



Associação Moçambicana de Saúde Pública

Mozambique

TOBACCO INDUSTRY INTERFERENCE INDEX 2023

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Authors:

Francisco V. Cabo and Augusto Nunes, Mozambican Association for Public Health

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Background and Introduction

Mozambique signed the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on 18 June 2003, ratified it on 9 November 2016 which entered into force on 14 July 2017. The Government of Mozambique is making efforts to enact and implement a comprehensive tobacco control policy, although it is known that the tobacco subsector contributes around 34% of total agricultural exports. Mozambique ranks the fourth largest tobacco producer in the African Continent with 12.9% of output.¹ These places the country in a situation of tension between economic and health aims. As such barriers are enormous to implement tobacco control policy, taking into account that it is a country that produces, processes and manufactures tobacco. The government continues to consider the tobacco industry as a determining factor in structural transformation and in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy.²

There are 9,300 tobacco-related deaths in Mozambique every year and 11.7 billion Meticaís (equivalent to 183,060,210.54 USD) in economic losses from productivity and health expenses to treat tobacco related illnesses every year. The smoking prevalence among adults (15-64 years) is 12% and among adolescents (13-15 years) is 5%.³

The main tobacco companies operating in the country are British American Tobacco (BAT), controlling 90% of cigarette market, Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (local subsidiary of Universal Corp) and Emperor Tobacco Manufacturing, which just started producing cigarettes locally. The volume of cigarette production was estimated to be about 3.5 billion⁴ and it continues to increase as BAT revealed its plans to increase export.⁵

In addition to creating about 130,000 formal jobs in Mozambique, the industry claimed to contribute to public revenue in 2017, around 1.4 billion meticaís (equivalente to 178,441,611.47 USD) in taxes. This tax is paid by the consumer through Value Added Tax (VAT) and specific consumption tax (ICE), not by the tobacco industry.

Tobacco production in Mozambique is governed by the Regulation on the Promotion, Production and Marketing of Tobacco (Ministerial Diploma 176/2001) and by the contracts established between the Mozambican State and the tobacco concession companies. The Tobacco Regulation sets out the principles governing concessions and the role of companies. The Mozambican model is made up of three interrelated elements: (a) interlinked markets for inputs and output, (b) a contract production scheme as the predominant form of production, and (c) adoption of monopsony territorial concessions.

The manufacturing industry has sectors of industrial activities, according to CAE-Rev2, one of which is the tobacco industry whose main products are processed tobacco and

¹ World Health Organization. Status of tobacco production and trade in Africa. 12 Feb 2021
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240020009>

² Nguenha, N.; Cunguara, B.; Bialous, S.; Drope, J.; Lenchucha, R. An Overview of the Policy and Market Landscape of Tobacco Production and Control in Mozambique. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2021, 18, 343, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18010343> <https://www.mdpi.com/1666-4601/18/1/343>

³ Outcomes of the Study conducted in Mozambique by WHO International Team Daily Newspaper “O País”. 04th April 2023

⁴ <https://www.researchandmarkets.com/reports/5189209/cigarettes-in-mozambique-2020>

⁵ Nguenha, N.; Bialous, S.; Lenchucha, R.; Matavel, J. – Tobacco Industry Presence and Practices in Mozambique a “Chaotic” but Worthy Market. 2022

manufactured cigarettes. Due to harmful effects of tobacco on human health, the tobacco industry, in the light of the instrument that guides industrial development (Policy and Industrial Strategy - PEI 2016-2025) is not indicated as a priority, however, it benefits from the general measures to promote the investment in the country. Tobacco revenues stood at USD 150.6 million, up 5% compared to 2021, mainly due to a 20.2% increase in the average international price, while the volume exported fell by around 13% as a result of a drop in tobacco production due to unfavourable weather conditions.⁶

The economic and social relevance of the tobacco industry has a positive impact on the tobacco growing concessionary system, as they provide credit to farmers in the form of production factors (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other production materials) and this creates well-being, income levels and means of subsistence of families that directly or indirectly participate in tobacco production. It is therefore still a challenge for Mozambique to shift production from tobacco as a cash crop to other alternative cash crops such as cotton, soybeans, peanuts and sunflowers.

