

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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Azerbaijan

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Period of reporting:

	Month	Year
Start date	January (1)	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	31.9	15
TOTAL (males and females)	15.3	15

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	47.2	18.9
FEMALE	0.2	
TOTAL (males and females)	23.2	18.9

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	1.6

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	9.8
FEMALE	0.2
TOTAL (males and females)	4.9

Never smokers

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

MALE	41.4
FEMALE	99.6
TOTAL (males and females)	71.1

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

Cigarettes in "B11A Current smokers" column. Any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes in other columns.

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

	From	To
Age range	15	100

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

2018

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

Data in "B11A Current smokers" column was taken from the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2019, Table: 9.21, Page: 294; https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/?lang=en (age range 15 and over). Other data were taken from national STPES-2017 survey (age range 18-69).

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

Current smoker	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?"
Daily smoker	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?"
Occasional smoker	Someone who answered "no" to the question "do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?"
Former smoker	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "in the past, did you ever smoke any tobacco products?"
Never smoker	Someone who answered "no" to the question "do you ever smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes?"

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.

Some decline (up

to 5%) in the trend in current smoking prevalence among men population was

observed since submission of the last report. No new STEPS survey was conducted from the last reporting period. So the data from last report remains no change.

As the prevalence was almost 100 times higher for men than for women, the possibility on underreporting among female cannot be excluded. Therefore, data in “FEMALES” and “TOTAL” need to be interpreted with caution.

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	0
MALES - current smokers ¹	20	44	27
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	48
MALES - current smokers ¹	65		32
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	19	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	20	44	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65		0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	19	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	20	44	13
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	64	22
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65		14

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

Cigarettes

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

2018

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

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2019, Table: 9.21, Page: 294; https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/?lang=en (age range 15 and over).

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.

A few decline in the trend in current smoking prevalence among men population by age was observed since submission of the last report. Since the prevalence was almost 100 times higher for men than for women, the possibility on underreporting among female cannot be excluded. Therefore, data in "FEMALES" and "TOTAL" need to be interpreted with caution.

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	0.2
Daily users	0.2
Occasional users	0.2
Former users	0.4
Never users	99.4

Females

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

Former users	0.1
Never users	99.9

TOTAL (males and females)

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

Current users	0.1
Daily users	0.1
Occasional users	0.1
Former users	0.3
Never users	99.6

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

Smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel.

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

	From	To
Age range	18	69

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

2017

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

National STPES-2017 survey.

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	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "do you use smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel at all nowadays?"
Daily user	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "do you currently use smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel daily?"
Occasional user	Someone who answered "no" to the question "do you currently use smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel daily?"
Former user	Someone who answered "yes" to the question "in the past, did you ever use any smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel?"
Never user	Someone who answered "no" to the question "do you ever use any smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel?"

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.

Percentage of

smokeless tobacco users among all respondents remains very low.

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	18	44	0
MALES - current smokers ²	45	69	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	18	44	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	45	69	0

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question B14:
Smokeless tobacco products,
such as snuff, chewing tobacco, betel.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B14:
2017

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B14:
National STPES-2017 survey.

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.
Percentage of smokeless tobacco users
among all respondents remains very low (about 0.2-0.3%) .

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 TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users ⁴	13-15	11.6	2.4	
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	13-15	2.3	1.1	
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	13-15	7.3	1.8	

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

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

2016

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

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) – 2016

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

Smoked tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 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.

No new GYTS survey was conducted from the last reporting period. So the data from last report remains no change. The 2nd GYTS conducted in 2016 indicated that 10.3% of students in Azerbaijan had ever smoked cigarettes (with no significant changes from 2011 GYTS – 10.6%), with significantly higher rates among boys - 15.1%. Current tobacco use rates (7.3%) were raised for the last 5 years (6.8% in 2011), at 11.6% for boys and 2.3% for girls.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

GYTS 2016	No comment	File type
Azerbaijan Re- port		"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 (%)
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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).

