

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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Austria

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Period of reporting:

	Month	Year
Start date	April (4)	2018 (19)
End date	2011 (12)	2019 (20)

B1. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Prevalence of tobacco use

Smoking prevalence in the adult population (all)

(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see B112)

Current smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in preva- lence data)	Average number of the most-con- sumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	30.2	13.7
FEMALE	24.0	11.5
TOTAL (males and females)	27.0	12.7

Daily smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	22.5	16.9
FEMALE	18.7	13.7
TOTAL (males and females)	20.6	12.7

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	7.7
FEMALE	5.2
TOTAL (males and females)	6.4

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	31.5
FEMALE	26.7
TOTAL (males and females)	29.0

Never smokers

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)

MALE	38.3
FEMALE	49.3
TOTAL (males and females)	44.0

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B11:

Cigarettes, cigars, pipes.

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B11 refer:

	From	To
Age range	15	99

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B11:

2015

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B11:

General Population Survey on substance use

Please provide the definitions of “current smoker”, “daily smoker”, “occasional smoker”, “former smoker” and “never smoker” used in this report.

Current smoker	People smoking at least one cigarette/cigar/pipe within the last 30 days, including people smoking on a daily or nearly daily basis (i.e. sum of daily and occasional smokers)
Daily smoker	People smoking on a daily or nearly daily basis within the last 30 days
Occasional smoker	People smoking on a sporadic basis within the last 30 days
Former smoker	People who smoked within the last 12 months but not within the last 30 days and people who did not smoke within the last 12 months but on a regular basis before
Never smoker	People who never smoked on a regular basis

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The data we used to answer question B11 is from 2015. After this there was only one report on smoking prevalence in the adult population (Eurobarometer 2017). The data of the Eurobarometer 2017 contains not that detailed information as asked in this questionnaire and as provided by the General Population Survey on substance use 2015. So we decided to take the General Population Survey on substance use 2015 data to answer question B11. Question B115 is not easily to answer. Due to the Eurobarometer 2017 and 2014 there has been a little increase in the number of current smokers between 2014 and 2017 (28 % current smokers 2017, 26 % current smokers 2014). Compared to ATHIS 2014 (30 % current smokers in 2014) there was a decrease, compared to the General Population Survey 2015 (27 % current smokers 2015) an increase. There is no information on daily smokers in the Eurobarometer 2017. Due to the General Population Survey on substance use 2015 and 2008 the number of current smokers (both daily and occasional) was declining for both men and women between 2008 and 2015. According to the ATHIS 2014 and 2006/07 surveys there has been an increase between 2006/07 and 2014 of daily smokers (24 % 2014, 23 % 2006/07). There is no information on current smokers in ATHIS 2006/07.

Smoking prevalence in the adult population (by age groups)

(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking to- bacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ¹	15	19	29
MALES - current smokers ¹	20	24	36
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	29	34
MALES - current smokers ¹	30	39	35
MALES - current smokers ¹	40	49	35
MALES - current smokers ¹	50	59	37
MALES - current smokers ¹	60	69	22
MALES - current smokers ¹	70	79	15
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	19	32
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	20	24	34
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	29	30
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	30	39	27
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	40	49	26
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	50	59	29
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	60	69	18

FEMALES - current smokers ¹	70	79	16
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	19	30
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	20	24	35
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	29	32
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	30	39	31
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	40	49	31
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	50	59	33
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	60	69	20
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	70	79	15

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B12:

Cigarettes, cigars, pipes.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B12:

2015

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B12:

General Population Survey on substance use

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past two years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.

The data we used to answer question B12 is from 2015. After this there was only one report on smoking prevalence in the adult population (Eurobarometer 2017). The data of the Eurobarometer 2017 contains not that detailed information as asked in this questionnaire and as provided by the General Population Survey on substance use 2015. So we decided to take the General Population Survey on substance use 2015 data to answer question B12. Question B123 is not easily to answer. According to the Eurobarometer 2017 and 2014 there has been a little increase in the number of current smokers between 2014 and 2017 (28 % current smokers 2017, 26 % current smokers 2014). Compared to ATHIS 2014 (30 % current smokers in 2014) there was a decrease, compared to the General Population Survey 2015 (27 % current smokers 2015) an increase. Due to the General Population Survey on substance use 2015 and 2008 the number of current smokers (both daily and occasional) was declining for both men and women between 2008 and 2015.

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)

(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in B132, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18–64 years; see B132)

Males

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	2.7
Daily users	0.8
Occasional users	1.9
Former users	21.4
Never users	75.8

Females

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	0.4
Daily users	0.1
Occasional users	0.3
Former users	7.8
Never users	91.8

TOTAL (males and females)

Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Current users	1.6
Daily users	0.5
Occasional users	1.1
Former users	14.4
Never users	84.1

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B13:

Chewing tobacco, snuff, snus.

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B13 refer:

	From	To
Age range	15	99

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B13:

2015

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B13:
General Population Survey on substance use

Please provide the definitions of “current user”, “daily user”, “occasional user”, “former user” and “never user” (of smokeless tobacco products) used in this report in the space below.

Current user	People using smokeless tobacco products within the last 30 days (i.e. sum of daily and occasional users)
Daily user	People using smokeless tobacco products on a daily or nearly daily basis within the last 30 days
Occasional user	People using smokeless tobacco products on a sporadic basis within the last 30 days
Former user	People using smokeless tobacco products at some time in their life but within the last 30 days
Never user	People who never used smokeless tobacco products in their life

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smokeless tobacco use in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The data we used to answer question B13 is from 2015. After this there was only one report on smokeless tobacco prevalence in the adult population (Eurobarometer 2017). The data of the Eurobarometer 2017 contains not that detailed information as asked in this questionnaire and as provided by the General Population Survey on substance use 2015. So we decided to take the General Population Survey on substance use 2015 data to answer question B13. Question B135 is not easily to answer, because the numbers/values (percentage) are so low and for Eurobarometer 2017 we only have rounded values without decimals. Comparing Eurobarometer 2017 and General Population Survey 2015 it cannot be concluded if the amount of current users stayed the same, increased or even decreased slightly.

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group (by age groups)

(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking to- bacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ²	15	19	7
MALES - current smokers ²	20	24	3
MALES - current smokers ²	25	29	6
MALES - current smokers ²	30	39	4
MALES - current smokers ²	40	49	4
MALES - current smokers ²	50	59	0
MALES - current smokers ²	60	69	2
MALES - current smokers ²	70	79	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	15	19	4
FEMALES - current smokers ²	20	24	2
FEMALES - current smokers ²	25	29	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	30	39	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	40	49	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	50	59	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	60	69	0

FEMALES - current smokers ²	70	79	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	15	19	6
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	20	24	3
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	25	29	3
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	30	39	2
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	40	49	2
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	50	59	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	60	69	1
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	70	79	1

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question B14:
Chewing tobacco, snuff, snus.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B14:
2015

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B14:
General Population Survey on substance use

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current use of smokeless tobacco by adult age groups in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Comparabable data for Austria not yet available.

Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Ethnic group(s)	MALES - Prevalence (%)	FEMALES - Prevalence (%)	TOTAL (males and females) - Prevalence (%)
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Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question B15:

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B15 refer:

From To

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B15:

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B15:

Tobacco use by young persons

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

	Age range	SMOKING TO-BACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TO-BACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users ⁴	15	20.6	15.7	24.3
BOYS - Current users ⁴	16	26.2	19.1	29.2
BOYS - Current users ⁴	14-17	23.5	15.4	25.0
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	15	22.7	4.6	15.1
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	16	29.1	7.1	17.7
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	14-17	25.7	5.7	16.9
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	15	21.6	10.2	20.1
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	16	27.7	13.0	23.3
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	14-17	24.6	10.5	20.9

Please indicate the tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B16:

- Smoking tobacco = cigarette

smoking (not e-cigarette) - Smokeless tobacco = snus, chewing, tobacco, snuff

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B16:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B16:
 ESPAD 2019 (Austria)

Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question B16 in the space below.

Smoking/using the product (Group) at least once in the last 30 days

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Compared to the ESPAD Austria data of 2015 we see a decline of current tobacco smoking by young persons. Their current use of water pipes seems stable or slightly increasing. For smokeless tobacco use we had no data for young persons so far.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

ESPAD 2019	No comment	File type "pdf"
Fact Sheet Smoking by young persons	No comment	File type "pdf"

Use of novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products

	Age range	Heated tobacco products (HTPs) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) - Prevalence (%)	Other products - Prevalence (%)
ADULT POPULATION - Males	15+				4.9
ADULT POPULATION - Females	15+				2.8
ADULT POPULATION - Total (males and females)	15+				3.9
YOUNG PERSONS - Boys	15	6.2			17.2
YOUNG PERSONS - Girls	15	1.8			8.8
YOUNG PERSONS - Total (boys and girls)	15	4.0			13.1

B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Exposure to tobacco smoke

Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).

Exposure at home (13 %; men 13 %, women 13 %), in the workplace (8 %; men 10 %, women 7 %) Exposure to tobacco smoke in general (28 %; men 34 %, women 23 %), Exposure to tobacco smoke at least one hour per day (15 %; men 17 %, women 13 %)

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B21:

2015

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B21:

Exposure at home and in the workplace (General Population Survey on substance use 2015), Exposure in general and of at least one hour per day (ATHIS 2014)

Please attach the relevant documentation.

General Population Survey on substance use 2015, report

No comment

File type
"pdf"

General Population Survey on substance use 2015, crosstabs

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Tobacco-related mortality

Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population?

Yes ✓

What is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population?

12.1

If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.

In 2017 2.402 men and 1.472 women died because of lung cancer due to causes of death statistics.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B32 and 33:

2017

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B32 and B33:

B32: Global Burden of Disease Viz Hub (Online). Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. University of Washington. <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare> (last accessed: 3.4.2019). B33: Statistik Austria - Causes of death statistics

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

No comment

File type

"pdf"

Tobacco-related costs

Do you have information on the economic burden of tobacco use in your population, e.g. the overall cost of tobacco use imposed on your society?

Yes ✓

Please provide details (e.g. direct (health care-related) and indirect costs and, if possible, the method used to estimate these costs).

Total costs: € 2,411.3 mio. per year (the costs of passive Smoking amount to € 118.8 mio per year). Direct medical costs: € 630.5 mio per year Direct non-medical costs (sickness benefits, long-term-care expenditures, invalidity pensions): € 197.5 mio. per year Indirect (economic) costs (productivity losses of employed smokers resulting from more frequent sick leaves, disability and premature deaths): € 1492.2 mio per year Intangible costs (monetary estimation of the involuntary reduction in life expectancy of passive smokers): € 91.1 mio. per year Tobacco tax revenues: € 1834.9 mio per year Method = Life-cycle model, which uses the Austrian Population in 2016 as its baseline

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B42:

2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B42:

study based on data of 2016; source = Pock, M.; Czypionka, T.; Reiss, M.; Röhrling, G. (2018): Volkswirtschaftliche Effekte des Rauchens. Ein Update. IHS. Wien

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

No comment

File type

"pdf"

Supply of tobacco and tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)

Licit supply of tobacco products

	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Retail sales	Exports	Imports
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	mio. pieces		11739 (2019), 11831 (2018)		
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars, cigarrillos	mio. pieces		72 (2019), 74 (2018)		
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarette tobacco (fine-cut)	tonnes		676 (2019), 698 (2018)		
Smoking tobacco products	pipe tobaccos	tonnes		157 (2019), 149 (2018)		
Smoking tobacco products	Other tobacco products	tonnes		0		
Smokeless tobacco products	Snuff	tonnes		8 (2019), 7.9 (2018)		

Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product, unit, quantity), if available.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B51 and 52:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B51 and B52:

These data refer to and are grounded on internal calculations of the Federal Ministry of Finance based on information they receive from wholesalers.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Seizures of illicit tobacco products

(with reference to Article 15.5)

Seizures of illicit tobacco

	Year	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Quantity seized
Smoking tobacco products	2019	cigarettes	mio. pieces	4.9
Smoking tobacco products	2018	cigarettes	mio. pieces	29.9
Smoking tobacco products	2017	cigarettes	mio. pieces	7.2
Other tobacco products	2019	water pipe tobacco	tonnes	0.7
Other tobacco products	2019	cut tobacco	tonnes	5.9
Other tobacco products	2018	cut tobacco	tonnes	32.8
Other tobacco products	2017	water pipe tobacco	tonnes	0.7

Do you have any information on the percentage of illicit tobacco products on the national tobacco market?

Yes ✓

What percentage of the national tobacco market do illicit tobacco products constitute?

(%)

4.4

What is the trend over the past two years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of illicit tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?

Decrease of share of illicit
cigarettes.

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

Remarkable illicit trade in
raw and processed tobacco.

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B6:
KPMG project STELLA

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco-growing

Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

No ✘

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a) and 6.3)

What proportion of the retail price of the most popular price category of tobacco product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (if applicable) and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))?

77.11

How are the excise taxes levied (what types of taxes are levied)?