Tobacco production involves more than 100,000 small farmers and employs approximately 7,000 workers in tobacco leaf processing companies. This provides an important source of income for the sustainability of families in rural areas and in areas where processing factories are located. At the moment, 5 provinces are involved in tobacco cultivation, namely; Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa.⁷

In the agricultural campaign, for the 2021/2022 biennium, total tobacco production was 77,903 tons, of which 49,398 tons were produced in the province of Tete, 20,265 tons in the province of Niassa, 6,180 tons in the province of Zambezia and 2,060 tons in the province of Nampula.⁸

Although tobacco ranks 13th in terms of production and cultivation area, the government considers tobacco as one of the cash crops that contributes significantly to GDP in the agriculture sector. In the last 3 years, tobacco contributed 36% (USD 178 million), 21% (USD 145 million) and 18% (USD 155 million) of the total value of agricultural exports and respectively. Mozambique, with a cultivated area of 91,469 hectares is third in the African region, after Zimbabwe (112,770 hectares) and Malawi (100,962). Mozambique is ranked 8th largest producer of tobacco in the world.⁹

In line with WHO FCTC Article 17, there is an urgent need to promote economically viable alternative livelihood to tobacco production to avoid possible adverse social and economic impacts on populations whose livelihoods depend largely on tobacco cultivation. Obviously, the shift to promoting economically viable alternative crops to tobacco will not be easy.

This is Mozambique's third report on the status of implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC. Mozambique has a total score of 67 points which is slightly worse than the last report of 64, which means there is a deterioration. The industry has a strong influence.

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

⁶ www.cartamz.com/index.php/economic - 2022

⁷ Ministry of Industry and Commerce, March 2023

⁸ Ministry of Industry and Commerce, March 2023

⁹ Ministry of Industry and Commerce, March 2023

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 earlier incidents that are still relevant.

Summary Findings

1 INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The government does not allow or invite the tobacco industry to sit on the government's interagency/multisectoral committee/advisory group body that establishes public health policy. However, the government is open to receiving input from the tobacco industry. The tobacco industry is a member of the CTA – Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique, which is a strategic partner of the government in defining economic policies and strategies, TI participates indirectly in the development of national policies.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

Under Health Programme Related to Corporate Social Responsibility and Workplace Health Activities. The Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (MLT) Mozambique Subsidiary of Universal Corporation funded US\$ 273.2 million in Subsaharian countries including Mozambique. For the case of Mozambique, the beneficiaries were 1,699 permanent workers (7,100 seasonal). The programme consisted on HIV Treatment, Condom Distribution, Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Peer Educator Programme and HIV Theatre Group. On the other hand, Under the Programme aimed at improving access to water in Mozambique, the Mozambique Leaf Tobacco Limited (MLT) during the last 4 years, 60 boreholes have been sunk, bringing water access to approximately 18,000 people.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

The tobacco industry benefits from 5% Corporate Income Tax incentive and 10% of the total amount of investment. There is no tax on tobacco exports. It is worth mentioning that the tobacco industry benefits from paying low prices for tobacco leaves. In terms of taxes, the tobacco industry pays Corporate Income Tax (IRPC), Specific Consumption Tax (ICE) and Value Added Tax (IVA).

International travellers can duty free import 400 cigarettes or 250 grams of tobacco into Mozambique.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

During the last few years, unnecessary interaction is very scarce or we have not witnessed any case of involvement of top decision makers such as the President or the Prime Minister in meetings with Owners of the Tobacco Industry. However provincial level governors conduct interaction with tobacco industry personnel at the provincial level.

5 TRANSPARENCY

There is still no procedure in place to guide public officials in case they have to meet with the tobacco industry in case such interactions are strictly necessary. This current situation of Mozambique does not allow the country to have adequate legislative measures to control tobacco that is why there is an increasing level of lack of

transparency in the tobacco industry in the conduct of its economic activities. Mozambique still does not have legal instruments or executive measures to oblige the tobacco industry comply with its transparency requirements.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Mozambique, does not have a tobacco control legislation. The lack of transparency largely contributes to the conflict of interests. The level of conflict of interest is also high. There are no rules for disclosing or registering tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists.

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Mozambican government does not have a procedure for disclosing records of interaction (such as agenda, participants, minutes and results) with the tobacco industry and its representatives.

The tobacco industry is not required to provide information about production, manufacturing, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues or any other activities, including lobbying, philanthropy and political contributions.