Among 18–69 years of population, 24.9% were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. The women more likely than men to be exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at home (26.5% vs 23.3%). The overall rate of exposed to second-hand smoke in home for both sexes was higher in the young age group (18-44) than older (45-69) (26.6% vs 22.1). Meanwhile, in the workplace only 18.3 from both sexes of respondents were exposed to second-hand smoke. As expected, men were more exposed than women (28.4% vs. 7.7% respectively), which can be explained by a higher share of employed people among the male respondents, especially in rural areas. Differences between age groups (18-44 and 45-69) for all respondents are not notable. A significant decline in the trend of ETS at home among women (up to 35%) and men (up to 23%) , and in the trend of ETS at work among men (up to 50%) were observed since submission of the last report.

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

2017

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

National Survey on Risk Factors for Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases in Azerbaijan (STEPS). No new STEPS survey was conducted from the last reporting period. So the data from last report remains no change.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Azerbaijan NCD Risk Factors Survey - 2011	No comment	File type "pdf"
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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?

44453

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

Data from total deaths by all causes:

cardiovascular - 59.2% cancer - 15.2% respiratory - 3.2 %

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

2018

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

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2019, Table: 2.12, Page: 65; https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/?lang=en

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

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?

No ✕

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

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	Tobacco products	per cent to total trade turnover		5,74		
Smoking tobacco products	Tobacco	Tons			2217,9	
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Mln. units				11 277,3
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Thsd. dollars				152 587,5
Smoking tobacco products	Tobacco	Tons				1659,1
Smoking tobacco products	Tobacco	Thsd. dollars				6223,4
Other tobacco products	Tobacco	Manufacture of tobacco products, tonnes	3501,7			
Other tobacco products	Cigarettes without filter and cigarettes	Manufacture of tobacco products, mln. unit	4949,7			
Other tobacco products	Tobacco	Gross production, thsd. tons	6,3			
Other tobacco products	Tobacco	Productivity, 100 kg/ha	19,0			

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:

2018

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

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2019, https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/?lang=en

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	2018	Cigarettes	Pieces	1,236,655

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

No ✘

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

According to the report of

the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1,236,655 illicit cigarettes produced abroad worth 189936.3 manat were seized by customs authorities for absence of excise stamps or during the attempted to be smuggled of tobacco products illegal into the Azerbaijan in 2018.

https://customs.gov.az/modules/pdf/pdffolder/23/FILE_D91F6F-135299-166850-79A3D0-89A074-A2FEDF.pdf

(see last paragraph)

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

State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco-growing

Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

Yes ✓

Please provide information on the number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. If available, please provide this figure broken down by gender.

Average annual number of

employees engaged in manufacture of tobacco products: total 600 persons

Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.

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

2018

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

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2019, Table: 18.10, Page: 468; https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_year-books/?lang=en

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))?

35

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)	No

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	All tobacco products	VAT	18	% of retail price
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars, cut-end cigars produced in and imported to Azerbaijan	Excise tax for tobacco products produced in and imported to Azerbaijan	1	AZN per 1 stick
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes made of tobacco and their substitutes produced in Azerbaijan	Excise tax for tobacco products produced in Azerbaijan	20	AZN per 1000 sticks
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarillos (slim cigars produced in and imported to Azerbaijan)	Excise tax for tobacco products produced in and imported to Azerbaijan	20	AZN per 1000 sticks
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes made of tobacco and their substitutes imported to Azerbaijan	Excise tax for tobacco products imported to Azerbaijan	28	AZN per 1000 sticks
Other tobacco products	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	Import duty	15	% of custom price
Other tobacco products	E-Cigarette liquid produced in and imported to Azerbaijan	Excise tax for E-Cigarette liquid produced in and imported to Azerbaijan	20	AZN per 1 Liters

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.

