

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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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 prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	50.5	16.2
FEMALE	2.1	11.3
TOTAL (males and females)	26.6	16.0

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	44.4	18.1
FEMALE	1.6	14.2
TOTAL (males and females)	23.2	17.9

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	6.1
FEMALE	0.5
TOTAL (males and females)	3.4

Former smokers

Prevalence (%)	
(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	
MALE	12.3
FEMALE	0.9
TOTAL (males and females)	6.7

Never smokers

Prevalence (%)	
(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	
MALE	37.2
FEMALE	97.0
TOTAL (males and females)	66.7

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

包括机制卷烟（经常吸烟者日均使用量仅包含机制卷烟）、手卷烟、烟斗、雪茄等。

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:

中国疾病预防控制中心《2018年中国成人烟草调查报告》

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

Current smoker	调查时在吸烟的人。
Daily smoker	调查时每天都吸烟的人。
Occasional smoker	调查时偶尔吸烟的人。
Former smoker	曾经吸烟，但调查时已经不吸烟的人。
Never smoker	从没有吸烟的人。

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.

与2015年调查数据比较：中国15岁及以上人群现在吸烟率呈现下降趋势，男性吸烟率由52.1%下降至50.5%，女性吸烟率由2.7%下降至2.1%，但无显著性变化；2015年到2018年，现在吸烟者的日平均吸烟量从15.2支增加到16.0支，男性从15.5支增加到16.2支，女性从10.2支增加到11.3支，但差异均无显著性。

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 tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	34
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	53
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	57
MALES - current smokers ¹	65		44
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	1
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	1
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	3
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65		4
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	24	19
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	44	28
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	64	30
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65		23

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

包括机制卷烟（经常吸烟者日均使用量仅包含机制卷烟）、手卷烟、烟斗、雪茄等。

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:

中国疾病预防控制中心《2018年中国成人烟草调查报告》

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.

与2015年调查数据比较：15-24岁女性吸烟率有所上升，其他女性年龄组与男性各年龄组吸烟率均有所下降，但以上变化均无显著性。

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)

Females

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

TOTAL (males and females)

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

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

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

From	To

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

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

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
- Daily user
- Occasional user
- Former user
- Never user

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.

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 (%)
<i>(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)</i>		

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question B14:

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

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B14:

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.

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 (%)

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	初一	3.0		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	初二	5.8		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	初三	8.8		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	合计	5.8		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	初一	1.2		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	初二	2.3		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	初三	1.8		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	合计	1.8		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	初一	2.2		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	初二	4.2		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	初三	5.5		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	合计	3.9		

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

卷烟

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:

2019年中国青少年烟草调查

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

调查对象在调查前30天内吸过卷烟。

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.

与2013年相比, 卷烟使用率呈下降趋势。

Please attach the relevant documentation.

2015u5e74u6210u4ebau70dfu8349u8c03u67e5u62a5u544a	No comment	File type "pdf"
2014u5e74u4e2du56fdu9752u5c11u5e74u70dfu8349u8c03u67e5u62a5u544a	No comment	File type "pdf"
u9999u6e2fu7279u522bu884cu653fu533au5c65u7ea6u62a5u544a	No comment	File type "doc"
u6fb3u95e8u7279u522bu884cu653fu533au653fu5e9cu5c65u7ea6u62a5u544a	No comment	File type "doc"

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岁及以上		1.6		
ADULT POPULATION - Females	15岁及以上		0.1		
ADULT POPULATION - Total (males and females)	15岁及以上		0.9		
YOUNG PERSONS - Boys	初中		4.2		
YOUNG PERSONS - Girls	初中		1.1		
YOUNG PERSONS - Total (boys and girls)	初中		2.7		

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).

非吸烟者的二手烟暴露率为68.1%，其中几乎每天都暴露于二手烟的比例为35.5%。在家中看到有人吸烟的比例为44.9%。50.9%的室内工作者在工作场所看到有人吸烟。二手烟暴露严重的室内公共场所为：网吧（89.3%）、酒吧和夜总会（87.5%）和餐馆（73.3%）。在咖啡店和茶馆、大学、政府大楼、医疗卫生机构、出租车、中小学和公共交通工具看到有人吸烟的比例依次为48.4%、33.3%、31.1%、24.4%、23.5%、23.4%和12.9%。

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

2018

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

中国疾病预防控制中心《2018年中国成人烟草调查报告》

Please attach the relevant documentation.

2018u5e74u5168u7403u6210u4ebau70dfu8349u6d41u884cu8c03u67e5u62a5u544auff08u53efu89c6u624bu518cuff09

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?

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

2013年中国男性吸烟导致死亡人数最多的疾病是肺癌，为28.00万人；其次是缺血性心脏病，为21.94万人；第三位是COPD，为20.35万人。2013年中国女性吸烟导致死亡人数最多的疾病是COPD，为12.36万人；其次是肺癌，为7.35万人；第三位是缺血性心脏病，为3.37万人。

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

2013

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

刘韞宁, 刘江美, 刘世炜, 曾新颖, 殷鹏, 齐金蕾, 由金玲, 赵振平, 张梅, 王丽敏, 周脉耕, 王黎君. 2013年中国居民吸烟对归因死亡和期望寿命的影响[J]. 中华流行病学杂志, 2017, 38(8): 1005-1010

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

013u5e74u4e2du56fdu5c45u6c11u5438u70dfu5bf9u5f52u56e0u6b7bu4ea1u548cu671fu671bu5bffu547du7684u5f71u54cd

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?