Recommendations

1. The government should put in place measures to anticipate interference. These measures should involve a development of tobacco control policy towards avoiding tobacco industry delaying implementation.
2. Use the media as a powerful tool in exposing tobacco industry to policymakers, members of Parliament (MPs), stakeholders to build a robust public support for the legislation and enforcement as well as in assisting compliance and enforcement efforts.
3. Undertake and promote public education campaigns highlighting the benefits of tobacco control legislation that protect public health.
4. Mozambique is very rich in fertile land, therefore, the promotion of alternative crops or means of livelihoods should be recommended and is implementable for tobacco farmers. The alternative crops should involve the production of cotton, sunflower, cassava, rice as well as horticulture, agro-forestry, aquaculture and beekeeping.
5. Reject all CSR partnerships with the tobacco industry.

Mozambique

Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2023

Results and Findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ¹⁰ 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. ¹¹ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ¹² (Rec 3.4)				3		
<p>The government accepts input from the tobacco industry on policy development. The Governor of Nampula, Hon. Manuel Rodrigues, met with the tobacco industry and tobacco farmers when fixing tobacco price. The meeting was aimed to discuss and harmonize the price of tobacco for tobacco marketing campaign with the involvement of all sectors in the value chain. This is clear evidence that there is certain level of participation of tobacco industry in policy development.¹³</p> <p>The Ministry of Industry and Commerce is supportive of the tobacco industry claiming that the latter has created thousands of seasonal jobs and supports groups of producers, which in a way contributes to the employment policy and improvement of conditions for these producers.¹⁴ The Ministry appreciates that the country benefits from an increase in income based on the tobacco trade.</p> <p>The strong support of the government to the tobacco industry is reflected in the fact that to date Mozambique does not have an omnibus tobacco control legislation that is compliant to the WHO FCTC to protect public health. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship is still allowed, there are no pictorial warnings on cigarette packs and there is no national policy for smoke-free public places.</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>The Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA), whose mission is to protect business opportunities and private initiatives, culture and business associations, is the official partner of dialogue with the government, in the private sector representation</p>						

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ The term, “tobacco industry” includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

¹² “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

¹³ Government of Nampula, www.nampula.gov.org 07 June 2021

¹⁴ Ministry of Industry and Commerce, collection of data, March 2023

	0	1	2	3	4	5
and work towards a better business environment in Mozambique, through the promotion of economic and regulatory reforms. Through this strategic partnership with the Government, the CTA is consulted by Parliament when it comes to adopting legislation that affects the tobacco industry, thus also endorsing its position.						
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) I Never 5 Yes		1				
The government does not allow or invite the tobacco industry to sit on the government's inter-agency/multisectoral committee/advisory group body that sets public health policy. However, since the tobacco industry is a member of the CTA, it is believed to have a seat when it is its turn to chair the CTA.						
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) ¹⁵ (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				
The government does not appoint or allow any representatives of the tobacco industry (including state-owned companies) to delegate to the COP or other subsidiary bodies, nor does it accept its sponsorship of delegates. ¹⁶ Since Mozambique still does not have an FCTC-compliant tobacco control legislation, it is believed that this is happening because the Ministry of Health has not always sent a delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies.						
INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities						
5. A. Government agencies or their officials endorse, support, form partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as “socially responsible” or “sustainable”. For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2) B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions ¹⁷ (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>					4	

¹⁵ Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

¹⁶ WHO FCTC. COP List of participants. <https://untobaccocontrol.org/downloads/cop9/additional-documents/COP9-List-of-Participants.pdf>

¹⁷ political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

The tobacco industry has used its CSR activities to show decision makers that their industry promotes economic importance to the country through the promotion of tobacco growing and employment in factory processing. Mozambique, as a developing country, is still to some extent economically dependent on the tobacco industry, as other alternative cash crops are still only considered for the long-term. As employment opportunities are still scarce, particularly for young people and constraints on foreign income, leaving the country vulnerable to accept Corporate Social Responsibilities charity from the industry, such as the construction of schools, roads, training and scholarships for students and addressing child labour.

In August 2022 the Politecnica University and BAT Mozambique signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which aims to formalize an agreement for the professional training of students of this higher education institution in that company.