Since last report, there were significant changes in tobacco taxation. On 21 December, 2017 the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic "On Approval of excise rates of goods involved in Excise Tax on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was amended. This decision came into force after 30 days, on 23 January, 2018 (the tax rates for imported tobacco products were raised up to 2-3 time from previous rates). In addition, new amendments and additions were made to the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan by Law No. 1356-VQD dated November 30, 2018. By the new Law, excise tax on the import of liquid for electronic cigarettes is 20 manat per 1 liter. Appropriate change in «Tax Code» was came into force on February 10, 2019. From January 1, 2019, the excise tax on locally produced cigarettes was increased from 12 to 20 AZN per 1000 pieces. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Medical Insurance dated 28.12.2018, the amount of compulsory health insurance was set at 0.05 manat for each excise stamp issued for tobacco products. This Law comes into force from January 1, 2020. From January 1, 2020, the excise tax will be increased from 20 to 31 manats per 1000 cigarillos (thin cigarettes), and on cigarettes made from tobacco and its substitutes from 20 to 31 manats per 1000 pieces. This was reflected in the Law "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan" signed by the Presidential decree on December 25, 2019. Note that the information reported under questions on section B83 does not incorporate the regulation adopted on 1 January 2020.

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:

The Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan: <https://www.taxes.gov.az/az/page/ar-vergi-mecellesi>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**The Tax Code
of Azerbaijan
Republic**

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
Smoking tobacco products	Baki	20 Cigarettes	1.2 - 1.4	AZN
Smoking tobacco products	Azeri	20 Cigarettes	1.2 - 1.3	AZN

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
Smoking tobacco products	West	20 Cigarettes	1.8 - 1.9	AZN
Smoking tobacco products	Winston	20 Cigarettes	2.8	AZN
Smoking tobacco products	Kent	20 Cigarettes	3 - 3.2	AZN

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:

Observations at sale points in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan – December 2019

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 prices of imported tobacco products have increased approximately 15-30-75% since last reporting (referring mainly to different price of cigarettes).

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?

No ✘

Is any aspect of tobacco control that is referred to in the Convention included in any national strategy, plan or programme?

Yes ✔

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

a focal point for tobacco control?	Yes
a tobacco control unit?	No
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).

The Minister of Health of the Azerbaijan Republic is the official contact point for communication on statutory and procedural matters under the WHO FCTC. The Director of the Public Health and Reforms Center of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic is the national technical focal point for exchange of information on the implementation of the WHO FCTC.

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.

After

adopting the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" in 2017, the positive changes were affect to number of related tobacco control legislation in Azerbaijan. The new Law defines the legal basis for protection of population health, promoting healthy lifestyles, reduction of harmful effects of tobacco use and environmental tobacco smoke. All hookahs and electronic cigarettes are also equated with tobacco products within the scope of this law. On October 04 , 2018, by the Decree № 290 of the President of Azerbaijan Republic the new paragraph was added to the "Statute of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic" - "8.10-3. To implement state policy and state control in the field of protection from harmful effects of tobacco use" On December 19, 2019 the Public Health and Reforms Center of the Ministry of Health and the WHO Azerbaijan country office conducted the Second National NCD Conference on "The burden of non-communicable diseases and strategies to tackle NCDs".

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

State Program "Azerbaijan Youth in 2017-2021" with aspects of tobacco control are being implemented. "National NCD Strategy and Operational Plan 2015-2020", including measures on tobacco control are continued to implement.

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.).

One of the main principles of the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use", adopted in December 2017, are reflected as protection of life and health from the interests of tobacco producers.

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.

On 21 December, 2017 the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic "On Approval of excise rates of goods involved in Excise Tax on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was amended. This decision came into force after 30 days, on 23 January, 2018 (the tax rates for imported tobacco products were raised up to 2-3 time from previous rates). In addition, new amendments and additions were made to the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan by Law No. 1356-VQD dated November 30, 2018. By the new Law, excise tax on the import of liquid for electronic cigarettes is 20 manat per 1 liter. Appropriate change in «Tax Code» was came into force on February 10, 2019. From January 1, 2019, the excise tax on locally produced cigarettes was increased from 12 to 20 AZN per 1000 pieces. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Medical Insurance dated 28.12.2018, the amount of compulsory health insurance was set at 0.05 manat for each excise stamp issued for tobacco products. This Law comes into force from January 1, 2020. From January 1, 2020, the excise tax will be increased from 20 to 31 manats per 1000 cigarillos (thin cigarettes), and on cigarettes made from tobacco and its substitutes from 20 to 31 manats per 1000 pieces. This was reflected in the Law "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan" signed by the Presidential decree on December 25, 2019. The prices of imported tobacco products have increased approximately 15-30-75% since last reporting. On October 04, 2018, by the Decree № 290 of the President of Azerbaijan Republic the new paragraph was added to the "Statute of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic" - "8.10-3. To implement state policy and state control in the field of protection from harmful effects of tobacco use".

