

JAPAN: 2018 Tobacco Industry Interference Index

Summary: This second report¹ on the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) Article 5.3² shows there has been no progress. Japan is lagging far behind in practically every aspect in the implementation of Article 5.3 Guidelines. There is strong interference from the tobacco industry to weaken and/or delay tobacco control measures.

1. Industry participation in policy development: 15/20

The existence of tobacco business law, strong association between JT and the Government (through 33% ownership) and Policy Makers enables JT to participate in policy development which facilitates interference to weaken policies such as legislation on 100% smoke-free public places. Finance Minister Taro Aso had questioned whether there is a connection between smoking cigarettes and lung cancer.

2. Industry CSR activities: 5/5

JT conducts numerous CSR activities including sponsoring sports tournaments, games and cultural activities. The tobacco and Salt Museum is part owned by the government.

3. Benefits to the industry: 9/10

Allowing the tobacco industry to advertise, sponsor activities, applying ineffective text only warnings on cigarette packs, allowing smoking in indoor public places through subsidies are all benefits that the tobacco industry enjoys. The FCTC is not implemented effectively and this benefits the tobacco industry to continue to promote its business.

4. Unnecessary interaction: 10/15

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Tokyo Metropolitan government offer a subsidy scheme, "Passive Smoking Prevention Measure Subsidy System" to hotels, restaurants and local business to install smoking rooms. This is against Article 8 of the FCTC that call for 100% smoke-free policy in public and work places.

The tobacco industry has a close relationship with the Ministry of Finance and the ruling political party, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

5. Transparency: 8/10

Meetings between top level officials, such as Ministers, with the JT are not publically disclosed. There is no register for private tobacco companies operating in Japan such as PMI and BAT or their lawyers and consultants acting on their behalf.

6. Conflict of Interest: 15/15

There is no prohibition on contributions from the tobacco industry to political campaigns. High level officials, upon their retirement from government service, move to top leadership position in JT.

7. Preventive measures: 23/25

There is no public record of effort by the government to regularly raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. The government has not put in place a procedure for disclosing records of interaction with the tobacco industry and its representatives. The government has not implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry.

Recommendations:

- The government must end all collaboration with JT's CSR activities and sponsored events;
- The government must end benefits given to JT to promote the tobacco business such as the subsidy for smoking rooms, which violates FCTC Article 8 which requires all public and work places to be 100% smoke-free.
- The Ministry of Finance must make transparent all interactions with the tobacco industry. The government must have a procedure for dealing with the tobacco industry.
- The government must end the practice of "*amakudari*" as it negatively affects tobacco control policy and public health.

¹ This second report is based on publicly available evidence found between January – December 2017

² WHO FCTC. Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3; 2008

http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/Guidelines_Article_5_3_English.pdf

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ³ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry ⁴ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ⁵ (Rec 3.1)						5
<p>In 2016, the Health Ministry estimated about 15,000 people die annually in Japan from diseases related to passive smoking.⁶ Indoor public places are not 100% smoke-free as required under FCTC Article 8.</p> <p>In 2017 the Health Ministry was forced to scale back a proposed bill for a blanket ban on public smoking in the face of opposition by pro-smoking politicians, restaurateurs and Japan Tobacco.⁷ But even the weaker bill foundered, due to opposition from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). By June, pro-tobacco members of parliament in the Liberal Democratic Party succeeded in blocking the introduction of legislation that would have banned smoking in bars and restaurants larger than 30 square metres.^{8,9}</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)						5
<p>The Tobacco Business Act, which in essence protects the tobacco industry, also covers regulation (or the non-regulation) of tobacco advertising. There is no ban on tobacco advertising and promotions - Self-regulation based on JT's Global Marketing Principles.</p> <p>Japan Tobacco claims, "The Tobacco Business Act, related acts and statutes and voluntary standards set forth the regulations for the sale and promotion activities of tobacco products in Japan that include the indication of warning labels on tobacco product advertisements and packages that urge caution over the relationship between the consumption of tobacco products and health."¹⁰</p> <p>The Tobacco Business Act requires JT to annually enter into purchase contracts with tobacco growers about the aggregate cultivation area for specific varieties of leaf tobacco and the prices for leaf tobacco by variety and grade. Leaf prices are decided by recommendation from Japan Tobacco Inc. October 2017: The Leaf Tobacco Deliberative Council, chaired by Yoshio Kobayashi, released its annual determinations for domestic tobacco leaf cultivation area and grower prices for 2018, in response to a proposal submitted by JT.¹¹ The Leaf Tobacco Deliberative Council is a council which confers on important matters concerning the cultivation and purchase of domestically grown leaf tobacco. The council consists of about 11 members, appointed by JT with the approval of the Minister</p>						