Specific tax only	No
Ad valorem tax only	No
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes	Yes
More complex structure (please explain below)	Yes

If a more complex structure of taxes (*please explain*):

Austria has a regime of combined taxation, consisting of a specific tax element plus an ad valorem tax element for cigarettes. The percentage of the ad valorem tax for cigarettes is 37,5% of the retail price; the specific element is 58 € per 1000 pieces. The minimum excise taxation of cigarettes is 149,74 EUR/1000 pieces. For cigars and cigarillos the ad valorem tax is 13% of the retail selling price. The minimum taxation is 100 € per 1000 pieces. For fine cut tobacco the same principle as for cigars and cigarillos applies, but the ad valorem tax rate is 56% and the minimum excise taxation amounts to 110 € per kg. For all other smoking tobacco the ad valorem tax is 34% of the retail selling price. For heat not burn products the tax rate is 110€ per kilogram tobacco. Furthermore value added tax (VAT) of 20% applies to all tobacco products.

If available, please provide details on the rates of taxation for tobacco products at all levels of Government and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax, e.g. VAT, sales, import duties)

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax⁵
Smoking tobacco products	cigarettes	ad valorem	37.5	retail selling price
Smoking tobacco products	cigars and cigarillos	ad valorem	13	retail selling price
Smoking tobacco products	fine cut tobacco	ad valorem	56	retail selling price
Smoking tobacco products	other smoling tobacco	ad valorem	34	retail selling price
Smoking tobacco products	heat not burn		110 EUR	per kg tobacco

Please briefly describe the trends in taxation for tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

2018 Austria increased the specific excise duty rate for cigarettes (58 € specific element per 1000 pieces) and lowered the ad valorem element (37,5 % in 2018 39 % in 2017). For fine cut tobacco the minimum excise duty was increased - 110 € per kg tobacco in 2018. (100 € in 2017). In 2019 there was no increase. Instead Austria introduced a new tobacco tax for heat not burn products. 110 € per kilogram tobacco.

Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction?

No ✘

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

Article 4 of the Austrian tobacco taxation act (Federal law gazette No. 704/1994, as last amended by Act No. 90/2017).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**Austrian To-
bacco Taxa-
tion Act**

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Price of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a))

Domestic

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
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Imported

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
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Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B91:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B91:

Please briefly describe the trend in the prices of tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

The exact retail Price depends on the Special type of the brand. The Federal Ministry of Finance does not collect data about the sales of individual Brands. The trend in the Prices of the 3 most popular tobacco products in Austria since 2016 was as follow: Marlboro Gold (20 pieces): The price raised from € 5,- to € 5,50 per pack (March 2016 to November 2018). Marlboro (20 pieces): The price raised from € 5,- to € 5,50 per pack (March 2016 to November 2018). Chesterfield Blue (20 pieces): The price raised from € 4,60 to € 5,- per pack (March 2016 to May 2018).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

With reference to Article 5

Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?

No ✘

Have you partially developed and implemented tobacco control strategies by including tobacco control in national health, public health or health promotion strategies, plans and programmes?

Yes ✔

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

a focal point for tobacco control?	Yes
a tobacco control unit?	Yes
a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control?	No

Please provide details (e.g. the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, the institution to which the focal point for tobacco control or the tobacco control unit belongs).

In 2010, a special department for tobacco, alcohol, non-substance related addictions and international affairs of addiction, including an ombudsman's service for nonsmokers protection, within the Federal Ministry of Health (FMH) has been established and is dealing with tobacco control issues. The head of department is the national focal point for tobacco control. As of 1/7/2010, within the FMH an ombudsmans service for non-smokers protection/the protection from tobacco smoke has been established, where citizens and representatives of the different authorities can ask questions and receive legal information as well as address complaints about violations of smoking bans, etc. Apart from the FMH, relevant stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental institutions like other ministries, the provinces, the Federation of Austrian Social Insurance Entries, centres for addiction prevention, etc.) are generally involved in tobacco control activities. Furthermore, the FMOH is cross-departmental coordinating ministry in close cooperation with the respective ministries, especially such as Ministry of Financial Affairs, Ministry of Education etc. on the one Hand as well as with appropriate experts and NGOs in respect of tobacco control.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.1 and 5.2 (*General obligations*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The FMOH has developed a national addiction prevention strategy which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2016. This strategy covers all kinds of addiction: non-substance as well as substance related addictions including alcohol and tobacco. This strategy is based on a study ("Delphi-Study") through which well-known experts and practitioners in the fields of science and addiction related matters were consulted. On the provincial level, addiction prevention strategies are taking into account tobacco prevention measures/activities (monitored by the FMH). The Austrian smoking cessation quitline, which in 2014 was renamed from "Rauchertelefon" ("smoking quitline") into "Rauchfrei Telefon" ("smokefree quitline"), is continuing to be offered free of charge. Due to an amendment of the Austrian tobacco law (being set into force on 20 May 2016) which implements the regulations of the 2014 EU tobacco product directive (no. 2014/40/EU) into national law, all cigarette packages have to provide information on and help for somking cessation.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

The Austrian tobacco law was amended in August 2015 and introduces new definitions of novel tobacco products (such as e-cigarettes, etc.). In a first step, it provides the same regulations regarding smoking bans in public places (including restaurants) for all novel tobacco products. Since 20 May 2016, the regulations of the 2014 EU tobacco product directive (no. 2014/40/EU) and its delegated acts had to be implemented into national law. Accordingly, chewing tobacco is prohibited and a system for the authorisation of novel tobacco products has been introduced. In addition, comprehensive surveillance and control measures have been imposed. The Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) is tasked to manage all these obligations under the authority of the FMoH. In May 2018, further comprehensive smoking bans in public places came into force. Special mention should be made of further requirements regarding non-smoker protection regulations in clubs, open spaces for schools, an absolute ban on smoking in all public transport as well as anchoring smoking bans also in private vehicles in the presence of young people under the age of 18. The previous age for smoking permits was raised in the youth protection regulations of the federal states to the age of 18 (previously 16). In January 2019, a statutory sales ban for young people under the age of 18 was standardized for all tobacco and related products. In November 2019, an absolute ban on smoking was introduced for the entire catering trade (including night and shisha bars); the previous government (XXVI. legislative period) decided to maintain the special regulations for the catering trade (with a mere partial ban on smoking in such facilities).

Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository?

No ✗

If you answered “Yes” to any of the questions under C121 or C122, please provide details in the space below (specifically, please refer, if relevant, to whether your government or any of its departments 1) have raised awareness on tobacco industry tactics and the need to prevent interference by the tobacco industry with decision making; 2) have avoided entering into any partnerships or voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry; 3) have established any measures to limit interaction of public officials with the tobacco industry, including in the form of a code of conduct; 4) have not granted any incentives, privileges, benefits or preferential tax exemptions to the tobacco industry to establish or run their business; etc.).