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	卷烟	万件	23642.5	23676.4		
Smoking tobacco products	雪茄	万件	48.88	45.47		
Tobacco leaves	烟叶	万吨	176	176		

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:
国家统计局官方网站等。

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	卷烟	万件	54.9
Smoking tobacco products	2018	卷烟	万件	55.3

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.

2019年, 全国共依法查处5万元以上假私烟案件10826起, 同比增长19.0%; 查获假烟41.0万件; 查获走私烟13.9万件; 收缴制假烟机337台; 查获非法烟丝烟叶2.6万吨。

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

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.
92.4万户烟农

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

0.05%

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions in section B7:
2019

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))?
60

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):

根据《财政部

国家税务总局关于调整卷烟消费税的通知》(财税〔2015〕60号)规定：(1) 卷烟生产和进口环节既征收从价税又征收从量税。其中甲类卷烟(调拨价70元(不含增值税)/条以上(含70元))从价税税率为56%；乙类卷烟(调拨价70元(不含增值税)/条以下)从价税税率为36%。卷烟的从量税税率为0.003元/支。(2) 雪茄烟生产和进口环节征收从价税，税率为36%。(3) 卷烟商业批发环节既征收从价税又征收从量税，其中从价税税率为11%，从量税税率为0.005元/支。

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 tax ⁵
Smoking tobacco products	烟叶	烟叶税	20%	纳税人收购烟叶实际支付的价款总额
Smoking tobacco products	甲类卷烟 (生产、进口环节)	消费税	56%+0.003元/支	调拨价或核定价, 实际销售量; 组成计税价格、进口量
Smoking tobacco products	乙类卷烟 (生产、进口环节)	消费税	36%+0.003元/支	调拨价或核定价, 实际销售量; 组成计税价格、进口量
Smoking tobacco products	卷烟 (商业批发环节)	消费税	11%+0.005元/支	销售额、销售量
Smoking tobacco products	雪茄 (生产、进口环节)	消费税	36%	调拨价或核定价, 实际销售量; 组成计税价格、进口量
Smoking tobacco products	烟丝	消费税	30%	销售额
Smoking tobacco products	烟草制品	增值税	13%	销售额
Smoking tobacco products	烟草制品	企业所得税	25%	企业利润
Smokeless tobacco products	烟草代用品制的卷烟及雪茄烟	进口关税	最惠国税率25%	进口额
Smokeless tobacco products	烟草代用品制的卷烟及雪茄烟	进口环节增值税	13%	组成计税价格, 进口量
Smokeless tobacco products	--烟草代用品制的卷烟, 每标准条进口完税价格≥70元人民币	进口环节消费税	56%+150元/标准箱 (1标准条=200支; 1标准箱=5万支)	组成计税价格, 进口量
Smokeless tobacco products	--烟草代用品制的卷烟, 每标准条进口完税价格 < 70元人民币	进口环节消费税	36%+150元/标准箱 (1标准条=200支; 1标准箱=5万支)	组成计税价格, 进口量
Smokeless tobacco products	--烟草代用品制的雪茄烟	进口环节消费税	36%	组成计税价格, 进口量
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-烟草制品	城市维护建设税	7%	实际缴纳消费税、增值税总额
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-烟草制品	教育附加费	5%	实际缴纳消费税、增值税总额
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-烟草制的雪茄烟	进口关税	最惠国税率25%	进口额
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-烟草制的卷烟	进口关税	最惠国税率25%	进口额
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-供吸用的水烟料(不论是否含有任何比例的烟草代用品)	进口关税/进口环节增值税/进口环节消费税	最惠国税率57%/13%/30%	进口额/组成计税价格, 进口量/组成计税价格, 进口量
Other tobacco products	有烟草制品-其他供吸用的烟草(不论是否含有任何比例的烟草代用品)	进口关税/进口环节增值税/进口环节消费税	最惠国税率57%/13%/30%	进口额/组成计税价格, 进口量/组成计税价格, 进口量
Other tobacco products	烟草、烟草废料	进口关税	最惠国税率10%	进口额

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.

近两年内, 随中国增值税税率连续两次下调, 包括烟草在内的制造业行业增值税税率由原来的17%下调至13%。2017年12月27日, 第十二届全国人大常委会第31次会议审议通过《中华人民共和国烟叶税法》, 并于2018年7月1日起施行。过去两年间, 因我国实施了深化增值税改革, 烟草制品的进口环节增值税有所降低, 但进口环节与国内环节的增值税率仍保持一致。

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:

《财政部 国家税务总局关于调整卷烟消费税的通知》等文件。文件依据分别是: 《中华人民共和国进出口税则 (2019)》、财政部税务总局海关总署公告2019年第39号《关于深化增值税改革有关政策的公告》、海关总署2009年第27号公告《关于调整雪茄、卷烟等部分烟制品的进口环节消费税》、海关总署2006年第15号公告《关于对进口环节消费税税目、税率及相关政策进行调整》。

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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	利群 (新版)	20支/盒	14	人民币
Smoking tobacco products	玉溪 (软)	20支/盒	23	人民币
Smoking tobacco products	中华 (硬)	20支/盒	45	人民币

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	555(金锐)	20支/盒	16	人民币
Smoking tobacco products	555 (双冰)	20支/盒	26	人民币
Smoking tobacco products	健牌 (薄荷紫冰)	20支/盒	26	人民币

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:
根据市场调查零售店售卖价格填写。

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.