³ 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

⁴ The term, "tobacco industry" includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

⁵ "Offer of assistance" may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

⁶ Passive smoking kills 15,000 people a year in Japan, study finds. 1 May 2016, The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/05/31/national/science-health/passive-smoke-kills-15000-people-annually-japan-health-study-finds/#.WVRqI1FLfDA>

⁷ Elaine Lies. Japan Health Ministry to water down proposal on restaurant smoking: media; 17 Nov 2017, Reuters; <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-smokingban/japan-health-ministry-to-water-down-proposal-on-restaurant-smoking-media-idUSKBN1DH0DR>

⁸ Gavin Blair. A Tobacco-free 2020 Olympics ... Or is Japan blowing smoke? SCMP. 18 Jun 2017; <http://www.scmp.com/week-asia/society/article/2098269/tobacco-free-2020-olympics-or-japan-blowing-smoke>

⁹ Japan fails to ignite 'zero tolerance' passive smoking ban under anti-cancer law; South China Morning Post; 24 Oct 2017 <http://www.scmp.com/news/asia/east-asia/article/2116777/japan-fails-ignite-zero-tolerance-passive-smoking-ban-under-anti>

¹⁰ Japan Tobacco Inc. Annual Report 2016, Pg 64

https://www.jt.com/investors/results/annual_report/pdf/annual.fy2016_E_partition03.pdf

¹¹ Japan Tobacco. Tobacco Council release determinants for 2018 tobacco cultivation, JT Press Release; 26 Oct 2017 https://www.jt.com/media/news/2017/pdf/20171026_E02.pdf

¹² 2017 Japan award for young agricultural researchers; 8 Nov 2017

<https://www.jircas.go.jp/en/reports/2017/r20171102>

¹³ Push towards a smoke-free Olympics by Kanoko Matsuyama and Yuki Hagiwara Bloomberg News, 25 Apr 2017 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-04-24/japanese-restaurants-thwart-push-toward-smoke-free-olympics>

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>of Finance from among representatives of domestic leaf tobacco growers and academic appointees. Mr Yoshio Kobayashi was formerly the Vice Minister of Agriculture and now the Chairman of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council (AFFRC).¹²</p> <p>In 2017 the Health Ministry filed a Bill in Parliament aimed to restrict smoking in public places such as schools, hospitals, government buildings, bars and restaurants. There is no support for the bill from the majority ruling party. It was opposed by about 90 percent of the lawmakers in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party argue it would put bars and restaurants out of business.¹³ Finally, Mr. Shiozaki who was a Minister of Health Labor and Welfare resigned and new Minister proposed a bill which does not meet an international standard accepting smoking in a restaurant or bar with the space less than 100 square meters. This was in accordance with the concept of TI. The Japanese government owns 33 percent of JT.</p>						
<p>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 Never 5 Yes</p>						5
<p>Since the government part owns JT and has a Tobacco and Salt Industries Bureau in the Ministry of Finance, JT's interests are taken into account in public health policy development.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is championing a law to ban smoking in all public places in preparation for the coming 2020 Olympics. A Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare expert panel compiled a white paper on smoking in July 2016 that said "there is sufficient evidence to assume a causal relationship" between smoking and lung cancer. During debate on the law, in February 2017, Finance Minister Taro Aso had questioned whether there is a connection between smoking cigarettes and lung cancer.¹⁴</p> <p>Mr Aso told a parliamentary session in 2017 that tobacco sales provide more than 2 trillion yen (\$19 billion) in tax revenues annually and a loss of that income would have a major impact on government finances.¹⁵</p> <p>In the exposé on tobacco industry by Reuters in July 2017, Mr Aso was identified to be pro-tobacco.¹⁶</p>						
<p>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 6 & 7) (Rec 4.9 & 8.3)</p>	0					
<p>For evidence: http://www.who.int/fctc/en/ click on "Conference of the Parties", "COP Sessions", select relevant COP, click "Documentation", "List of Participants"</p> <p>There was no COP meeting in 2017</p>						
So-called CSR activities						
<p>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 contributions¹⁷ (monetary or otherwise) from the tobacco industry (including so-called CSR contributions). (Rec 6.4) <i>NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question</i></p>						5