Commercials and advertisements (audiovisual, print media, etc.) for conventional tobacco products as well as novel tobacco products (such as e-cigarettes, etc.) are still prohibited. Only the promotion of tobacco and related products in points of sale (tobacconists) and specialist shops is allowed.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.3 in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

In general, the Federal

Ministry of Health is not having any direct contact as such to representatives of the tobacco industry when it comes to the drafting of law targeting the tobacco industry’s interests. Nevertheless, based on constitutional law, representatives of the industry themselves (as any other citizen too) have the right to submit their positions to draft law related to their business by means of the official evaluation procedure. The attempts of the tobacco industry to undermine the existing legal provisions prohibiting advertisement and sponsoring were rejected by the legislator and by various high court decisions.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?to-ken=37wgwvc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?to-ken=37wgwvc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

The Austrian jurisdiction

(constitutional court, higher administrative court, supreme court) confirmed in various judgements restrictive interpretations regarding the provisions for prohibition of commercials and sponsorings.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Decison of the Higher Adminis- trative Court, Ra 2016/11/0130-3	15.12.2017	File type "pdf"
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C2. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

With reference to Articles 6–14

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption?

Yes ✓

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

No ✗

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 6 (*Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Excise duty rates on manufactured tobacco were increased. The Tobacco Tax Act provides for further increases in 2020.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 6 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C215 please provide details in the space below or refer to section H of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/data-form/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/data-form/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

All policies are developed in the light of the pertinent EU-legislation and the Guidelines.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

All policies are developed in the light of the pertinent EU-legislation and the guidelines.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**Tobacco Tax-
ation Act**

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places ?

Yes ✓

What is the type/nature of the measure providing for the ban?

national law	Yes
subnational law(s)	Yes
administrative and executive orders	Yes
voluntary agreements	Yes
other measures (please specify in C223 below)	

Please provide a brief explanation of the type/nature and content of the measures providing for the ban.

Indoor public places

and public transport: article 12 and 13 of the Austrian Tobacco Act (incl.

offices and office buildings that can be accessed by clients) indoor workplaces:

Article 30 of the Austrian Law on Health and Safety at Work Act

(ArbeitnehmerInnenschutzgesetz - ASchG, BGBl. Nr. 450/1994 i.d.g.F. BGBl. I Nr. 100/2018). Article 20 (4) of the Law on Labour Inspection

(Arbeitsinspektionsgesetz - ArbIG, BGBl. Nr. 871/1995 i.d.g.F. BGBl. I Nr.

101/2015) which enters into force on 1 May 2018. If there is a reasonable

suspicion that an infringement of smoking bans according to the Austrian Tobacco

Act exists in a workplace the Labour Inspectorate has to report it to the

responsible authority. Article 30 OSH Regulations for public servants

(Bundesbedienstetenschutzgesetz – BBSG, BGBl. 70/1999 i.d.g.F. BGBl. Nr.

100/2018). Similar measures exist for agriculture and forestry. Article 88h of

the Farm Labour Act (Landarbeitsgesetz, BGBl. 287/1984 i.d.g.F. BGBl. I Nr.

79/2015 for indoor workplaces. Voluntary agreements going beyond the legal

requirements for protection from tobacco smoke at the workplace can be found in

many companies (mainly based on Article 97 (1) Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz

(ArbVG), BGBl. Nr. 22/1974, i.d.g.F. BGBl. I Nr. 104/2017. Some municipalities

have introduced smoking bans on playgrounds/outdoor public places on the basis

of administrative/executive orders ("ortspolizeiliche Verordnungen").

Do any of these measures provide for a mechanism/ infrastructure for enforcement?

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

Article

14 of the Austrian tobacco act provides for the possibility to impose fines on smokers and tenants of public indoor places (including workplaces accessible to the public) and represents a violation of all commitment obligations and sanctions consequences; the district administration authorities are competent for prosecuting violations of the tobacco act. In cooperation with organs of the public security police, compliance with violations of the smoking ban in private vehicles is checked in the presence of under-18-year-olds and sanctioned if necessary. The provisions of the Austrian law on health and safety at work act are controlled by specific inspectors ("Arbeitsinspektoren") on a regular basis and fines can be imposed if provisions for the protection of workers are violated. If there are severe threats to workers health and safety an establishment can even be closed down

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Indoor workplaces:

government buildings	Complete
health-care facilities	Partial
educational facilities ⁶	Complete
universities	Partial
private workplaces	Partial
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Public transport:

airplanes	Complete
trains	Complete
ferries	Complete
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Complete
private vehicles	Partial
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

Indoor public places:

cultural facilities	Partial
shopping malls	Partial
pubs and bars	Complete
nightclubs	Complete
restaurants	Complete
other (please specify below)	

Please provide a brief summary of complete and partial measures, with specific details of the partial measures that have been implemented:

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

Non-smokers must - in as far as the type of Company Permits this - be protected from the effects of tobacco smoke. If non-smokers are working in indoor workplaces, smoking is prohibited. Separate rooms can be made available for smokers. In this case, the smoke must not escape to the outside. Smoking is prohibited in first-aid rooms and changing rooms. Whereas there is a total smoking ban for guests in the hospitality sector (bars, restaurants, night clubs etc.), a strictly separated smoking room could be provided only for employees (without any possibility for guests to join in).

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

Means

of public transport are covered by a complete smoking ban according to article 12 para. 4 of the Austrian Tobacco Act. For taxis a total smoking ban – based on the Austrian Tobacco Act - is introduced by laws/regulations of the provinces.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Current legal situation: Notwithstanding employment law regulations and smoking bans pursuant to article 12 of the Austrian Tobacco Act (in facilities for teaching and training, negotiating and schools sports activities) smoking is generally forbidden in all indoor public places including the whole hospitality sector (except Hotels and accomodation facilities only for their overnight guests); a strict and overall total smoking ban is set by law. The possibility of providing a seperate, enclosed smoking room is expressly prohibited for educational or other facilities where children and adolescents are supervised, accommodated or sheltered. "indoor public places" are defined as rooms accessible to the general public (such as cultural facilities, etc.), including all rooms of means of public and private bus, rail, air and shipping transportation and additionally facilities such as business premises, office premises or similar frequented by customers/clients during office hours, such as shopping centres and many others. The amendment of the Austrian Tobacco Act of August 2015 (Federal Law Gazette I No. 101/2015) provides that since 20 May 2016, novel tobacco products (such as e-cigarettes, etc.) are included in the already existing provisions concernng smoking bans in indoor public places.

