Labour Awareness Campaign, to increasing community awareness of child labor while promoting the importance of education.

The Western Province Minister, who is also area member of Parliament, endorsed several of JTI’s CSR program including tree planting, a cross-point bridge for a local community and launch of the “WeProsper” Child Labour Awareness Campaign in the Munkuye Ward, illustrating government officials' involvement in the campaign.

## 3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

The long delay in the filing of the Control of Tobacco Products Bill has benefited the tobacco industry to increase its business. Instead, there was the enactment of the pro-industry Tobacco Act No 10 of 2022 with overwhelming support of Members of Parliament. Tobacco advertng, marketing and sales has increased as there is no ban, and it has increased the importation of new tobacco products of e-cigarettes and vaping gadgets. CSR activities by the tobacco industry are allowed enabling industry executives close access to senior government officials and high-level leaders, no pictorial warnings on cigarette packs and sale of cheap single sticks increased making cigarettes both affordable and accessible.

Presently, the National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA) and the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF) hold shares in the British American Tobacco Zambia Limited. NAPSA holds a 3.01% share, while PSPF holds a 3.77% share in the company. Divesting from these holdings is crucial to demonstrate the government's commitment to safeguarding public health and reducing the influence of the tobacco industry.

## **4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION**

On February 20th, 2023, Minister of Green Economy and Environment participated in the 4th Zambia CSR and Responsible Business Awards Gala dinner. During the event, he awarded JTI Zambia with the 'CSR Excellence in Education Infrastructure Support' award for its commitment to this specific area of CSR.

The Zambian government, through the Zambia Chamber of Commerce Industry (ZACCI), organized a workshop in conjunction with the tobacco industry. The workshop aimed to build capacity among the media and to provide them with information about the latest developments in the tobacco market and its regulatory features. ZACCI expressed its hope for a sustained and mutual relationship between the tobacco industry and the media.<sup>4</sup>

## **5 TRANSPARENCY**

The Zambian government has not put in place a procedure to disclose its meetings with the industry. However, this requirement is proposed in the tobacco control bill of 2018.

In Zambia, there is no registry for tobacco industry affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf such as lobbyist.

## **6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The Zambian government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry (Annex VI). There is no evidence of retired government officials being part of the tobacco industry, or current government officials and their relatives holding positions in the tobacco industry. It should be noted that lack of such evidence does not warranty absence of such members. The absence of information and non-transparent manner in which the tobacco industry operates must be taken into consideration.

## **7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

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 interactions with the tobacco industry.

In addition, the government does not require the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other activities.

The government does not have a program or plan to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines. There is no ban on industry sponsored study visits and other industry sponsored activitie

## Recommendations

**RECOMMENDATION 1:** Enact the Tobacco Control Bill of 2018 to align with the WHO-FCTC. This will help save thousands of lives that are being lost through tobacco products consumption and the country will be able to channel millions of dollars spent on treating diseases caused by tobacco consumption to productive sectors.

**RECOMMENDATION 2:** Stop all CSR activities by the tobacco industry in communities and towards public institutions. This will cut the tobacco industry links with government and avoid peddling their narrative that they are well-meaning partners when in fact not; all they are interested in is pushing their profit-making agenda at the expense of public health.

**RECOMMENDATION 3:** Create awareness among all government ministries and agencies about the WHO-FCTC Article 5.3. The heightened alertness will help public officials appreciate the importance of promoting public health as opposed to collaborating with the tobacco industry for their profit-making conspiracies.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:** Establish a code of conduct for all public officials to guide them when dealing with the tobacco industry. In the absence of a code of conduct, government officials have been mingling freely with the tobacco industry, a situation that has been negating tobacco control efforts.

**RECOMMENDATION 5:** Limit interactions between government and the tobacco industry to only when it is strictly necessary. There should be established a deliberate policy of disclosure of details of any interaction between government officials and the tobacco industry players.