2017—2019年，中国境内卷烟加权平均零售价格从13.37元/盒（20支）增加到14.61元/盒，年均增长4.5%。

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?

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? Yes

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).

2006年《烟草控制框架公约》在中国生效后，2007年国务院批准成立了履约工作部际协调领导小组。历经2次小组成员调整，目前领导小组由国家卫生健康委、外交部、工业和信息化部、中央文明办、教育部、财政部、海关总署、市场监管总局、广电总局、体育总局、烟草局、全国妇联共12家成员单位组成。履约工作部际协调领导小组下设履约工作部际协调领导小组办公室（设在国家卫生健康委规划司）负责处理日常联络工作，各成员单位按照小组内任务分工开展烟草控制工作。

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.

1.2018年，党和政府机构改革明确由国家卫生健康委牵头承担控烟履约职责。2019年4月，国务院调整烟草控制框架公约履约工作部际协调领导小组成员单位组成，在原领导小组基础上新增5家。

2.2019年6月，国务院发布《关于实施健康中国行动的意见》，从全方位干预健康影响因素、维护全生命周期健康和防控重大疾病等三方面提出实施15项行动。控烟行动作为《健康中国行动（2019-2030年）》中的一项行动，确定了6项行动目标，从个人和家庭、社会、政府3个层面提出多项具体举措。国家卫生健康委等14个部门和单位合力推动控烟行动，各省份也分别制定了各自的行动目标，要求到2022年和2030年15岁以上人群吸烟率分别低于24.5%和20%。

3.2019年12月28日，第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十五次会议通过《基本医疗卫生与健康促进法》，这是中国卫生与健康领域第一部基础性、综合性的法律。该法将在2020年6月1日起施行，其中第七十八条对控烟进行了规定：“国家采取措施，减少吸烟对公民健康的危害。公共场所控制吸烟，强化监督执法。烟草制品包装应当印制带有说明吸烟危害的警示。禁止向未成年人出售烟酒。”

4.2019年10月，国家卫生健康委、中宣部、教育部、市场监管总局、广电总局、国家烟草局、共青团中央、全国妇联等8部门联合印发了《关于进一步加强青少年控烟工作的通知》，从强化青少年控烟宣传引导、严厉查处违法向未成年人销售烟草制品、加大对违法烟草广告的打击力度、加强影视作品中吸烟镜头的审查、全面开展电子烟危害宣传和规范管理、全力推进无烟中小学校建设等方面着手，切实营造青少年远离烟草的良好环境。

5.2018年8月，国家市场监督管理总局、国家烟草局联合发布了《关于禁止向未成年人出售电子烟的通告》；2019年11月，国家市场监督管理总局和国家烟草局联合发布了《关于进一步保护未成年人免受电子烟侵害的通告》。通过加强电子烟监管，进而保护未成年人免受电子烟危害。

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

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?

Yes ✓

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.).

中国政府制定烟草控制的相关法律法规，目的是达到公众健康的目标，没有考虑烟草公司的商业利益和其他既得利益。为了防止与烟草控制有关的公共卫生政策受烟草业的商业和其他既得利益影响，我国建立了多部门协同合作的履约控烟机制，确保公约义务在我国得以履行。中国公众可以从多种渠道畅通地获得有关烟草行业的广泛信息，比如政府网站、行业年报、各种与烟草行业相关的政策法规等。

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.

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?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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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?

Yes ✓

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.

近年来，中国政府一直积极推进烟草税收立法工作。2017年12月27日，第十二届全国人大常委会第31次会议审议通过《中华人民共和国烟叶税法》，并于2018年7月1日起施行。2017—2019年，中国每盒（20支）卷烟零售价格由13.37元提高到14.61元。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en>)

中国是FCTC缔约方。作为支持第6条通过的主要国家之一，中国一直坚持按照第6条约定的原则调整、实施与烟草有关的税收政策。

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

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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	No
subnational law(s)	Yes
administrative and executive orders	Yes
voluntary agreements	Yes
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.