¹⁴ Finance Minister Aso questions cigarettes-lung cancer link The Asahi Shimbun; 22 Feb 2017

<http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201702220031.html>

¹⁵ Mari Yamaguchi. WHO: Japan needs anti-smoking law before Tokyo Olympics; he Associated Press, 7 April 2017 <http://archive.sitrib.com/article.php?id=5151075&itype=CMSID>

¹⁶ A Kalra et al. The Philip Morris Files; Slide No.16 <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/pmi-who-fctc/>

INDICATORS**0 1 2 3 4 5****JT volley ball team:**

'JT Thunders Volley Ball Classroom' sponsored events involve elementary schools which will involve endorsement by the Education authorities, and the events are held in public sports avenue in cities. JT owns volley ball teams JT Marvelous (women) and JT Thunders (male) that play league level and every year they hold Volley ball World Cup in Japan. These events are heavily promoted.

JT Thunders (Pro Volley Ball) <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/thunders/index.html>

JT Marvelous (Pro Volley Ball) <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/marvelous/index.html>

Provision of smoking space on streets

In cooperation with municipalities around the country, JT has established "smoking spaces" so that smokers and non-smokers both can be satisfied. Currently, JT has implemented this effort at 943 locations in collaboration with 212 municipalities nationwide. As of April 2011 initiatives to establish smoking spaces are aimed at improving smoking etiquette such as when walking while smoking and discarding litter.

<http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/collabo/jireishu/02/index.html>

<http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/collabo/list/index.html>

<http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/collabo/jireishu/02/index.html>

<http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/collabo/list/index.html>

Campaign to promote cleaning-up the district:

JT conducts community level "picking up" garbage program called "campaign to promote cleaning up the district" which uses youth citizen participation in collecting trash. City officials are involved in these activities.

Clean up street <http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/clean/index.html>

Tobacco and salt museum which is endorsed by Japanese Government.

Tobacco and Salt museum <http://www.jti.co.jp/Culture/museum/index.html>

Physical distribution of JT is authorized as an eco-rail mark industry by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

JT scholarship.

JT Biohistory Research Hall endorsed by a Japanese Government, and affiliated with the University of Osaka.

JT Japanese Chess Championship

JT Cup Golf Japan series.

Affinis Cultural Foundation endorsed by Japanese Government, and JT Art Hall Affinis.

JT's forest - in 8 places in Japan. Green bird to pick up tobacco butts.

Golf Japan Series JT cup <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/jtcup/index.html>

JT Japanese Chess Japan Series <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/shogi/index.html>

JT Forum (Culture event) <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/forum/index.html>

JT Art Hall (Affinis) <http://www.affinis.or.jp/>

TV CM by JT <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/tvcm/index.html>

JT Biohistory Research Hall <http://www.brh.co.jp/>

JT Forest <http://www.jti.co.jp/csr/forest/index.html>

JT Rakugo <http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/arthall/performance/rakugo/index.html>

JT NPO contribution <http://www.jti.co.jp/csr/contribution/social/npo/index.html>

JT Asia Scholarship <http://www.jti.co.jp/csr/contribution/social/scholarship/outline/index.html>

JT Sports School <http://www.jti.co.jp/csr/contribution/social/sports/index.html>