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

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.

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan On restriction of tobacco use

No comment

File type
"pdf"

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.

On 21 December, 2017 the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic "On Approval of excise rates of goods involved in Excise Tax on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was amended. This decision came into force after 30 days, on 23 January, 2018 (the tax rates for imported tobacco products were raised up to 2-3 time from previous rates). In addition, new amendments and additions were made to the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan by Law No. 1356-VQD dated . By the new amendments to the Tax Code from November 30, 2018, excise tax on the import of liquid for electronic cigarettes is 20 manat per 1 liter. Appropriate change in «Tax Code» was came into force on February 10, 2019. From January 1, 2019, the excise tax on locally produced cigarettes was increased from 12 to 20 AZN per 1000 pieces.

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/dataform/655321?token=u6fnxkibrgcs9nq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=u6fnxkibrgcs9nq&lang=en>)

After World Bank Group's Tobacco Taxation mission visited Azerbaijan in July, 2017 and take Policy Dialogue with Government and other relevant organizations, the Bank team, in collaboration with the Ministries of Finance, Taxes and Health, have prepared a detailed modeling assessment under different policy scenarios to evaluate the likely impact of tobacco tax policy reforms on prices, consumption, and tax revenues over 2018-2021 budgetary period.

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.

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)	No
administrative and executive orders	Yes
voluntary agreements	No
other measures (please specify in C223 below)	No

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

On 01 December 2017 the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" was adopted. The article 10 of the Law total ban smoking indoors in public places and workplaces such as: - educational institutions, as well as in their territories; - health and medical-rehabilitation facilities, as well as in their territories; - household facilities; - social service enterprises; - hotel, recreation center, sanatorium facility, guest house, motel, hostel; - theater and cinemas, circus, exhibition rooms, reading halls, libraries, museums, and other cultural facilities; - childrens playgrounds; - overground and underground pedestrian crossings; - routinely city (rural), inter-city (inter-rural) and international routes, in public transport and taxi; - in vestibules, crossings, platforms and wagons of metropolitan stations; - air transport; - elevators and common premises of residential buildings; - taxophones; - gas stations, as well as including buildings and structures in which flammable substances are stored, as well as vehicles in which these substances are transported; In the places below, special places for smoking, provided with a ventilation system, or in the open air may be arranged (arranging of smoking places is not mandatory by the new Law, and it is expected that requirements to smoking places will be definitely strong and overwhelming majority of this kind of public and work places will stay smoke-free!): - buildings and facilities for sports and other mass events, as well as in their territories; - public-catering facilities, including restaurants, cafes, bars; - trading (shopping) facilities; - hotel, recreation center, sanatorium facility, guest house, motel, hostel; - railroad trains, water transport facilities; - administrative buildings of air and sea (river) ports, railroad stations, bus stations and buses stops; - in other enterprises, institutions and organizations, at workplaces, regardless of their type of ownership and organizational and legal form.

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 5, 2018, amendments were made to the application of the law "On the limitation of tobacco use". According to the articles included in the decree, the Ministry of Health is responsible for the organization and implementation of state policy and state control; The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are responsible for monitoring activities aimed at preventing the effects of tobacco smoke in the environment and reducing the use of tobacco. Another added article state that the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and local executive authorities are responsible for creating hot lines or handling information-communication network for complaints from citizens, including individual entrepreneurs and legal entities, concerning violations of the law.