- 1.《公共场所卫生管理条例实施细则》是原卫生部根据国务院颁发的《公共场所卫生管理条例》制定的部门规章，2011年5月1日起实施，2015、2017年修订。其中，第十八条明确规定“室内公共场所禁止吸烟”。
- 2.《关于2011年起全国医疗卫生系统全面禁烟的决定》是原卫生部、国家中医药管理局等四部门联合下发的规范性文件，要求各级卫生行政部门和全国医疗卫生机构按照《无烟医疗卫生机构标准（试行）》要求，积极开展无烟环境创建工作。2014年《国家卫生计生委办公厅关于进一步加强控烟履约工作的通知》要求将各级各类卫生计生机构全面纳入无烟卫生计生系统创建工作。
- 3.2010年《教育部办公厅
卫生部办公厅关于进一步加强学校控烟工作的意见》和2014年《教育部关于在全国各级各类学校禁烟有关事项的通知》，要求在各级各类学校中禁止吸烟。
- 4.2013年12月29日，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅联合下发了《关于领导干部带头在公共场所禁烟有关事项的通知》，要求把各级党政机关建成无烟机关，各级党政机关公务活动中严禁吸烟。
- 5.《国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》《“健康中国2030”规划纲要》及各类慢性病、健康促进等工作规划都将“推进公共场所禁烟”作为重要内容。另外，各地还通过“文明城市”“卫生城市”“健康促进区县”创建等来推进无烟环境创建。
- 6.2019年，《健康中国行动（2019-2030年）》提出积极推进无烟环境建设，到2022年要基本实现把各级党政机关建设成无烟机关，到2022年和2030年全面无烟法规保护的人口比例分别达到30%及以上和80%及以上。
- 7.目前已有20多个城市实施了无烟法规，覆盖了我国总人口的十分之一，其中北京、上海、深圳、西安、秦皇岛、张家口、武汉等十多个城市实施了全面无烟法规（包括地方性法规和规章，要求室内公共场所、室内工作场所和公共交通工具全面禁烟）。还有部分城市实施了爱国卫生条例或文明促进条例等，对室内公共场所禁烟做了明确规定。
- 8.有些企业自发实施控烟措施，如2019年12月嘀嗒出行正式施行《无烟顺风车管理办法》。

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

- 1.为确保健康中国行动得到有效的落实，国务院成立了健康中国行动推进委员会，设立专家咨询委员会，下设各专项行动工作组；同步印发了《关于印发健康中国行动组织实施和考核方案的通知》，对主要的指标、重点任务实施进度进行监测、考核评估。各省份也对应成立了议事协调机构，并制定了本区域的目标指标和考核机制。
- 2.城市立法都明确规定了法规实施领导机构、协调机构和执法主体；对禁烟场所如何遵守法律做了比较细致和有针对性的规定，例如有禁烟制度、禁烟标识、专人劝阻、投诉举报等；对个人和场所违法行为有罚款等处罚措施。

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)	Partial

Please provide a brief explanation of any "other" policies in the space below

企业。

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	Complete
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxi, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Partial
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	Complete
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

部分地方性控烟法规规定室内工作场所全面或部分禁烟。

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

1997年全国爱卫会、卫生部、铁道部、交通部、建设部、民航总局发布《关于在公共交通工具及其等候室禁止吸烟的规定》(全爱卫发[1997]第1号),而后相关部委相继出台实施细则,对公共交通工具及等候区域禁止吸烟作出规定;另外在地方性无烟法规中,对公共交通工具绝大多数都规定了全面禁止吸烟。

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

《公共场所卫生管理条例实施细则》第十八条和地方性无烟法规,对禁止在室内公共场所吸烟都进行了相关规定。

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.

1.2019年7月,《健康中国行动(2019-2030年)》发布,控烟行动明确规定,到2022年和2030年全面无烟法规保护人口比例分别达到30%及以上和80%及以上,到2022年全面建成无烟党政机关。各省份也制定了各自目标,不断提高全面无烟法规覆盖人口比例,加强无烟党政机关、无烟医疗卫生机构、无烟学校、无烟家庭等无烟环境建设。

2.地方加快城市控烟立法、修法,不断加强控烟执法。

(1)新修订的《杭州市公共场所控制吸烟条例》2019年1月实施,条例规定到2022年实现室内公共场所全面禁烟,禁烟场所也禁吸电子烟。

(2)《秦皇岛市控制吸烟办法》2019年8月1日生效,室内工作场所、室内公共场所和公共交通工具禁止吸烟,电子烟纳入无烟场所监管范围,室外海滨和沙滩等禁止吸烟,开创中国禁烟先河。

(3)新修订的《深圳经济特区控制吸烟条例》2019年10月1日生效,将电子烟纳入监管范围,对违法处罚程序等做了修改,高铁站台等室外公共场所纳入监管,对在禁烟场所吸电子烟进行了首例处罚。

(4)《张家口市公共场所控制吸烟条例》(2019年8月15日公布)和《武汉市控制吸烟条例》(2019年11月23日公布)2020年1月实施,规定室内公共场所、室内工作场所和公共交通工具禁止吸烟,电子烟纳入无烟场所监管范围。

3.全国通过“文明城市”“卫生城市”“健康促进区县”创建等来推进无烟环境创建。中央文明办在2018年制定修改的《全国文明城市测评体系》和2019年修订颁布的《全国文明城市测评体系操作手册》中专门就公共场所禁烟工作制定测评标准,明确规定“城市无烟广告,室内公共场所、工作场所和公共交通工具具有明显禁烟标识,非吸烟区没有吸烟现象”,把公共场所禁烟工作落实情况作为评价一个城市文明程度的重要标准,引导推动各地特别是175个全国文明城市(区)和392个全国文明城市提名城市(区)把公共场所禁烟工作作为文明城市创建的重要内容,采取有力措施推进公共场所禁烟工作。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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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.