Legal Situation as of 1 May 2018: Extension of the total smoking ban on multiple-purpose halls, festival tents as well as at events of associations when children and young people until 18 years of age are present. Legal Situation as of 1 November 2019 (ammendment of the Austrian Tobacco law act from June 2019): A total Smoking ban for the hospitality sector (including night and shisha bars) has been set by law. Article 13 of the Austrian Tobacco Act allows some exceptions: Rooms of public places are allowed to have just a subordinate side room only for the purpose of smoking and only if it is guaranteed that no smoke escapes from this room. As already indicated Hotels and accomodation facilities are allowed to provide their overnight guests a subordinate side room as mentioned above. Furthermore it has to be guaranteed that no consumption of meals or drinks as well as waiter services take place. Tobacco shops are covered by a total smoking ban if they provide postal partner services.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 8 (*Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Concerning the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke, the judiciary of the Austrian supreme courts is getting more and more strict. Since 2016 the Austrian Tobacco Act has been further tightened by means of regulations regarding the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke through further introduction of smoking bans in various places. In the meantime national court of constitution confirmed that there should not be any exceptions regarding total tobacco bans, wheter they are covering traditional tobacco products or related products including all types of e-cigarettes, water pipes and shishas/hookahs

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 8 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C229 please provide details in the space below or refer to section B of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type

"pdf"

Regulation of the contents of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

regulating the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

regulating the emissions of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 9 (*Regulation of the contents of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Following the transposition of the EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD II) into national law, the Austrian Tobacco Act was amended in May 2016 concerning the regulation of the contents/emission of tobacco products including related products such as e-cigarettes (in particular: ban of products with characterising flavours, transitional period for flavoured products with market share < 3 %, prohibition of certain additives e.g. vitamins, caffeine etc., limited regulations for smokeless tobacco products, waterpipes etc); oral tobacco or chewing tobacco products are prohibited in Austria.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C236 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g., whether your country 1) has incorporated product regulation in the national tobacco control legislation; 2) has access to either governmental or independent – not owned or controlled by the tobacco industry – laboratories for testing contents and/or emissions of tobacco products; 3) has regulated ingredients, such as flavours (e.g. menthol); 4) has regulated product characteristics, such as design features (e.g., cigarette ventilation); etc.).

Maximum allowance of nicotine (1 mg), tar (10 mg) and carbonmonoxide (10 mg) for cigarette smoke is defined in article 4 of the Austrian Tobacco Act. According to article 9 and 10 of the Austrian Tobacco Act, the Federal Ministry of Health can send inspectors to visit tobacco manufacturing or importing companies that are entitled to take samples of all tobacco products in order to be tested with regard to contents and emissions. As through the amendment of the Austrian Tobacco Act in May 2016, new allowences take into account tobacco and related products. § 9 TNRSG regulates controls and requirements in connection with market surveillance measures by the AGES; through the regulations issued on the basis of the law a) the annual fee b) the approval of new tobacco products c) security features d) Ingredients of tobacco products (TIEV) e) Track and tracing are regulated. The Tobacco Monopoly Act and the Tobacco Tax Act have been adjusted with regard to the classification / categorization of heated tobacco products and the related taxation issues.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to Government authorities information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 10 (*Regulation of tobacco product disclosures*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

In order to transpose the EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD II) into national law, an amendment of the Austrian Tobacco Act, which entered into force on 20 May 2016, stipulates reporting obligations for all ingredients. Based on the requirements of the § 8 TNRSG, the information on the content of the relevant products is published on the Website of the FMoH or AGES (<https://www.ages.at/service/tabak-und-verwandte-erzeugnisse/tabak-infos/>).

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C244 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether your country has incorporated tobacco product disclosures in the national tobacco control legislation; has regulated the public disclosure of toxic constituents and emissions of tobacco products, aiming to raise public awareness and advance tobacco control policy; etc.).

Since 20 May 2016

Austria participates in the new EU reporting system CEG (Central Entry Gate) enabling a common mandatory format for the reporting of ingredients and emissions within the EU (according to the TPD II). Based on the requirements of the § 8 TNRSG, the information on the content of the relevant products is published on the Website of the FMoH or AGES (<https://www.ages.at/service/tabak-und-verwandte-erzeugnisse/tabak-infos/>).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Packaging and labelling of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?

Yes ✓

requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions?

Yes ✓

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

Does your law mandate, as a minimum, a style, size and colour of font to render the warning clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?

Yes ✓

Does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?

No ✘

Would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?

No ✘

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products contain information on relevant:

constituents of tobacco products? No

emissions of tobacco products? No

requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit packet and package and on any outside packaging and labelling in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✔

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 11 (*Packaging and labelling of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Austria finalized the transposition of the EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD II) into national law. This resulted in an amendment of the Austrian Tobacco Act (in effect since 20 May 2016) concerning the regulations of packing and labelling (combined warnings/65% on both sides of the unit packet of FMC and RYO, position at the top, health warnings on the lateral sides, some standardisation of packet shapes, no promotional elements, etc.).

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✔

If you answered “Yes” to question C2516 please provide details in the space below or refer to section D of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvvc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvvc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to or not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Education, communication, training and public awareness

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

educational and public awareness programmes? *(Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.)*

Yes ✓

To whom are these programmes targeted?

- adults or the general public
 - children and young people
 - men
 - women
 - pregnant women
 - ethnic groups
 - other (please specify)
- health professionals,
teachers, youth workers,
parents
- Other
-

Do you reflect the following key differences among targeted population groups in educational and public awareness programmes?

- age
 - gender
 - educational background
 - cultural background
 - socioeconomic status
 - other (please specify)
- region, professional
groups (e.g. general practitioners, health professionals, midwife, social worker, teacher)
- Other
-

Do these educational and public awareness programmes cover:

- health risks of tobacco consumption?
- health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?
- benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco consumption?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco consumption?

awareness and participation of the following agencies and organizations in development and implementation of intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control:

- public agencies?
- nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry?
- private organizations?
- other (please specify)?
Other

Are the elaboration, management and implementation of communication, education, training and public awareness programmes guided by research and do they undergo pre-testing, monitoring and evaluation?

Yes ✓

Are appropriate and special training or sensitization and awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to:

- health workers?
 - community workers?
 - social workers?
 - media professionals?
 - educators?
 - decision-makers?
 - administrators?
 - other (please specify)
Other
- parents, trainee-instructors, apprentice trainers

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 12 (*Education, communication, training and public awareness*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

On the national level, since 2015 until

now the public awareness and prevention campaign "Leb dein Leben. Ohne Rauch. YOLO" (Live your life. Without smoke. YOLO) is run by the Federal Ministry of Health in close cooperation with the Austrian National Public Health Institute for Health Promotion, Quality, Planning and Research (Gesundheit Österreich GmbH). It is targeted especially at children and adolescents.

<http://www.yolo.at/> The school-based prevention programme "plus" is runned since 2009 until now by the various addiction prevention institutes in the Austrian provinces; among other types of addiction also tobacco is addressed.