## Zambia

### Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

#### Results and Findings

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<b>INDICATOR I: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development</b>						
1. The government <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control <sup>3</sup> (Rec 3.4)						5
<p>There is no evidence to show the government accepts, supports or endorses offers for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry or any entity or person working to further its interests. The tabling of the tobacco control bill 2018 was delayed again.</p> <p>However, in July 2022, the Minister of Agriculture and the Tobacco Board of Zambia had engaged in stakeholder consultations, including with tobacco industry entities such as the Tobacco Association of Zambia, Alliance One Zambia, Tombwe Processing Limited, and JTI, during the process of revising the pro-industry Tobacco bill. This bill was rushed through and passed in Parliament by the end of 2022. This effort to pass a pro-industry bill while simultaneously delaying the tobacco control bill shows government's support for the tobacco industry. Consultation with the tobacco industry raises concerns about moving in the opposite direction of public health and contrary to the WHO FCTC.<sup>5</sup></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)				3		
<p>There is no evidence to show the government accepted policies and legislation that is drafted by the tobacco industry for public health.</p> <p>However although this not being a tobacco control policy, on February 7th, 2023, the Western Province Minister presided over the Tobacco Stakeholders' Consultations for The Tobacco Regulations of The Tobacco Act No. 10 of 2022. During the consultations, the Minister informed stakeholders that the government had conducted a review of the tobacco legislation in 2022, resulting in the Ministry of Agriculture developing new regulations that are aligned with the new Tobacco Act No. 10 of 2022. As a result, consultations were being held in tobacco-growing regions, including Chipata, Lundazi, Choma, Kalomo, Kaoma, Nkeyema, Kabwe, Mkushi, and Serenje, from January 30th, 2023 to February 10th, 2023, and would be supported by The Regulatory Impact Assessment Report and the Draft Regulations.<sup>6</sup></p>						

<sup>1</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>2</sup> The term, "tobacco industry" includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

<sup>3</sup> "Offer of assistance" may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

	0	1	2	3	4	5
3. The government allows/invites the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy. (Rec 4.8)   Never, 5 Yes						5
There is no evidence that the government allows/invites the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy. However the government consults with the tobacco industry on decision concerning tobacco control.						
4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG) <sup>4</sup> (Rec 4.9 & 8.3) For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year. For non-Parties, apply a score of '0'		1				
There is no evidence that the Zambia government had nominated or allowed representatives from the tobacco industry in delegations to the COP, or has accepted their sponsorship for delegates in this period.						
<b>INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities</b>						
5. A. Government agencies or their officials endorse, support, form partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as “socially responsible” or “sustainable”. For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2)  B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions <sup>5</sup> (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests during the pandemic. (Rec 6.4) <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i>						5
On September 2022, JTI launched a child labour awareness campaign in Chipangali District, Eastern Province. The campaign was aimed at increasing community awareness on the impact of child labour while promoting the importance of education to children. The Eastern Province Permanent Secretary reportedly praised the campaign, noting that it could help address the issue of child labour in the area. <sup>7</sup>						

<sup>4</sup> Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

<sup>5</sup> political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions



On September 24th, 2022, JTI Zambia launched the “WeProsper” Child Labour Awareness Campaign, to increase community awareness of child labor while promoting the importance of education. The campaign defined child labor as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. The campaign launch was attended by the Western Province Minister who is also area member of Parliament, indicating government officials' endorsement of the industry led campaign.<sup>8</sup>

On December 4th, 2022, JTI established a community clinic as part of its CSR program and also planted some trees at the location.<sup>9</sup>



On the 25th of September 2022, the Western Province Minister commended JTI for its role as a “responsible corporate entity” and for constructing a classroom block in Nkeyema District. The Minister also acknowledged their rehabilitation of another classroom block at a different school in the same locality.<sup>10</sup>



On 24 September 2022, the Western Province Minister witnessed JTI handing over the cross-point bridge to the community and a tree planting exercise in the same area.<sup>11</sup> On the same day the Minister launched the “WeProsper” JTI Child Labour Awareness Campaign in Munkuye Ward.<sup>12</sup>