Through this agreement, which lasts for two years, students are expected to acquire technical and practical skills for their insertion in the labor market and for the development of their professional career. According to BAT the agreement has the prospect of developing talent and sharing knowledge based on this relationship.¹⁸

On the occasion, the Rector of the Polytechnic University, Narciso Matos, said he was confident that the agreement would bring benefits to the parties involved, especially the students. Through these memorandums, teachers not only pass on knowledge to students, but also monitor them during their internship and insertion into the job market, said Narciso Matos. In turn, the Director of Human Resources at BAT, Marie Anne Laurence, committed to providing professional internship opportunities to graduate students or finalists.



Dr. Narciso Matos, Rector of Apolitecnica University second from the left and Marie Anne Lawrence, representative of British American Tobacco (Third from the left). Daily paper “O País”

¹⁸ Website – www.apolitecnica.ac.mz/2022/08/23 ; www.camaramen.co.mz , Daily paper “O Autarca”

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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Moreover, as part of its CSR activities, Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (MLT) will contribute to the construction of the main highway (High Way) that leads to various tobacco producing regions in the Administrative Post of Mualadzi, Chifunde district, Tete province. When certain Company is interested in constructing an infrastructure should request authorization from the Government. In this case, the Government authorized the MLT to fund the construction of the highway.¹⁹

Through the subsidiary scheme, MLT implemented a Project called Projecto Kukula, aimed at combating child labour, absenteeism and failure in primary schools, through the preparation and distribution of free daily meals in schools.

INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry

6. The government accommodates requests from the tobacco industry for a longer time frame for implementation or postponement of tobacco control law. (e.g. 180 days is common for PHW, Tax increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)					4	
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The Government does not accept requests from the Tobacco Industry for a longer period for the implementation or postponement of the tobacco control law. However, tobacco control measures currently do not comply with the FCTC - tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (CSR activities) are not prohibited, there are no pictorial warnings on cigarette packs and taxes are low, keeping the cheap cigarettes.

7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)					4	
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Through the Investment Law, the Tobacco Industry, depending on its location, receives 5% incentive from Corporate Income Tax and 10% from total investment amount.²⁰ There is also no tax for the export of tobacco. In August 2019, the President announced that China will import 60,000 tons of tobacco produced in Mozambique by February 2020 and the need to increase production. This will make China the second largest importer and gives tobacco an endorsement from the government.

It is common for presidential visits to include the CTA (Confederation of Industry Association) in which the tobacco industry is affiliated. Thus, in these types of visits, the tobacco industry benefits from incentives given by the government to all industries. The current President mentions in his speeches that farmers should increase the production of cash crops such as cotton, cashew nuts, sunflowers, tobacco, etc., since the sale of these products (tobacco) would improve the subsistence of local farmers.

International travellers can import duty free 400 cigarettes or 250 grams of tobacco into Mozambique.

INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction

¹⁹ Daily Paper Noticias, 03 September 2020

²⁰ Eriksson Anacleto, Deputy National Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 13 February 2023

	0	1	2	3	4	5
8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ²¹) 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)					4	

The Governor of the province of Nampula, Manuel Rodríguez, paid an official visit to tobacco industry “Sociedade do Niassa (SONIL, LDA)” which processes tobacco.

He took that opportunity to make an appeal to the tobacco processing unit belonging to SONIL, LA, in the context of monitoring and accompanying the exercise of the economy in the province.



Governor of Nampula visits Tobacco Processing Unit in Nampula²²

The Governor of the Province of Zambezia, Mr. Pio Matos, accompanied by the Provincial Director of Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr. Fernando Namucua, attended the launch ceremony of the tobacco marketing campaign at the invitation by Mr. Cláudio Ferreira, Director General of the Mozambique Leaf Tobacco.

Governor Pio Matos, in addressing tobacco growers, quoted in a newspaper, said: *“by improving the lives of you, your families and communities, you are contributing to the well-being of the country. We, as a Government, will continue to provide the necessary support to the company so that, with you, they continue to have good relations.”*²³

In another event held in Nampula, Manuel Rodrigues said that they were gathered there to discuss and harmonize the price of tobacco for the current tobacco marketing campaign with the involvement of all players in the value chain.