<https://www.suchtvorbeugung.net/plus/> On the subnational and regional level a number of programmes were initiated by municipalities, local/district

authorities, the provinces etc. For example: Styria: The Institute for the Prevention of Addiction (VIVID) implements two forms of education since many years: one in many settings for health professionals and one in pedagogical settings. In settings for health professionals VIVID implements the following target groups in Styria: Health professionals in Hospitals (such as physicians of several medical specialisations, nurses of several specialisations, nursing assistance and midwives), educational institutions for health professionals (such as medical universities and academies for teaching nurses and nursing assistants), and established health professionals (such as established medical doctors and their assistants). At the heart of all these Trainings is "to

improve the Motivation to stop Smoking". Our Intention is to make sure that all health professionals advise their patients to stop Smoking. In pedagogical settings VIVID provides the following programs and tasks since many years until now: "Schule Sucht Vorbeugung" ("Addiction prevention for Schools"), "Gesunde Schule Tabak" (Healthy school with special focus on tobacco),

"Elternkurzintervention zum Thema Rauchen" (short lectures especially for parents to make sure that their children do not start to smoke or stop smoking), Training for parents about Basics of addiction prevention,

Lebenskompetenzprogramm PLUS (PLUS – a program for life skills intended for adolescents from age 10 to 14), "Gemeinsam stark werden" ("Getting stronger together" - a program for life skills intended for children age 6 to 10),

Workshop for teachers and youth workers with focus on tobacco, Trainings for pedagogical institutions such as universities, Counselling for teachers and youth workers, Coaching for pedagogical institutions in structural tobacco

prevention. In Addition to the work with educational target groups, VIVID disseminates Information to raise awareness of the danger of tobacco and nicotine. Central methods of providing Information are Websites, Newsletters,

but also printed Information for selected target Groups. The brochure "Talking to children and adolescents about Smoking - What parents should know" should be given as an example. VIVID is also still a partner of the Website "feel-ok.at",

too. Feel-ok.at is an Internet-based Intervention program for young People that is coordinated by "Styria vitalis". The Austrian Institutes for the prevention of addiction are responsible for recent Information about addiction such as tobacco and nicotine. Lower Austria: The Institute for the Prevention of

Addiction of Lower Austria is still providing interventions for adults and parents through lectures; they still organize workshops for adolescents and provide brochures (e.g. "Übers Rauchen reden - was Eltern wissen sollten", Info-Cards), etc. www.suchtpraevention-noe.at Vienna: Among others, the Vienna Institute for the Prevention of Addiction (ISP) provides brochures for parents (e.g. "Übers Rauchen reden - was Eltern wissen sollten", "Pocket-info Tabak"), for handicped people and also runs internet-based preventions programmes for teenagers (e.g. feel-ok.at). Since 2016 until now it runs an outdoor program for Schools "Achterbahn 12-14" targeting at the prevention of addiction. In addition, ISP provides the Programmes "Hast du Feuer? - Forumtheater zur Tabakprävention" as well as the programm "plus". Carinthia: As part of the life skills program plus, NIKOTEEN workshops for discussions and awareness-raising for students are implemented by specially trained trainers. There were also lectures / short interventions and information brochures for parents on how to deal with children and adolescents on the subject of Smoking within the last 2 years. Participation in the nationwide "YOLO" campaign sponsored by the FGÖ. Since many years, the Website www.kaernten-rauchfrei.at serves as an information platform on the subject in Carinthia. Vorarlberg: Since 2016 SUPRO (garage for addiction prevention) is organizing trainings for teachers and parents (the programme is called "klartext:nikotin", www.supro.at/klartext/). Additional information on all the various additional prevention measures and activities is provided under www.supro.at and www.suchthaufen.net. SUPRO runs also a project on mystery shopping. Tyrol: Information brochures and prevention material for schools, lectures for parents as well as "smokefree seminars" for people who want to quit smoking are provided. Burgenland: Burgenland implemented several campaigns during the last 2 years, for example "Übers Rauchen reden - was Eltern wissen sollten" "Gemeinsam stark werden" School teaching program "PLUS" "feel-ok.at".

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C269 please provide details in the space below or refer to section E of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/data-form/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/data-form/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes:

instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

Yes ✓

Does your ban cover:

- display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales?
 - the domestic Internet?
 - the global Internet?
 - brand stretching and/or brand sharing?
 - product placement as a means of advertising or promotion?
 - the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?
 - tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?
 - contributions from tobacco companies to any other entity for "socially responsible causes" and/or any other activities implemented under the umbrella of "corporate social responsibility" by the tobacco industry?
 - cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?
 - the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply?
-

cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising?

Yes ✓

imposing penalties for cross-border advertising equal to those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory in accordance with national law?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 13 (*Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The Austrian jurisdiction (constitutional court, higher administrative court, supreme court) confirmed in various judgements restrictive interpretations regarding the provisions for prohibition of commercials and Sponsorings (e.g. VwGH, RA 2014/11/0077, RA 2016/11/0130).

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C2715 please provide details in the space below or refer to section F of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Article 11 of the Austrian Tobacco Act contains a comprehensive ban on tobacco promotion, advertising and sponsorship in accordance with EU-directive 003/33/EC on tobacco advertising. An explicit ban of product placement of tobacco products for all audiovisual media has been introduced in article 16 of the Austrian broadcasting company act ("ORFGesetz", Federal law gazette no. 379/1984 idgF) and article 38 of the audiovisual media services act (Federal law gazette I, No. 84/2001) by amendments of 19/7/2010 (Federal law gazette I, No. 50/2010), entering into force on 1/10/2010.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Decision of the Higher Administrative Court of 15.12.2017	Ra 2016/11/0130-3	File type "pdf"
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Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices?

Yes ✓

programmes to promote cessation of tobacco use, including:

- media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting?
programmes specially designed for underage girls and young women?
- programmes specially designed for women?
- programmes specially designed for pregnant women?
- telephone quitlines?
- local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?
other (please specify)?
Other

design and implementation of programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as:

- educational institutions?
- health-care facilities?
- workplaces?
sporting environments?
other (please specify)?
Other

inclusion of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and counselling services for cessation of tobacco use in national programmes, plans and strategies for:

- tobacco control?
- health?
education?

inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system?

Yes ✓

Which structures in your health-care system provide programmes for the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence?

- primary health care
- secondary and tertiary health care
- specialist health-care systems (please specify below)
- specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence
- rehabilitation centres
- Other

Are the services provided in these settings covered by public funding or reimbursement schemes?

primary health care	Partially
secondary and tertiary health care	Partially
specialist health-care systems (please specify below)	None
specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence	Partially
rehabilitation centres	Fully
other (please specify below)	None

Which health and other professionals are involved in programmes offering treatment for tobacco dependence and counselling services?