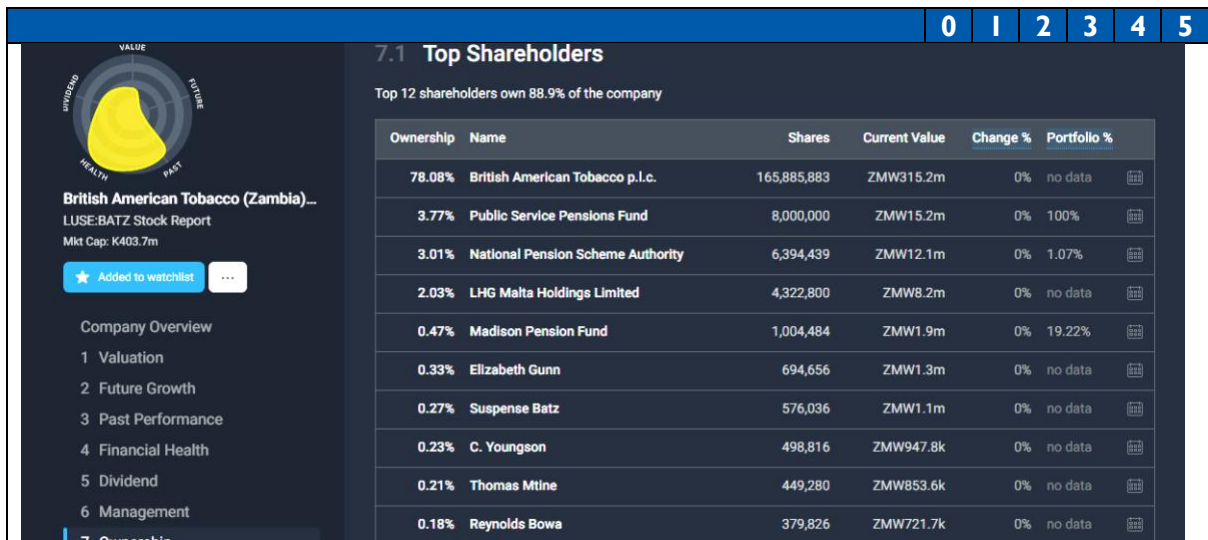
**INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry**

6. The government accommodates requests from the tobacco industry for a longer time frame for implementation or postponement of tobacco control law. (e.g. 180 days is common for PHW, Tax increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)

5

In 2008, Zambia ratified the WHO-FCTC and committed to creating a comprehensive domestic tobacco control law. Despite the finalization of a draft Tobacco Control Bill in 2018 with input from stakeholders, it has yet to be enacted by the National Assembly. There has been ongoing debate between those advocating for public health and those prioritizing the tobacco industry and financial gains from promoting tobacco use. From 2022 to March 2023, the Tobacco Control Bill has been circulating between Ministry of Health, Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry and Ministry of Justice and until now the bill has been with Ministry of Justice waiting for clearance. There is strong belief that the process has been delayed to accommodate requests from the tobacco industry. Meanwhile weak tobacco control measures prevail and public health remains unprotected.

To prioritize public health and align with Article 5.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, it is essential for the government to divest from tobacco industry investments. This includes removing the tobacco industry from government funds and investment portfolios. The National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA) and the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF) currently hold 3.01% and 3.77% shares, respectively, in the British American Tobacco Zambia Limited. By divesting from these holdings, the government can demonstrate its commitment to safeguarding public health policies and reducing the influence of the tobacco industry.<sup>13</sup>



7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3) 4

In May 2021, the Zambian government expressed its commitment to supporting the tobacco industry, citing the need to establish mechanisms that increase production, marketing, and processing of tobacco in the country. The Minister of Agriculture highlighted the government's efforts to create an enabling policy and operational environment that benefits all stakeholders in the industry, while commending the Tobacco Board of Zambia for coordinating the tobacco industry. However, concerns were raised over the static production of tobacco in the country and the outdated legislation regulating the industry. The Chief Executive Officer for the Tobacco Board of Zambia emphasized the potential for the tobacco industry to contribute positively to the country's GDP and foreign exchange earnings. International tobacco companies, such as JTI Zambia, are reported to have also invested heavily in sustainable tobacco production and have partnered with small-scale tobacco growers to finance crop inputs.<sup>14</sup>

The government allows international travelers to bring in duty-free 400 cigarettes or 0.5 grams of pipe tobacco or 0.5 kg cigars.<sup>15</sup>

**INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction**

8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister<sup>6</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) 5

On February 20th, 2023, the Minister of Green Economy and Environment Hon. Eng. Collins Nzovu MP participated in the 4th Zambia CSR and Responsible Business Awards Gala dinner. During the event, he awarded JTI Zambia with the CSR Excellence in Education Infrastructure Support award for its demonstrated commitment to this specific area of CSR.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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					
There is no evidence that 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.						
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>				3		
The Zambian Government, through the Zambia Chamber of Commerce Industry (ZACCI), organized a workshop in conjunction with the tobacco industry. The aim of the workshop was to build capacity for the media and to provide them with information about the latest developments in the tobacco market and its regulatory features. ZACCI expressed its hope for a sustained and mutual relationship between the tobacco industry and the media. <sup>17</sup>						
<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)						5
The government does not publicly disclose meetings and interactions with the tobacco industry.						
12. The government requires rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists (Rec 5.3)						5
The government does not require rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists						
<b>INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest</b>						
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11) / Never 5 Yes						5
There are no regulations that requires the disclosure or registration of individuals, affiliated organizations, or tobacco industry entities acting on their behalf, including lobbyists.						