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	Partial
health-care facilities	Complete
educational facilities ⁶	Complete
universities	Complete
private workplaces	Partial
other (please specify below)	None

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	Partial
ferries	Partial
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Complete
private vehicles	None
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	Complete
shopping malls	Partial
pubs and bars	Partial
nightclubs	Partial
restaurants	Partial
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

Legislation is in place throughout Azerbaijan prohibiting smoking indoors in public workplaces (Article 21 of the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product), however, smoking is allowed in designated places

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

Legislation is in place throughout Azerbaijan prohibiting smoking in public transport (Article 21 of the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product), however, smoking is allowed in designated places of long-distance transport and partial in taxi.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Legislation is in place throughout Azerbaijan prohibiting smoking in indoor public places (Article 21 of the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product), however, smoking is allowed in designated places

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.

New

penalties for disorder of anti-tobacco legislations were defined and adopted in the Code "On Administrative Offences": For involvement of juveniles in tobacco use by way of offering or demanding use of tobacco products by means of obtaining, giving, receiving tobacco products (100 AZN), Article 212.4. For throw of tobacco products waste (butts) to environment (50 AZN), Article 212.5. For failing of prevention of smoking in areas prohibited by the Law "On restriction of tobacco use" (officials - 500 AZN, legal entities - 1200 AZN). Changes in the rules of the Baku city Transport Agency were made in 2019. According to the amendments, passengers using regular passenger buses in the capital of Azerbaijan (Baku city), may take part in the administrative liability of the driver who uses tobacco products. For this, must be taken a photo of a smoking driver and sent to the official webpage of the Agency's Facebook social network or to the e-mail address info@bna.az, with information on a bus identification number or state registration number, and the route line number and with an inscription of "Tobacco" within up to 24 hours. Then driver will be fined at the rate of 40 to 50 AZN for smoking in a bus in accordance with the Code on Administrative Offenses. The next penalties were stay with no changes: for smoking cigarette in aircraft, railway (raised up to 40 manats), metro, sea and river (raised up to 40 manats) transports (respectively Articles ## 299; 305; 306 and 318); for smoking in other prohibited places, as pointed in the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Tobacco and Tobacco Products" - 30 manats (new Article 212.1.); in case of no ensuring allocation of special places for smoking and absence of "No Smoking" warning message or the sign in enterprises, institutions, organizations - 400 manats to officials and 1000 manats to legal entities (new Article 212.2.); smoking in the buses that move regularly through between or within towns and cities and on international routes shall result in the penalty amount of 40 to 50 manats (Article 322.0.4.); for violation the rules of commerce on ethylene (food) alcohol, and alcoholic beverages or tobacco goods (penalty raised up to 80 manats - Article 455.1.). Changes in the rules of the Baku city Transport Agency were made in 2019. According to the amendments, passengers using regular passenger buses in the capital of Azerbaijan (Baku city), may take part in the administrative liability of the driver who uses tobacco products. For this, must be taken a photo of a smoking driver and sent to the official webpage of the Agency's Facebook social network or to the e-mail address info@bna.az, with information on a bus identification number or state registration number, and the route line number and with an inscription of "Tobacco" within up to 24 hours. Then driver will be fined at the rate of 40 to 50 AZN for smoking in a bus in accordance with the Code on Administrative Offenses.

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

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.

Law of the Azerbaijan Republic On tobacco and tobacco products	Excerpts	File type "pdf"
The Rules of Azerbaijan Republic on passenger and luggage Carriage on Road Transport (Excerpts).	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?

No ✗

regulating the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

regulating the emissions of tobacco products?

No ✗

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.

There are no updates.

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

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.).

Source: the Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product of Azerbaijan Republic - Articles 11; 12

<https://www.tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/12-2016/catalog-15-file.pdf> - available only in Azerbaijan language.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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.

On 01 December 2017 the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" was adopted. The article 7 of the Law states the right to receive information about tobacco and effects of its use as follow: "Everyone has the right to receive information on tobacco products and emissions of tobacco products..."