²¹ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

²² Noticias, Daily newspaper 04.08.2021

²³ O Pais on 06/22/2022, in its chapter of Diário Económico

	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Rodrigues highlighted this symbolic act as being of great significance in Nampula Province; it aims to create conditions for the commercialization of tobacco growing in a transparent and inclusive way of the main players in tobacco growing. The Governor considered that the price to be harmonized must be a consensus of all participants, mainly for the producers and the developer company. This price must reflect the well-being of the peasant families involved in the tobacco production process. The leader said that after deciding on the price of tobacco, the company that promotes it would start with the process of commercializing the crop.</p> <p>Manuel Rodrigues said that the role of the Government is to intervene in the appreciation of producers, however he asked the company Sonil for the price of tobacco to be consensual to the benefit of the producer. From the consensual negotiation of the price of tobacco between the development companies and the producers in Nampula, a minimum value of 75mtn per kilogram was stipulated. In the end, Manuel Rodrigues recommended that producers should create an association of tobacco producers with the aim of facilitating the financing of their projects by the Government as well as by partners who wish to support them.²⁴</p>						
<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)</p>				3		
<p>The government collaborates with the tobacco industry in Mozambique on the Tobacco Anti-Smuggling Strategy.²⁵ Tobacco smuggling to neighbouring Malawi worries the Government and Tobacco Production Companies in Tete Province. 29 April 2022²⁶</p>						
<p>10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests. (Rec 3.1) NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</p>	0					
<p>There is no publicly available evidence relating to the government entering into any new partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry.</p>						
INDICATOR 5: Transparency						
<p>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)</p>						5

²⁴ Press Office of the Governor of Nampula Province

²⁵ M Patricio V. Marquez, Konstantin Krasovsky & Tatiana Andreeva. Mozambique – Overview of Tobacco Use, Tobacco Control Legislation and Taxation, World Bank Group, Global Tobacco Control Program Country Brief

²⁶ TV Miramar, Tobacco smuggling to Malawi worries the Government nad Tobacco Production Companies in Tete, 29th April 2022

	0	1	2	3	4	5
There is no procedure in place to guide public officials in meeting with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary.						
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
There are no rules for disclosing or registering tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists.						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11) / Never 5 Yes						5
There is no prohibition on contributions by the tobacco industry or any entity working to promote its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns, or to require full disclosure of such contributions.						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)	0					
In Mozambique there is currently no information related to senior retired government officials who are part of 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					
There is no record of current government officials holding any position in the tobacco business.						
INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)						5
The government does not have a procedure for disclosing records of interaction (such as agenda, participants, minutes and results) with the tobacco industry and its representatives.						
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						5

	0	1	2	3	4	5
industry. (Rec 4.2); <i>1 for whole of government code; 2 for Yes but partial if only MOH</i>						
There is a Government Code of Conduct for Public Officials in general. However, there is nothing specific to the implementation of Article 5.3.						
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)						5
The Government does not require the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on production, manufacture, market share, etc. of tobacco. The tobacco industry is also not required to submit records of marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other activities.						
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ²⁷ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						5
There is no plan/programme to sensitize their departments on policies related to the 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
The Government does not have a policy prohibiting the acceptance of all forms of contributions/donations, including offers of assistance, draft policies, or invitations to study visits given to government officials.						
TOTAL SCORE						67

²⁷ For purposes of this question, “consistently” means: a. Each time the FCTC is discussed, 5.3 is explained. AND b. Whenever the opportunity arises such when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

Annex A: Sources of Information

	TOP TOBACCO COMPANIES/ DISTRIBUTORS	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	Mozambique Leaf Tobacco Company (MLT) (Universal Tobacco)	Major producer and exporter of leaf; 4% of the agricultural products exported to overseas		KMMG Magazine top 100 companies
2	British American Tobacco (BAT)	90% of local cigarette market share	Dunhill, Peter Stuyvesant, Pall Mall, GT and Safari	Association of Industry, Commerce and Services
3	Emperor Tobacco		Rico	
4	Japanese Tobacco International			
5	Philip Morris International			

	TOP MEDIA/ NEWSPAPERS	URL
1	Noticias	Print
2	Jornal Savana	Print
3	Jornal o Pais	Print
4	Jornal Zambeze	Print
5	Jornal Diario de Mocambique	Print
6	TVM	
7	Miramar TV	
8	TV Sucesso	

	MAIN TOBACCO INDUSTRY ALLIES/ FRONT GROUPS	TYPE (<i>FRONT GROUP, LOBBY GROUP, INDIVIDUAL</i>)	SOURCE
1	Confederation of Economic Associations – CTA	Industry lobby group	