- 1.对WHO 烟草网络实验室 (TobLabNet) 推荐的烟草制品有害成分 (3种湿润剂) 的测定方法SOP进行了实验室内和实验室间的验证。
- 2.对烟草制品释放物中的焦油、烟碱和一氧化碳等成分进行检测; 对烟草制品成分和烟用材料有关成分进行检测; 对市售烟草制品烟丝中尼古丁、烟丝氨、湿润剂含量进行了检测。
- 3.依据《公约》第三届缔约方大会报告中初步确定3种烟草制品成分和9种烟气释放物作为信息披露和成分管制的优先监管成分, 开展烟草制品中重点指标检测方法开发。开发电子烟油中尼古丁含量的检测方法。
- 4.开展烟碱致瘾性研究。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.).

- (1) 烟草产品需要遵守国家法律《烟草专卖法》, 以及多项烟草相关的国家标准, 其中卷烟产品系列国家标准GB 5606 - 2005《卷烟》是强制性国家标准。(2) 国家烟草质量监督检验中心是政府有关部门批准设立、认证的国家级政府实验室, 承担烟草成分及释放物的检验职责。中国检验检疫科学研究院设有烟草安全与控制技术实验室, 其他还有海关烟草相关实验室。(3) 在中国有烟草添加剂的禁用清单, 许可使用清单及最高限量。因为中国卷烟中极少使用薄荷醇, 所以没有涉及薄荷醇。(4) 有国家强制标准对卷烟特性有严格要求, 在实验室对其测试, 其中包括通风率。

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?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	No
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.

- 1.对烟草制品释放物的焦油、烟碱、一氧化碳以及涉及参数进行监测, 结果向政府当局报告。
- 2.要求生产企业就烟草制品燃烧释放物中的焦油、烟碱和一氧化碳含量在烟盒上进行标识, 向公众披露。
- 3.2019年11月21日至22日, 参加在荷兰比尔托霍芬召开的《烟草控制框架公约》第9、10条专家组会议。
- 4.市场监管总局和外交部牵头、中国检验检疫科学研究院承办的“《烟草控制框架公约》履约第9、10条国际研讨会”在北京召开, 就《烟草控制框架公约》第9、10条涉及的技术内容进行讨论, 增进国际合作和交流。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.).

为履行《烟草控制框架公约》关于烟草制品成分管制和信息披露的规定，对烟草制品中的焦油、烟碱、一氧化碳、尼古丁和烟丝氨等烟用材料有关成分进行检测，开发3种湿润剂的测定方法并开展实验室验证，进一步促进烟草制品信息的披露；重视并推动电子烟等新型烟草制品的监管，开发电子烟气溶胶中羰基化合物的测定方法。

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?

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?

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?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	Yes

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.

国家烟草局严格执行《中华人民共和国境内卷烟包装标识的规定》，对市场销售烟草制品的包装和标签开展符合性审查和监测，确保警语和信息明确、醒目和清晰。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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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)
- 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?

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

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.

国家卫生健康委等多个部门及其直属单位，以及各省份各级控烟相关部门单位形成全国控烟网络，全年持续开展控烟宣传教育和控烟培训工作。

1.利用世界无烟日、卫生健康日等契机，借助健康中国行、健康生活方式行动、健康素养促进行动等卫生主题大型活动，全国卫生健康系统和社会各界共同开展控烟宣传。中国控烟协会会长胡大一、西安市人民政府分获2018年、2019年世界无烟日奖。每年围绕世界无烟日主题，国家卫生健康委组织设计制作控烟健康教育核心信息及工具包，通过发文指导全国各地联动开展世界无烟日主题宣传，如2019年5月31日在西安举办“无烟西安健康中国”国家级第32个世界无烟日宣传活动；全国各省开展2轮以上的控烟宣传活动。每年举办烟草控制大众传播活动，评选优秀控烟新闻作品，动员和引导传统媒体及新媒体开展控烟宣传报道，提高公众控烟意识。

2.

2019年，《健康中国行动（2019—2030年）》控烟行动明确要广泛开展宣传教育，国家卫生健康委设计制作展板、发布控烟核心信息，7月22日召开控烟行动新闻发布会，10月24日在学校举办控烟行动主题推进活动暨青少年控烟专项行动启动仪式，成立“控烟行动媒体工作坊”动员媒体参与控烟宣传，全国各地也都制定了本省份控烟行动并展开宣传。聚焦青少年烟草流行趋势及电子烟问题，印发《国家卫生健康委规划司关于加强电子烟危害宣传工作的通知》，要求各地开展控烟宣传，尤其是电子烟危害的宣传，营造青少年远离烟草烟雾的良好环境；组织专家撰写电子烟危害科普文章并进行媒体报道，策划2期电子烟危害专家在线访谈，倡导公众尤其是青少年远离电子烟。

3.鉴于互联网使用趋势，在社交媒体上发布控烟话题，引起年轻人群的广泛关注，如北京借助影视明星在公共场所违法吸烟、违规建设“文明吸烟室”等热门事件扩大宣传，频上新闻热搜。联合电视台制作播出控烟特别节目，聘请名人担任控烟宣传形象大使，举办控烟科普大擂台、微视频征集活动，在各地举办

“我要告诉你，因为我爱你”系列展板巡展活动，展板以烟盒图形警示形式直观展示烟草危害，获得各地的广泛响应，扩大宣传影响力。制作播放公益广告各地结合自身实际情况，持续开展烟草受害者、无烟家庭、“送烟就是送危害”、戒烟大赛、知识竞赛等形式丰富的宣传活动，围绕青少年、女性、医生、党政机关人员、戒烟人群等展开有针对性的科普宣传，营造了良好的控烟氛围，对整体控烟工作起到了积极的推动作用。