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

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.).

Source: the Law on

Tobacco and Tobacco Product of Azerbaijan Republic - Articles 11; 12 Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" - Article 7

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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?

No ✘

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?

No ✘

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?

No ✗

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

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? Yes

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.

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

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

Source: The Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product of Azerbaijan Republic - Article 13. "Tobacco products. Packaging and Marking" State Standard (AZS 335-2009).

<https://www.tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/10-2015/catalog-10-file.pdf>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

"Tobacco products. Packaging and Marking" State Standard (AZS 335-2009)	No comment	File type "pdf"
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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)
 - military personnel, State
 - Police Academy students
 - 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)
 - 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?

No ✘

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
- military personnel, State
Police Academy students

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.

In 2018-2019 Public Health and Reforms

Center of the MoH with support of the UNION and Blomberg Initiative carried out the project in order to Developing multi-sectoral tobacco control mechanisms in Azerbaijan. As part of this project were conducted a number of meetings, round tables, discussions, actions in public places, anti-tobacco advertisements in Metro etc. The goal of this activities were to improve knowledge and skills on tobacco control among policy makers, media representatives, different government and NGO representatives, civil society and general population by education, communication, training and public awareness.

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

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

The "Quit smoke" mobile application have been created in 2018, in accordance with the current country tobacco control policy, by the Public Health and Reforms Center (PHRC) of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan Republic with support from World Health Organization country office. The goal is, using modern technologies, to contribute reduction of non-communicable diseases in Azerbaijan by raising awareness on health risks associated with tobacco epidemic and encouraging smokers to abandon this harmful habit, and promoting healthy lifestyles. Every year the Public Health and Reforms Center MoH leads the World No Tobacco Day activities at the national level directed to the general population, especially youth, media professionals, decision-makers. All activities were highlighted in the mass-media and found a widespread response in social networks. The web-sites www.tobaccocontrol.az and www.nosmoke.az created and updated by Public Health and Reforms Center of the MoH, continued to use as the anti-tobacco web-platforms to promote country activities on tobacco control.

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?

No ✘

are you precluded by your constitution or constitutional principles from undertaking a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

No ✘

applying restrictions on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

Yes ✔

applying restrictions on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory with cross-border effects?

No ✘

prohibiting those forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco 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 health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

No ✘

restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public?

Yes ✔

requiring the disclosure to relevant Government authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited?

No ✘

restricting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on:

- radio?
 - television?
 - print media?
 - the domestic Internet?
 - the global Internet?
 - other media (please specify below)?
 - Other
-

restricting tobacco sponsorship of:

- international events and activities?
 - participants therein?
-

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

No ✘

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?

No ✘

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.

New Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" - 01
December 2017

<https://tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/02-2018/catalog-53-file.pdf> On 01

December 2017 the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" was adopted. The article 14, and especially article 9.1.4 of the Law total ban of all tipe of the direct and indirect TAPS.

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

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

Sources: Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product of Azerbaijan Republic - Article 20; Law of the Azerbaijan Republic On Advertising - Articles 4.6; 13.4; 15.3; 15.4; 28; The Law of Azerbaijan Republic On Television and Radio Broadcasting - Article 35.10

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Law of Azerbai- jan Republic On Television and Radio Broadcast- ing	No comment	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)?
Public place 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?

No ✗

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
-

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

No ✘

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.

On 01 December 2017 the new

Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" was adopted. The article 15 of the Law widely refers of demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation.

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

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.

Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on restriction of tobacco use 2017

No comment

File type
"pdf"

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?

Yes ✓

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?

No ✗

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.

There are no updates.

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

Sources: Law on Tobacco and Tobacco

Product of Azerbaijan Republic – Articles 15, 16 and 19; The Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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?

No ✗

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?

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?

No ✗

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.

