

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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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	46.1	10.7
FEMALE	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (males and females)	22.0	10.7

Daily smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	38.4	10.7
TOTAL (males and females)	18.3	10.7

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	7.7
FEMALE	0.0
TOTAL (males and females)	3.7

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	13.2
FEMALE	0.0
TOTAL (males and females)	6.4

Never smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	40.7
FEMALE	100
TOTAL (males and females)	71.6

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

All forms of cigarettes: cigarette, hand-rolled cigarette, short-pipe tobacco

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

	From	To
Age range	15	

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

2017

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

National Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

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

Current smoker	who currently smokes
Daily smoker	who smokes every day
Occasional smoker	who smokes several times in a week or month
Former smoker	who are ever daily smokers and currently do not smoke
Never smoker	who never smokes

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.

Prevalence of occasional smoking reduced but those of daily smoking did not change.

Prevalence of female smoking is keeping zero percent.

Prevalence of cigarette smoking increased, those of hand-rolled cigarette smoking reduced.

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	12
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	49
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	57
MALES - current smokers ¹	65		46
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65		0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	24	5
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	44	24
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	64	28
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65		20

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

Cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarette, short-pipe cigarette

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

2017

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

National Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

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.

Smoking rate in young adults is decreasing while no significant change can be found for the age group of 45 and over.

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)
Never users	100

Females

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)
Never users	100

TOTAL (males and females)

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)
Never users	100

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

Chewing tobacco, sniffing tobacco

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

	From	To
Age range	15	

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 Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

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	who currently uses
Daily user	who uses every day
Occasional user	who uses several times in a week or month
Former user	who are ever daily user and currently do not smoke
Never user	who never uses

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.

As per Article 25 of National Tobacco Control Law, the export, import or sale of smokeless or electronic cigarettes/ENDS are prohibited in DPR Korea and the use of such products is fully banned by law in DPR Korea. There is no smokeless tobacco use in the country and it continues to be zero percent.

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 tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ²	15	24	0
MALES - current smokers ²	25	44	0
MALES - current smokers ²	45	64	0
MALES - current smokers ²	65		0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	15	24	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	25	44	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	45	64	0
FEMALES - current smokers ²	65		0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	15	24	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	25	44	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	45	64	0
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	65		0

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

Chewing, sniffing tobacco

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 Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

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.

There is no smokeless tobacco use in the country and it continues to be zero percent.

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 (%)
Current users ³	Korean	46.1		22.0

Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question B15:

Cigarette, hand-rolled cigarette, short-pipe cigarette, chewing, sniffing tobacco

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

	From	To
Age range	15	

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

2017

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

National Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

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	1.3		

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

cigarette

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

2009

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

Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Current smoking means smoking currently which involves daily and occasional smoking.

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.

Tobacco use by the young people is strongly controlled at the schools, families and society through no tobacco activities.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey is planned to assess the tobacco prevalence and the knowledge and attitude among school children and to identify evidence-based priority actions on tobacco control and protect youth and children from the harms caused by tobacco use.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

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No comment

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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+				
ADULT POPULATION - Females	15+				
ADULT POPULATION - Total (males and females)	15+				

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).

Proportion of second-hand smoking in indoor workplaces in the last 1 month: Male 51.3%, Female 35.8% Total 43.2%

Proportion of second-hand smoking in the living in the the last 1 month: Male 48%, Female 36.5% Total 42%

Pulic places: Male 40.2%, Female 42.6% Total 41.5%

Health facilities: Male 9%, Female 8.4% Total 8.7%

Restaurants: Male 68.8%, Female 69.1% Total 68.9%

Public transports: Male 13.6%, Female 12.9% Total 13.2%

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 Adult Tobacco Survey, DPR Korea 2017

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

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Tobacco-related mortality

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

No ✘

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

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

2009

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

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
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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:

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

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
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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.

Tobacco production, import and export of tobacco, place of sale will be implemented as articulated in the national law. Tobacco production will be conducted as per the approved tobacco production plan only by the authorized/licensed producers. Any business/organization involving in illegal production, export/import, or sale of tobacco products if any shall be subject to the punishment and suspension of business operation and confiscation of manufacturing equipment, product and materials involved.