Health professionals including:

- physicians
 - dentists
 - family doctors
 - practitioners of traditional medicine
 - other medical professionals (please specify below)
 - nurses
 - midwives
 - pharmacists
 - Community workers
 - Social workers
 - other (please specify)
 - Other
- psychologists, teachers,
specialised physicians
e.g. internists

training on tobacco dependence treatment incorporated into the curricula of health professional training at pre- and post-qualification levels at the following schools:

- medical?
 - dental?
 - nursing?
 - pharmacy?
 - Other
- clinical and health psychologists, Training on tobacco dependence treatment incorporated into the curricula of health professionals training at pre- and post-qualification levels at several schools.

facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence?

Yes ✓

Where and how can these products be legally purchased in your country?

Pharmacies, medicine chest

Which pharmaceutical products are legally available for the treatment of tobacco dependence in your jurisdiction?

- nicotine replacement therapy
- bupropion
- varenicline
- other (please specify)
- Other

Are the costs of these products covered by public funding or reimbursement?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| nicotine replacement therapy | Partially |
| bupropion | Partially |
| varenicline | Partially |
| other (please specify below) | None |

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 14 (*Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Creation of a quality assured tobacco cessation and tobacco counseling curriculum; training since 2012 ("Curriculum zur RaucherInnenentwöhnung und -beratung nach den Standards der österreichischen Sozialversicherung")
 Communication between the regions who provide smoking counseling and smoking cessation programs
 Networking between the regions and experts
 Continuation of the quit-line for smoking cessation ("Rauchfrei Telefon", www.rauchfrei.at)
 Creation and implementation of a mobile phone application for smoking cessation ("Rauchfrei App", www.rauchfreiapp.at)
 Internet-based offers for smoking cessation (www.endlich-aufatmen.at)
 Special offers for women and pregnant women (e.g. www.juliarauchfrei.at)
 Different settings are being targeted (hospitals, workplaces, schools, etc.)
 In Styria there is a wide range of programs for professionals in the Smoking cessation: Implemented is the program "Smokefree in 6 weeks" that is offered in all parts of the Country. The program tries to achieve a Change of behavior and includes medical Treatment. "Smokefree in 6 weeks" works with a group of 6 up to 12 People and is guided by psychologists and physicians who all have a special training for smoking cessation. For People who, out of different reasons, cant join a group (such as pregnant women, shift workers or persons with serious diseases such as cancer or COPD) there is also a program in tobacco cessation for individuals. Young People can join the Training "take Control - the less Smoking course for young People" which is also designed for groups.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section G of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**.
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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C3. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO

With reference to Articles 15–17

Illicit trade in tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining the origin of the product?

No ✘

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market?

Yes ✔

requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: “Sales only allowed in ...” or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product?

Yes ✔

developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade?

Yes ✔

requiring that marking is presented in legible form and/or appears in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✔

requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade?

Yes ✔

facilitating the exchange of this information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements?

Yes ✔

enacting or strengthening legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes?

Yes ✓

requiring that confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products derived from illicit trade are destroyed, using environment-friendly methods where possible, or disposed of in accordance with national law?

Yes ✓

adopting and implementing measures to monitor, document and control the storage and distribution of tobacco products held or moving under suspension of taxes or duties?

Yes ✓

enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?

Yes ✓

promoting cooperation between national agencies and relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations in investigations, prosecutions and proceedings, with a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products, with special emphasis on cooperation at regional and subregional levels?

Yes ✓

licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 (*Illicit trade in tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Austria, as the

first country of the WHO European Region and the first EU Member State, has signed and ratified the Protocol on Illicit Trade in 2014. By doing so, Austria underlined the important role the Protocol is meant to play. Austria supports an enhanced international cooperation by participating in operational activities of the EU-EMPACT action plan. Implementation of an EU-wide track and trace system for tobacco products in progress in accordance with the EU tobacco products directive (TPD II).

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Sales to and by minors

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

Please specify the legal age:

18

requiring that all sellers of tobacco products place a clear and prominent indicator inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors?

Yes ✓

requiring that, in case of doubt, each seller of tobacco products requests that the purchaser provides appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age?

Yes ✓

banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as open store shelves?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors?

No ✗

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

No ✗

Do you ensure that tobacco vending machines are not accessible to minors and/or do not promote the sale of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

prohibiting and/or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products:

to the public?

to minors?

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✓

providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 16 (*Sales to and by minors*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Under current Austrian legislation the legal age for purchasing tobacco products is defined on the provincial level; all nine provinces have fixed 18 years as minimum required age in their youth protection acts (*Jugendschutzgesetze*). However, efforts in strengthening the law resulted in raising the legal age for purchasing (as of January 2019 according to the amendment of the Tobacco Act of March 2018) as well as for consuming tobacco products (regulated in 2018) from 16 to 18 years of age. As from January 2019 the selling of tobacco products and related products inclusive e-cigarettes, waterpipes etc. is prohibited to minors under 18 (amendment to the Austrian Tobacco Law Act from April 2018).

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Since 1/1/2007 vending machines are locked and can only be unlocked after inserting a chip card (ex. by bank card) proving that the customer is of the minimum legal age for purchase of tobacco products of 18 years as from 1st January 2019 onwards (until December 2018 the legal age for sale and purchasing products was 16). Tenants of vending machines who do not comply with this requirement and tobacconists who sell tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age risk losing their license for vending cigarettes and related tobacco products. Furthermore tobacconists as well as shop keepers and owners of hospitality venues/pit stops selling tobacco products to minors can be fined according to the provisions laid down in the youth protection acts of the different provinces. For further details see tobacconists code of conduct ("*Standesregeln*") at <http://mvg.at/index.php?page=view&id=1> as well as the Austrian tobacco monopoly act (Federal law gazette No. 830/1995 idgF) at https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetze_snummer=10005006

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tabakmonopolgesetz

No comment

File type
"pdf"

Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, measures or programmes on any of the following:

promoting economically viable and sustainable alternatives for:

tobacco growers?	Not applicable
tobacco workers?	Not applicable
tobacco individual sellers?	Yes

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 (*Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**.
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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

To date, there is no tobacco growing and no tobacco production in Austria. The last producer was “Austria Tabak” (later owned by JTI) which closed down its last place of production in Hainburg, Austria, in 2011. Therefore, there is/was basically no real demand for measures relating to Article 17 FCTC within the reporting period.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tabakmonopolgesetz	No comment	File type "pdf"
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C4. OTHER MEASURES AND POLICIES

With reference to Articles 18–21

Protection of the environment and the health of persons

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

implementing measures in respect of tobacco cultivation within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 (*Protection of the environment and the health of persons*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C414 please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=37wgwvgc4we6xra&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Liability

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

Does your tobacco control legislation contain measures regarding criminal liability for any violations of that tobacco control legislation?

No

Do you have separate criminal liability provisions in relation to tobacco control (outside of the tobacco control legislation)?

Yes

Do you have any civil liability measures that are specific to tobacco control?

No

Do you have any general civil liability provisions that could apply to tobacco control?

