**BAT Bangladesh influence the government policies to gain the benefits through the government officials at its board of directors**

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**Background:** BAT Bangladesh (BATB) is leading tobacco industry and about two-third tobacco business controlling in Bangladesh. BATB can easily access and influence government policy to expand their business.

**Methodology:** The qualitative study based documents from National Board of Revenue (NBR), the Union of Domestic Tobacco Companies, and misleading narratives and activities of BATB also analyzed.

**Findings:** From 2011 to 2020, total eight secretaries and three additional secretaries from different ministries represent as members of the Board of Directors (BOD), BATB. Secretary, Ministry of Industries always nominated by BATB, while, no secretary is appointed as board member in any other multinational companies.

After serving at the BATB board for four years, Mosharraf Hossain Bhuiyan appointed as Chairman, NBR, the most influential government agency to impose and collection of all taxes including tobacco tax. During his term, BATB and it’s shadow organization the Bangladesh Cigarette Manufacturers Association had access and attended several meetings at the NBR. The chairman provided unique privileges for tobacco industries during in 2019, encourage tobacco production by withdrawing 10% export duty, allowed the input credit facilities by amend the law.

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture also represent at BATB and included TI’s in the tobacco leaf pricing committee, and TI’s purchased tobacco leaves from farmers on the price they decide.

**Conclusions:** In order to implement the declaration of the Hon’ble Prime Minister, the government’s shares in the tobacco company must be withdrawn. At the same time, government members of BATB’s board of directors should withdraw immediately to prevent the company’s interference in policy.

**Abstract Summary:** Inclusion of top-level government officials at the board of directors of the BAT Bangladesh is a major obstacle for effective tobacco control in Bangladesh. Government owned about 9% share and nearly 70% directors are from government. This is because BAT wants to influence the government policy and gained the benefits.