4.积极开发控烟宣传材料及工具包，组织完成“烟草伤害心脏”工具包、“烟草和肺部健康”工具包、烟草受害者宣传工具包等宣传材料的制作，工具包以科学数据为依据，内容包括海报、宣传册、宣传片、展板、核心信息等多种宣传材料，宣传烟草危害及控烟理念。宣传材料提供给各地使用，鼓励各地结合实际开展具有针对性的宣传活动，各地充分利用电视、报纸、网络、微博、微信等全媒体平台进行控烟宣传，广泛开展烟草危害健康教育及科普工作，提升公众对烟草导致疾病的知晓率。

5.中央文明办广泛开展文明社会风尚行动，为提升全社会公共场所禁烟意识提供良好的社会环境；以公益广告宣传为载体，加强公共场所禁烟宣传教育引导。

6.教育部举办“师生健康中国健康”主题健康教育活动，将控烟教育作为健康教育活动内容；将控烟教育纳入《中小学健康教育指导纲要》《普通高校健康教育指导纲要》，明确要求学校应对学生进行控烟教育。

7.市场监管总局和外交部牵头、中国检验检疫科学研究院承办的“烟草控制框架公约”履约第9、10条国际研讨会”在北京召开，就《烟草控制框架公约》第9、10条涉及的技术内容进行讨论，增进国际技术合作和交流。

8.国家广播电视总局组织全国各级广播电台、电视台多角度、多形式开展控烟宣传教育，营造良好舆论氛围。如中央广播电视总台央视在《中国新闻》《焦点访谈》《新闻直播间》《新闻周刊》《共同关注》等多档热播新闻节目中播放控烟进展，各地新闻节目中也积极报道本地出台的控烟政策。在世界无烟日等重要时间节点，鼓励广播电视台制作专题节目，把有关专家请进直播间、演播室，大力普及烟草危害，宣传控烟政策。通过“全国优秀广播电视公益广告作品库”免费向全国31个省级广播电台、电视台和超过400个地市级广播电台、电视台以及近2000个县级广播电视台提供控烟公益广告，如“烟草导致心脏病”“被吸烟我不干”等，各级电台电视台一直在持续播出作品库中的这些公益广告。

9.各级烟草行政管理部门利用每年消费者权益日（3月15日）及其他活动向广大消费者宣传假冒商标卷烟的危害和识别鉴定方法。

10.全国妇联在寻找“最美家庭”、创建“绿色家庭”等活动中积极倡导家庭成员共同创造无烟的生活环境；通过修订《全国家庭教育指导大纲》《家长教育行为规范》，将吸烟有害健康的相关知识纳入其中；通过家庭教育讲座、家长沙龙、家教大讲堂、面对面宣讲等方式宣传吸烟的危害。

11.持续开展专业人员技术培训，提高控烟专业技术水平，推进控烟队伍能力建设，带动控烟工作的全面开展。2018-2019年组织国家和地方控烟工作人员参加世界卫生组织控烟专才培训班（香港）。联合世界卫生组织于2019年11月在重庆举办全国控烟领导力培训，通过国际化师资，拓展控烟视野。针对控烟人员、临床医生、媒体人员、志愿者等人群，各级卫生健康系统开展无烟环境建设、控烟立法执法、戒烟服务能力、控烟宣传教育等培训。成立了全国青少年控烟志愿者联盟，举办经验交流会、控烟学术会议、控烟论坛等，促进经验交流形成控烟合力。2019年举办了“消费税改革背景下的烟草控制”媒体培训会，约30位来自于主流财经媒体的记者参加了培训。2019年6月26-28日，与世界卫生组织共同主办烟草税与烟草经济国际培训研讨会，对来自于中国和周边国家柬埔寨、越南、菲律宾、巴基斯坦、缅甸、尼泊尔的财税部门官员进行了烟草税政策模拟和政策评估的技术培训。2018-2019年连续举办实施世界卫生组织《烟草控制框架公约》第14条准则“与烟草依赖和戒烟有关降低烟草需求的措施”国际研讨会-简短戒烟干预高级培训班、全国戒烟医师培训班。

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/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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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.

1.依据中国《广告法》相关规定，在中国境内广泛禁止烟草广告。2018年到2019年，全国市场监管部门共查处违法烟草广告案件53件，罚款437.8万元。市场监督管理总局和国家烟草专卖局2019年联合发布了《关于进一步保护未成年人免受电子烟侵害的通告》，敦促电子烟生产、销售企业或个人撤回通过互联网发布的电子烟广告。

2.国家广播电视总局指导广播电视制作机构认真贯彻落实有关规定，严格控制电视剧中吸烟镜头，做到电视剧中不出现烟草的品牌标识和相关内容，及变形的烟草广告；不出现在国家明令禁止吸烟及标识禁止吸烟的场所吸烟的镜头；不表现未成年人买烟、吸烟等将烟草与未成年人相联系的情节，不出现有未成年人在场的吸烟镜头。严格控制以“艺术需要”、“个性化表达”为名出现的吸烟镜头，尽量用其他形式代替以吸烟表现人物心理、现场氛围的情节；对确因剧情需要出现的吸烟镜头，尽可能缩减吸烟镜头的时长和频率。2019年出台《未成年人节目管理规定》（国家广播电视总局第3号令），明确规定“未成年人节目不得含有表现吸烟、售烟内容”，对广播电视和网络视听涉未成年人节目内容作出严格规定。