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

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>JT Citizenship event http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/arthall/performance/contribution/index.html</p> <p>JT Contribution to Child Labour http://www.jti.co.jp/csr/contribution/social/child_labor/index.html</p> <p>JT group corporations http://www.jti.co.jp/corporate/outline/group/index.html</p> <p>JT logo item present http://www.jti.co.jp/knowledge/thunders/news/2009/11_03/</p> <p>Provide smoking places in an office http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/office/list/index.html</p> <p>Provide smoking places in institution http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/institution/list/index.html</p> <p>Like this : http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/institution/list/index.html</p> <p>Provide smoking space in restaurants http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/restaurant/special/01/index.html</p> <p>Provide smoking places in Rail Way Station http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/station/jireishu/index.html</p> <p>Provide smoking places in Airport http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/airport/jireishu/index.html</p> <p>Other smoking places http://www.jti.co.jp/sstyle/manners/bunen/jirei/other/jireishu/index.html</p> <p>Giving stand ash tray http://www.jti.co.jp/investors/press_releases/2009/0709_01/appendix_01/</p>						
Benefits to the Tobacco Industry						
<p>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)</p>					4	
<p>Health promotion law. Revised in June or July, 2018 (it is now being debated)</p> <p>Japan is debating prevention passive smoking law in Tokyo (which will pass at 27th June, 2018). Most of the public places are going to be smoke-free by the 2020 Olympic.</p> <p>Japan has not banned tobacco advertising, promotions and sponsorship, instead applies self-regulation.</p> <p>No pictorial warnings on cigarette packs although JTI exports its brands with PHW to many countries that require this. The ineffective text only health warning on packs have not changed in many years.</p>						
<p>7. The government gives privileges, incentives, exemptions or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)</p>						5
<p>Existence of the Tobacco Business Act is evidence that the government protects the tobacco industry and gives it benefits to protect its business. The government's 33% ownership of JT gives incentives to the government to protect JT's success and increased profits.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance fixes the price of tobacco leaves at \$16.90 (¥1,877.57) and ensures all the tobacco leaves produced by the growers are purchased. This will ensure their income is protected. 2017: https://www.jt.com/media/news/2016/pdf/20161109_E02.pdf</p> <p>According to a Japan Times report, "Cigarette prices in Japan are kept lower than in many other</p>						

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
countries because the government manipulates them to prevent a sharp decline in consumption. According to a tobacco industry insider, Japan is unique in that the government determines the retail prices of cigarettes, and that manufacturers have no freedom to set prices on their own. Thus, he says, the government controls supply and demand from the standpoint of securing tax revenue.” http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2017/04/23/commentary/japan-commentary/poverty-politics-tobacco-policy/#.WYWe51FLfIU [2017 April issue of Sentaku]						
Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						
8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ¹⁸) 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)				3		
JT was named a ‘White 500’ company in 2017, in recognition of efforts towards its employee health. Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) awarded JT with the ‘White 500’ award for “making outstanding progress towards better health and productivity among their employees.” ¹⁹						
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)				3		
The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Tokyo Metropolitan government offer a subsidy scheme known as “Passive Smoking Prevention Measure Subsidy System”. This subsidy is given to hotels, restaurants and local business to install smoking rooms. ²⁰ This scheme is promoted on Tokyo Metropolitan Government website ²¹ and JT’s website. Establishment of smoking room in the SME business: The subsidy rate / grant amount is 1/2 of the cost (maximum 1 million yen); however, in the case of a restaurant where the establishment of a smoking room is taken, 2/3. Equipment cost, equipment cost, equipment cost, machinery equipment cost etc for installation of smoking room etc. Equipment cost, equipment cost, equipment cost, machinery equipment cost etc for installation of smoking room etc. According to Japan Tobacco website: “JT will continue to fight against illicit trade in collaboration with governments, including the Japanese government.” https://www.jt.com/about/division/tobacco/anti_contraband/index.html						
10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or agreements with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.1) <i>NOTE: This must not involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</i>					4	
Tobacco and salt industries office is a department within the MOF. This official route for collaboration is always open. There is no penalty for violation of smoking in no-smoking areas. Japan Tobacco conducts ‘manners campaign’. According to JT website: “Toward the goal of creating a society where smokers and non-smokers can coexist in harmony, in Japan, JT has been carrying out various activities, such as calling for better smoking manners and promoting separation between smoking and non-smoking areas. By doing so,						

¹⁸ Include immediate members of the families of the high level officials

¹⁹ Japan Tobacco. 2017 Annual report;

https://www.jt.com/investors/results/annual_report/pdf/2017/annual.fy2017_E_all.pdf

²⁰ Japan Tobacco. Subsidy system; <https://www.jti.co.jp/tobacco/bunen/subsidy/index.html>

²¹ Tokyo Metropolitan government <http://www.sangyo-rodo.metro.tokyo.jp/tourism/kakusyu/syukuhaku/>