	0	1	2	3	4	5
The Electoral Act (2006) of Zambia has no provisions on the raising and expenditure of party funds. The Societies Act, under which parties are registered, requires that parties make some disclosure of their financial records to the Registrar of Societies, but places no restrictions on how money is raised or spent. The Registrar of Societies is not obliged to disclose these records unless he/she believes it is in the interest of party members to do so.						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)		1				
During the survey period, no senior level government official joined the tobacco industry.						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)	0					
Even though we cannot rule out, there is no publicly available evidence that current government officials or their relatives hold positions in the tobacco business, including consultancy positions.						
<b>INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures</b>						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)						5
The government does not have a procedure in place for the disclosure of records on its interactions with the tobacco industry and its representatives, including agendas, attendees, minutes, and outcomes.						
17. The government has formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. (Rec 4.2); <i>1 for whole of government code; 2 for Yes but partial if only MOH</i>						5
The government has not developed, accepted, or executed a set of principles for public officials outlining the guidelines they must adhere to while engaging with the tobacco industry.						
18. The government requires the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other activities. (Rec 5.2)						5
The government does not mandate the tobacco industry to provide any information on their tobacco production, manufacturing, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues, and other activities, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions, and any other related activities.						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently <sup>7</sup> raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						5

<sup>7</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
The government does not have a program or system in place to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies related to WHO FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines.						
20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4)						5
<p>The government has not established a policy that prohibits the acceptance of any form of contributions or gifts, monetary or otherwise, from the tobacco industry. This includes offers of assistance, policy drafts, or invitations for study visits given or offered to government officials, agencies, and their relatives. It is considered an offense for any public officer to solicit, accept, obtain, or attempt to receive any form of gratification as a reward or inducement for doing or forbearing to do anything related to a matter or transaction with which a public body is or may be concerned, whether actual or proposed.<sup>18</sup></p>						
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>						<b>77</b>



## Annex A: Sources of Information

	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	British American Tobacco Zambia		Dunhill, Kent, Lucky Strike, Peter Stuyvesant, Camel, Pall Mall, Vogue, Viceroy, Kool, Craven	<a href="https://bit.ly/3VFslN4">https://bit.ly/3VFslN4</a>
2	Roland Imperial Tobacco Company		GUARDS Full Flavour, GUARDS Menthol, Zambezi cut, Life Gold cigarettes,	<a href="https://bit.ly/3NR2Yq7">https://bit.ly/3NR2Yq7</a>
3	Japan Tobacco International Zambia			

	TOP MEDIA/ NEWSPAPERS	URL
1	Times of Zambia	<a href="https://bit.ly/3B2aze3">https://bit.ly/3B2aze3</a>
2	Zambia Daily Mail	<a href="https://bit.ly/42xOhwf">https://bit.ly/42xOhwf</a>
3	Daily Nation	<a href="https://bit.ly/3HK3NgM">https://bit.ly/3HK3NgM</a>
4	News Diggers	<a href="https://diggers.news/">https://diggers.news/</a>
5	Lusaka Times	<a href="https://www.lusakatimes.com/">https://www.lusakatimes.com/</a>
6	Lusaka Business Times	<a href="https://zambianbusinesstimes.com/">https://zambianbusinesstimes.com/</a>

	MAIN TOBACCO INDUSTRY ALLIES/ FRONT GROUPS	TYPE (FRONT GROUP, LOBBY GROUP, INDIVIDUAL)	SOURCE
1	Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Front Group	<a href="http://zambiachamber.org/">http://zambiachamber.org/</a>
2	Tobacco Association of Zambia	Lobby Group	<a href="http://www.taz.org.zm">http://www.taz.org.zm</a>
3	Zambia Association of Manufactures	Lobby Group	<a href="http://www.zam.co.zm">http://www.zam.co.zm</a>
4	Zambia Development Agency	Front Group	<a href="http://www.zda.org.zm">http://www.zda.org.zm</a>
5	Zambia National Farmers Union	Lobby Group	<a href="http://www.znfu.org.zm">http://www.znfu.org.zm</a>

## REFERENCES

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