3.中国控烟协会每年开展热播国产影视剧烟草镜头监测，通过对热播的30部电影和30部电视剧进行烟草镜头监测，形成监测报告并召开新闻发布会，旨在倡导影视界承担社会责任，拍摄无烟影视作品，做社会先进文化和移风易俗的引领者；通过媒体及时传播，引起了社会广泛反响。连续十年监测数据分析显示，有烟草镜头影视剧作品数量、烟草镜头个数、时长均明显下降。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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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)?
- 戒烟APP 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)	Partially
specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence	Partially
rehabilitation centres	Partially
other (please specify below)	

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

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?

Yes ✓

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

在医院戒烟门诊、药店或网络购物平台可购买，部分药物制品购买需凭医生处方。

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

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

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

nicotine replacement therapy None
 bupropion None
 varenicline None
 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.

1.国家卫生健康委通过基本公共卫生服务项目，继续在全国范围内推动各地建设戒烟门诊，推广全国戒烟热线，完善工作网络；开发戒烟门诊数据管理平台，规范数据提交形式，提高数据收集效率；在各级医疗机构中进行简短戒烟干预服务的技术指导与推广。中日友好医院加入世界卫生组织移动戒烟项目，开发移动戒烟APP。

2.举办戒烟能力培训。如2019年中国疾控中心举办2期全国戒烟干预技能提高培训班，培训超200人次；各省共举办省级培训40次，培训5232人次；市县级培训967次，共培训50384人次；戒烟门诊所在医院培训378次，共培训64391人次。中日友好医院举办实施世界卫生组织《烟草控制框架公约》

第14条准则“与烟草依赖和戒烟有关降低烟草需求的措施”国际研讨会-简短戒烟干预高级培训班、全国戒烟医师培训班。

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**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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 sub-regional 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.

1. 国家烟草局与公安、海关、市场监管、邮政、交通等部门密切协作，不断建立和完善联合打假打私工作机制，始终保持高压态势，严厉打击源头制假和走私贩私违法活动，深入推进打击制售假烟和销售走私烟网络工作，努力实现打假打私形势的不断好转，取得了显著成效。2018年，全国共查处5万元以上假私烟案件9100起；查获假烟40.12万件；查获走私烟15.16万件；收缴制假烟机493台；查获非法烟丝烟叶2.62万吨。2019年，全国共依法查处5万元以上假私烟案件10826起；查获假烟40.97万件；查获走私烟13.91万件；收缴制假烟机337台；查获非法烟丝烟叶2.61万吨。
2. 海关总署连续组织开展打击走私“国门利剑2018”、“国门利剑2019”联合专项行动，均将烟草走私列入打击涉税商品走私重点，在打击传统烟草走私及打击电子烟、加热不燃烧卷烟等烟草制品走私方面取得了显著成效。联合相关部门多次开展罚没走私烟公开销毁活动，彰显了中国海关持续加大打击烟草制品走私力度的决心。同时，筹建“海关总署国家烟草专卖局打击烟草走私情报中心”，为进一步精准打击烟草走私活动提供智力支持。

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?

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.

- 1.按照《未成年人保护法》等规定, 全国各级烟草行政管理部门大力整治中小学周边零售店向未成年人出售烟草制品的行为。
- 2.2018年8月, 国家烟草局、国家市场监督管理总局发布《关于禁止向未成年人出售电子烟的通告》, 规定市场主体不得向未成年人销售电子烟, 呼吁社会各界共同保护未成年人免受电子烟侵害。
- 3.2019年10月, 国家卫生健康委、中宣部、教育部、市场监管总局、广电总局、国家烟草局、共青团中央、全国妇联联合发布《关于进一步加强青少年控烟工作的通知》, 明确要求严厉查处违法向未成年人销售烟草制品, 警示各类市场主体不得向未成年人销售电子烟, 尤其是通过互联网向未成年人销售电子烟。
- 4.2019年11月, 国家烟草局、国家市场监督管理总局发布《关于进一步保护未成年人免受电子烟侵害的通告》, 敦促电子烟生产、销售企业或个人及时关闭电子烟互联网销售网站或客户端; 敦促电商平台及时关闭电子烟店铺, 并将电子烟产品及时下架; 敦促电子烟生产、销售企业或个人撤回通过互联网发布的电子烟广告, 进一步保护青少年免受电子烟危害。

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.

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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? Yes
- 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.