The Code of the Azerbaijan Republic "On Administrative Violations" enacted in 2000 and updated on 29 December 2015 provides penalties raised up to 100 manats (Article 455.2.) for sale of ethylene (food) alcohol, and alcoholic beverages or tobacco goods to the juveniles

(<http://azertag.az/store/files/news/ASASNAME.pdf> - available in Azerbaijani language only). New amendment to this Code (Article 212.3.) provide penalty (100 AZN) for involvement of juveniles in tobacco use by way of offering or demanding use of tobacco products by means of obtaining, giving, receiving tobacco products. The new Law "On restriction of tobacco use" (Article 13) prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors.

(<https://tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/02-2018/catalog-53-file.pdf> - available in Azerbaijani language only)

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

Sources: Law on Tobacco and Tobacco Product of Azerbaijan Republic – Articles

15.3.6.; <https://www.tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/12-2016/catalog-15-file.pdf>

The Code of the Azerbaijan Republic On administrative violations – Article 455.2. and Article 212.3.

<https://www.tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/01-2019/catalog-75-file.pdf>

Law "On restriction of tobacco use" - Article 13

<https://www.tobaccocontrol.az/upload/File/catalog/02-2018/catalog-53-file.pdf>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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?	No
tobacco workers?	No
tobacco individual sellers?	No

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?

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.

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?	Yes
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Yes

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

the protection of the environment?	Yes
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Yes

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?

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

Law of the Azerbaijan Republic On Protection of the Environment
http://www.cawater-info.net/library/eng/az_prot_env.pdf

Please attach the relevant documentation.

**Law of the Azer-
baijan Republic
on Protection of
the Environment**

No comment

File type
"pdf"

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)?

No

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

Yes

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?

Yes

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.

The new Law "On restriction of tobacco use" (Article 6.1.6) - Physical and legal persons have the right to demand compensation for damages inflicted on their lives and health and property as a result of breach of law by other persons.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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

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

- Azerbaijan Multiple

Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2000 - Reproductive, maternal, and child health in Eastern Europe and Eurasia: a comparative report, 2001 - Reproductive Health Survey, Azerbaijan, 2001 - Health and development survey among youth, 2002 - Azerbaijan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006 - Health Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices among Adults Azerbaijan (KAP): A socio-epidemiological analysis, 2006 - Situational analysis on Noncommunicable Diseases in Azerbaijan, 2009 - Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) - 2011 - Azerbaijan Demographic and Health Survey, 2011 - National Survey on Risk Factors for Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases in Azerbaijan, 2011 - Azerbaijan Demographic and Health Survey, 2011 - Study of trends in the prevalence of certain NCD risk factors among women in Azerbaijan, 2015 - Comparative analysis of compliance of the tobacco related relevant legislation of Azerbaijan Republic with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, conducted in 2015 and updated in 2016. - Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) - 2016 - Prevalence of noncommunicable disease risk factors in Azerbaijan Republic, STEPS 2017 - Assessing compliance with smoke-free Law in café, restaurant, taxis, metro underground crosswalk in Baku, 2018

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.

Related surveys could be undertaken in frame of new Law "On restriction of tobacco use".

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.

STEPS survey - 2017 in Azerbaijan have recently finalized.

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.

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 Yes

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 identify the Party or Parties from which assistance was received or to which assistance was provided.

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

The Public Health and Reforms Center of the MoH was actively involved into Bloomberg Initiative projects: in 2016 - "Strengthening tobacco control legislation in Azerbaijan" project, and in 2018 - "Developing multi-sectoral tobacco control mechanisms in Azerbaijan" project

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?

Protection of a human right for health

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

No ✘

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

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)

Other

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

- smokeless tobacco products
- water pipe tobacco
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
- Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS)
- heated tobacco products (HTPs)

Other

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

On 01 December

2017 the new Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On restriction of tobacco use" was adopted by the Parliament of Azerbaijan, and on 29 December, 2017 signed by Decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic on applying of the new Law. All hookahs and electronic cigarettes are also equated with tobacco products within the scope of this law. Information related to question E6: Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "On tobacco and tobacco products" and "Tobacco products. Packaging and Marking" State Standard (AZS 335-2009) applies also to smokeless tobacco products and water pipe tobacco.

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

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

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