

# Tanzania



## Summary of Findings

### 1. INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Tobacco Products Regulations Act 2003 and Tobacco Products Regulations 2014 are not compliant with the WHO FCTC. Efforts to enact a new law these past years have been delayed due to accommodation of tobacco industry's (TI) concerns. The Ministry of Health has proposed to table a tobacco control bill since 2017 - but this has not yet materialized to date. Lack of a WHO FCTC-compliant law and support from top government leadership have given the TI room to ramp up its advertising, promotion and sponsorship activities, which go hand in hand with increased tobacco production and use.

### 2. INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

Top government officials, members of parliament, and other leaders continue to endorse and participate in TI-related CSR, commending the industry for its 'continued economic and social contribution to the country'.

### 3. BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

The government fully supports the TI, giving significant subsidies to upscale production and inviting more leaf companies to purchase the crop. There was no increase in tobacco taxes for the third year running.

### 4. UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

The WHO FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines indicate that interaction between government officials and the TI should be limited to only when strictly necessary, however this is not the case with industry activities on the ground. Tanzania Cigarette Public Limited Company (TCC) signed a Collective Bargaining Agreement with the Tanzania Union

of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO). The signing ceremony was attended by the Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office who commended TCC and TUICO for their good work.

In September 2022, the Prime Minister met with the CEO of Japan Tobacco Inc. in Japan where the company committed to purchase tobacco leaves from Tanzania.

### 5. TRANSPARENCY

The government has not put in place a procedure to disclose its meetings with the TI. There are documented meetings with tobacco representatives. Neither the Tanzania Medicines and Drugs Authority Regulations nor the Tobacco Industry Act compel tobacco companies to register their affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf such as lobbyists.

### 6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The non-executive chairman of TCC and other Tanzanian board members have senior positions in government offices or other government agencies while still being linked with TCC.

### 7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The government does not have a program or plan to consistently raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to WHO FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. There are no explicit codes of conduct with regard to interactions with the TI and their representatives, which has led to continued meetings without oversight between public officials and TI representatives.



## Recommendations

1. Establish measures to limit interaction with the TI and ensure transparency of those interactions that occur. There must be clearly documented procedures for government officials to record all interactions where strictly necessary with the TI.
2. Reject partnership and non-binding or non-enforceable agreements with the TI.
3. Avoid conflict of interest for government officials and employees.
4. Ban all tobacco related-CSR activities.
5. Develop a code of conduct for government officials, to provide guidance on interactions with the TI when only strictly necessary.