中国政府鼓励烟叶产区发展烟叶替代产业，走出一条具有自身特色的发展道路，为保障广大烟草种植者的合法利益和农村经济的可持续发展进行了有益的探索。

1. 积极压缩烟叶种植面积。2012-2019年，中国烤烟种植面积由141万公顷减少到89万公顷，降幅为36.9%，烟农户数由184万户减少到92.4万户，降幅为49.8%。
2. 持续加强基础设施建设。为服务现代农业发展、烟区农户生产，中国政府自2005年开始开展烟叶基础设施建设。截至2019年底，已累计投入烟基建补贴资金917.8亿元，完成水渠、机耕路等各类设施建设512.3万件，批准水源工程援建项目277件，援建资金236.7亿元，改善了5000余万亩基本农田的生产条件，为烟草种植替代提供了坚实的物质基础。
3. 大力发展多元经营产业。为逐步降低烟农家庭收入对烟草种植的依赖性，在烟区大力推进烤房、大棚等设施资源综合利用、多元经营和辅助产业发展，推动由单一的烟叶生产向多元经营新产业利用转变，积极拓宽烟农增收渠道，全力推进烟农持续稳定增收。各烟区通过引进先进技术，与龙头企业合作，有计划地实施烟草与粮食、药材、其他经济作物的各种轮作种植模式，逐步培育起一批有影响力的项目和品牌。如山东无土栽培蔬菜，贵州双孢菇、云南玫瑰花、重庆白玉春萝卜、安徽生态有机稻米等一批增收项目，初步实现产业化发展、全产业链开发。在种烟面积、烟叶收购量连续调减的背景下，2019年增加非烟收入90亿元，为广大转产烟农提供了切实可行的支持和帮助。

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**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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.

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.

积极开展卷烟生产过程中的节能减排工作。2019年，卷烟工业万元增加值能耗16.12千克(标准煤)，比2017年降低11.2%；万支卷烟能耗2.7千克，比2017年降低6.2%；二氧化硫排放总量628吨，比2017年降低44.7%，化学需氧量排放总量912吨，比2017年降低44.3%。

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=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=w5i4hk9mh9b6dzq&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)?

No

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.

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?

Yes ✓

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.

1.2010、2015、2017、2018年中国成人烟草流行调查； 2.2014、2019年中国青少年烟草流行调查。

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.

是，比如2020年、2022年、2025组织开展成人烟草流行调查，2021年、2024年组织开展青少年烟草流行调查。

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.

- 1.国家烟草局为更大程度消除烟草制品非法贸易，先后与英国海关、德国海关、澳大利亚海关、欧盟OLAF等机构加强合作，交换情报信息，共同打击烟草制品非法贸易。
- 2.中国疾控中心开展了多项全国性的研究和监测工作，如成人烟草调查、青少年烟草流行调查，通过报告、学术文章、媒体报道、国际会议等多种形式传播了研究和监测结果。2018年中国控烟协会开展10个卫生城市/县镇公共场所吸烟状况调查。

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.

No comment	File type "doc"	
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u7b2cu4e94u6b21u56fdu5bb6u62a5u544auff08u9999u6e2fu7279u522bu884cu653fu533au653fu5e9cu90e8u5206uff09	No comment	File "
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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, subregional or other multi-lateral 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 Yes
- Assistance received Yes

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	Yes

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

Assistance provided	Yes
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	Yes

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	Yes

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	Yes

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

向萨摩亚、俄罗斯、印度尼西亚、塞拉利昂、汤加王国等缔约方提供技术援助等。

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

1. 中国疾控中心与世界卫生组织、美国疾控中心合作开展成人烟草流行监测，掌握我国各类人群烟草流行现状及趋势；中日医院申请世界卫生组织2018-2019双年度合作项目，更新《中国吸烟危害健康报告》。
2. 在彭博基金、盖茨基金的支持下，卫生健康系统各单位开展无烟立法执法、无烟环境建设、控烟宣传、能力建设、科学研究等工作。
3. 2019年11月中国控烟协会与世界卫生组织联合举办中国控烟高层研讨会暨第十届海峡两岸及香港澳门地区烟草防治研讨会。
4. 2018、2019年，中日医院联合世界卫生组织举办实施第14条准则国际研讨会，来自蒙古、马来西亚、越南、老挝、柬埔寨、文莱、斐济等西太区国家的代表参加了会议；联合英国伦敦大学玛丽皇后学院举办全国戒烟医师培训班。
5. 2019年6月26-28日，对外经贸大学与世界卫生组织共同主办烟草税与烟草经济国际培训研讨会，对来自于中国和周边国家柬埔寨、越南、菲律宾、巴基斯坦、缅甸、尼泊尔的财税部门官员进行了烟草税政策模拟和政策评估的技术培训。
6. 对外经贸大学承担了萨摩亚、俄罗斯、印度尼西亚、塞拉利昂、汤加王国等国家的烟草税收政策有关研究。

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?

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

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

1. 全面推进公共场所控烟立法和执法，加强无烟党政机关、无烟医疗卫生机构、无烟学校、无烟家庭等无烟环境建设。
2. 深入开展控烟宣传教育，包括电子烟危害宣传等。
3. 加强青少年控烟工作，为青少年营造远离烟草危害的环境。
4. 提供简短戒烟干预、戒烟门诊、戒烟热线等戒烟服务。
5. 定期开展烟草流行监测。
6. 不断强化卷烟包装标识健康危害警示。
7. 切实加强烟草税收、价格和收益管理。
8. 建立完善烟草制品成分管制和信息披露制度。
9. 有效打击烟草制品非法贸易。
10. 积极开展控烟国际交流合作。

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.

控烟资源不足，能力建设仍需加强。

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

吸烟人群数量巨大，但部分人群对吸烟及二手烟草烟雾危害认识不足，相关法律法规有待进一步健全和执行。

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.

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

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