No

Do you have civil or criminal liability provisions that provide for compensation for adverse health effects and/or for reimbursement of medical, social or other relevant costs?

No

Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?

No

Have you taken, as appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative and/or other action against the tobacco industry for full or partial reimbursement of medical, social and other relevant costs related to tobacco use in your jurisdiction?

No

Please provide a brief description of any progress made, as appropriate, in implementing Article 19 (*Liability*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

For questions regarding civil liability

the general provisions and principles for compensation of damages established under Austrian law/jurisdiction apply; those provisions/principles, however, require the proof of an unlawful action committed by the defendant. Violations of the advertising/sponsoring ban, sale of tobacco products that do not comply with the requirements set in the Austrian Tobacco Act (concerning packaging and labelling, max. tar/nicotine/carbonmonoxide contents, etc.), violations of the smoking bans for public indoor places and hospitality venues and of the obligation to report tobacco products ingredients are fined in the course of administrative proceedings according to the provisions of article 14 of the Austrian Tobacco Act. Violations against the Unfair Competition Act (UWG) could lead to sanction up to EUR 100,000. Within the observation period there were various injunctions issued against restaurant owners violating the UWG.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tabakgesetz (Tobacco Act)	No comment	File type "pdf"
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Research, surveillance and exchange of information

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

- determinants of tobacco consumption?
- consequences of tobacco consumption?
- social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?
- tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?
- the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?
- identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?
- identification of alternative livelihoods?
- Other

training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?

No ✘

a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

- patterns of tobacco consumption?
- determinants of tobacco consumption?
- consequences of tobacco consumption?
- social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?
- exposure to tobacco smoke?
- Other

Austrian Health Interview Survey (ATHIS) of 2018 ("Österreichische Gesundheitsbefragung"); Lower Austrian Survey of tobacco consumption (pupils and adults; <http://www.ifes.at/aktuelles/rauchgewohnheiten-schuelerinnen-noe> , <http://www.ifes.at/aktuelles/rauchgewohnheiten-noe>)

Please list all surveys, including the year of the survey, that you have undertaken in the past.

General Population Survey on Substance Use 2019 ESPAD 2019 HBSC 2018 Austrian Health Interview Survey (ATHIS) 2018 ("Österreichische Gesundheitsbefragung")

Does your country have any plans to repeat any of the above or to undertake a new tobacco survey within three to five years of your last survey? Please provide details in the space below.

It is planned to repeat all of the four above mentioned surveys. ATHIS
2020

regional and global exchange of publicly available national:

- scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?
- information on the practices of the tobacco industry?
- information on the cultivation of tobacco?

an updated database of:

- laws and regulations on tobacco control?
- information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?
- pertinent jurisprudence?

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 20 (*Research, surveillance and exchange of information*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Minimal Data Set (survey on information on the persons who receive smoking counseling and cessation from the social security institutions) Meetings with international and national experts in the field of tobacco cessation and counseling Project "Smokefree for me and my baby" addressing pregnant women (target is to find out which factors are influencing and facilitating to help them quit smoking; goals are to adopt existing quitting-tools like the application "Rauchfrei App" and to develop guidelines for clinicians)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether you included information on WHO FCTC implementation in your Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), related to target 3.a).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

GPS 2015 frequency evaluation	No comment	File type "pdf"
GPS 2015 tables	No comment	File type "pdf"
ESPAD 2015 frequency evaluation	No comment	File type "pdf"
ESPAD 2015 tables	No comment	File type "pdf"
HBSC 2014	No comment	File type "pdf"

D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, have you either provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, sub-regional or other multilateral channels, including relevant regional and international intergovernmental or nongovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions) for the development and strengthening of multisectoral, comprehensive tobacco control programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in any of the following areas:

development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below, including any support received from nongovernmental organizations (please, specify).

VIVID -

Institute for the prevention of addiction provides data which are relevant for tobacco Control and tobacco prevention in General. VIVID is part of the German Network "Tobacco and Childrens rights". In this context they publish a factsheet and a brochure together and they are learning from each other. Furthermore VIVID is part of the international Network "Addiction prevention", with similar German, Suisse and Italian ("South Tyrol") institutions. And VIVID is cooperating with the international network "Tobacco free Kids", who advocate tobacco control at a very global Level. This network wrote letters to social platforms like Facebook and Instagram to get sure that they dont accept hidden advertising for e-cigarettes and tobacco heaters.

If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.

Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention?

No ✘

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?

Stronger enforcement of the existing smoking restrictions under current legislation; further development of a national tobacco control strategy; improvement of gaining better scientific research results/data/epidemiology

Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below.

Limited availability of human resources and financial resources as a result of savings in public administration on national as well as provincial/regional level.

What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention?

Apart from significantly

strengthening the provisions on youth protection (e.g. introduction of a smoking ban in vehicles when persons under 18 years of age are present, etc.), the work program of the Austrian Government (2017-2022) provides, within narrow bounds, for the maintenance of existing exemptions to the smoking ban in the hospitality sector. While initially the amendment to the Austrian Tobacco Law Act from April 2018 decided to maintain the previous special regulations for gastronomy with May 2018, during the period of the transitional government in summer 2019 the absolute smoking ban for the hospitality sector with the corresponding parliamentary majorities was passed, which came into force with November 1, 2019.

Do you have any of the following products available on your national tobacco market?

- smokeless tobacco products
- water pipe tobacco
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
- Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS)
- heated tobacco products (HTPs)
- Nicotine salts without tobacco
- Other

Have you adopted and implemented any policy or regulation that is specific to the following tobacco products?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smokeless tobacco products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | water pipe tobacco |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | heated tobacco products (HTPs) |
| Nicotine salts | Other |

If you have any relevant information related to questions E5 and E6, please provide details in the space below.

The amendment of the Austrian Tobacco Act in August 2015 refers to new tobacco related products; those products are included in the regulations for smoking bans in public places as well as restaurants, bars, etc. since May 2016. The work program of the Austrian Government (2017 - 2022) first provided the keeping of the current regulations regarding partial smoking bans in the hospitality sector alongside with strengthening the youth protection laws (such as the prohibition of purchasing and consumption of tobacco and related products for unter 18 year olds as well as the prohibition of smoking in private vehicles in the presence of minors). While initially the amendment to the Austrian Tobacco Law Act from April 2018 decided to maintain the previous special regulations for gastronomy with May 2018, during the period of the transitional government in summer 2019 the absolute smoking ban for the hospitality sector with the corresponding parliamentary majorities was passed, which came into force with November 1, 2019.

Please provide any other relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.

In the Tobacco Control Scale published 2019 Austria moved forward from 35th to 20th place due to the efforts and legislative adjustments made in the last two years (TCS published at <https://www.tobaccocontrolscale.org/TCS2019.pdf>).

Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

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