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>we will aim to create a society comfortable for both smokers and non-smokers.” https://www.jt.com/about/division/tobacco/index.html</p> <p>By virtue of the government owning 33% of JT, it also owns the Tobacco and Salt Museum which is a promotional outfit for JT. The Museum was renovated in 2015 and holds regular exhibitions and is open to children. https://www.jti.co.jp/Culture/museum_e/index.html</p>						
Transparency						
11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)				3		
<p>The Finance Ministry gets annual dividend revenue from Japan Tobacco shares - more than ¥70 billion. That revenue is kept in a special account for fiscal investment and loans, and according to the Finance Ministry is spent on industrial investment projects that are too risky for the private sector to undertake.²²</p> <p>The Reuters expose on the tobacco industry shows political mapping of pro-tobacco ministers in Prime Minister Abe’s Cabinet. https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/pmi-who-fctc/ Philip Morris Training document Slide No.16: Meetings of Ministers with the JT are not publically disclosed. Slide No.17 provides evidence of Philip Morris Fiscal Affairs and International Trade Executive meeting with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials on taxation issue in Japan. Purpose of this meeting is to influence the COP outcome.</p> <p>Through the high rank OB meeting of the MOF. This meeting is confidential, though the tax rate is widely discussed according to the JT’s profit.</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						5
<p>While government officials who work for the Tobacco and Salt Industries Office are easily identified, however there is no register for private tobacco companies operating in Japan such as PMI, or its lawyers and consultants acting on its behalf.</p>						
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) 1 Never 5 Yes						5
<p>There is no prohibition on contributions from the tobacco industry.</p>						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)						5
<p>High level officials, upon retirement from government service, move to top leadership position in JT²³ Chairman of JT, Yasutake Tango, Chairman of the Board: started his career in Ministry of Finance in 1974 rising to position of Administrative Vice Minister of MOF in 2009; being appointed Special Advisor to the Cabinet (2012 – Apr 2014). Appointed Chair of JT in June 2014.</p> <p>Private connection between Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Katsuhiko Honda, who is former president</p>						

²² The poverty of politics and tobacco poverty, Commentary, The Japan Times, 23 April 2017, <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2017/04/23/commentary/japan-commentary/poverty-politics-tobacco-policy/#.WVSLdFFLfDA>

²³ Japan Tobacco Inc. Annual Report 2016, Pages 50-55, https://www.jt.com/investors/results/annual_report/pdf/annual.fy2016_E_partition03.pdf

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5
<p>of JT. Honda is said to be a private teacher when Abe studied for the entrance examination of the University. Honda was a second person of business committee of the NHK(national broadcasting company). He quitted his job in January of this year. http://www.nosmoke55.jp/action/1310jt_nhk.html</p> <p>This practice of “<i>amakudari</i>,” is the practice of former civil servants getting comfortable, well-paid jobs at companies and other organisations in fields related to their ministries. Successive governments have promised to end the practice, with limited success. It’s not just to Japan Tobacco, but <i>amakudari</i> to other tobacco-related companies and there’s big money involved.²⁴</p>						
<p>15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)</p>						5
<p>Officials representing the Tobacco and Salt Industries Office under the Financial Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, represent the industry</p>						
<p>Preventive Measures <i>SCORING for this section: 1. Yes, 2. Yes but partial only, 3. Policy/ Program being developed 4. Committed to develop such a policy/ program 5. None</i></p>						
<p>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)</p>						5
<p>None</p>						
<p>17. The government has formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. (Rec 4.2)</p>						5
<p>None</p>						
<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)</p>				3		
<p>JT, being part owned (33%) by the government submits records on production, manufacture, market share, revenues. However no record is available on lobbying expenditure, political contributions.</p> <p>According to news reports Japan Tobacco spends ¥20 billion a year on advertising, almost all of which promotes “manners.” The real reason, according to Sentaku (magazine), that Japan Tobacco buys space and air time is to quash anti-smoking reporting by making media dependent on JT-related ad revenue.²⁵</p>						
<p>19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently²⁶ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)</p>						5
<p>None</p>						

²⁴ Gavin Blair. A Tobacco-free 2020 Olympics ... Or is Japan blowing smoke? SCMP. 18 Jun 2017; <http://www.scmp.com/week-asia/society/article/2098269/tobacco-free-2020-olympics-or-japan-blowing-smoke>

²⁵ Media sidesteps calling Japan Tobacco out on advertising conflicts, Philip Brasor, The Japan Times, 14 Jan <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/01/14/national/media-national/media-sidesteps-calling-japan-tobacco-advertising-conflicts/#.WVSPzFFLfDA>

²⁶ 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.

INDICATORS	0	1	2	3	4	5					
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					
None											
TOTAL 85											