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?

No

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

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

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

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

Specific tax only

Ad valorem tax only

Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes

More complex structure (please explain below)

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
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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.

DPR Korea is a tax free country. It has no tax system and all tobacco products are sold at a price set by the government which is being raised gradually over the years.

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:

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

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	Saebom	20 cigarettes	229	KPW
Smoking tobacco products	Ryomyong	20 cigarettes	119	KPW
Smoking tobacco products	Myohang	20 cigarettes	304	KPW

Imported

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

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

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

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

The tobacco products are sold at a price fixed by the government which is being increased gradually over the years.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

With reference to Article 5

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

No ✘

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

Yes ✔

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

a focal point for tobacco control?	Yes
a tobacco control unit?	Yes
a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control?	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).

Tobacco control mechanism is in place with focal unit and focal points in the Ministry of Public Health and at provincial, city and county levels. The Cabinet leads tobacco control with cooperation with relevant stakeholders including Korea Tobacco Association, which is tobacco control agency for the control of production, sale, import and export of tobacco products in line with National policy. Tobacco Cessation centre conducts tobacco control programs including tobacco counselling, tobacco cessation, IEC and research on tobacco control.

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

National Tobacco Control Law, DPRK 2016 is being implemented in DPRK. The government is engaging with different stakeholders and partners for implementation of smoke-free laws and multi-sectoral efforts are being made to enforce strict implementation of national tobacco control law.

MoPH took initiatives for strengthening implementation of national tobacco control law including multi-sectoral workshops with different stakeholders, especially focusing tobacco free premises and to disseminate awareness messages through mass media on tobacco control law and harmful effects of tobacco use.

Number of health care providers from tobacco cessation centers are trained as trainers on tobacco cessation counseling and they are providing counselling services on harmful use of tobacco products and motivate smokers for cessation.

The "World No Tobacco Day" observed every year to raise awareness on the health and other risks associated with tobacco use and strengthen policies and actions to reduce tobacco use in DPR Korea. IEC campaigns are conducted to raise awareness on smoke-free legislation and its implementation which would help the community change their social norms, limit initiation of smoking in young adults and initiate cessation among smokers and curve tobacco prevalence.

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?

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.).

National Tobacco Control Law leads the development of national policy to ensure control and monitoring of production, import and sale of tobacco products, reduction of smoking prevalence and promotion of no-smoking campaigns all over the country. Tobacco production, sale and import is highly regulated by tobacco law. The business or organizations that want to engage in joint activity or manufacture of tobacco products should get approval from relevant authority subject to relevant laws and regulations. Tobacco Association is a non-standing multi-sectoral agency responsible for discussing and deciding on the measures and implementation of national policy extensively including production, joint venture, tobacco processing, export/import and sale of tobacco. Any individual or official shall be subject to administrative liabilities in case of licensing tobacco production or undertaking production, joint venture, partnership or import/export/sale of tobacco products without approval of relevant government agency.

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.

Tobacco programme is focusing on strict implementation of national tobacco control law. Full IEC campaigns are conducted through mass media to raise awareness on tobacco control and tobacco law, and WHO guidance is shared on regular basis. World No Tobacco Days are observed every year and this year it will focus on protecting youth from industry manipulation and preventing them from tobacco and nicotine use.

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

No ✗

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.

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.

The price of tobacco products are fully regulated by the government and the national law mandates the tobacco products should be sold at the prices fixed and controlled by the government and the price of the tobacco products can not be changed without government approval. The price of tobacco products are gradually increased by the government to reduce the demand for tobacco products.

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 6 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.

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

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

Tobacco Control Law DPR Korea explicitly designates smoke-free places including indoor workplaces, health facilities, education facilities, indoor public places including restaurants and service sector, and public transport. No-smoking signs are placed in all smoke-free areas and smoking is well regulated and monitored. Regulation for enforcement of the tobacco law developed by the Cabinet and implemented in the country for strengthening the compliance.

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

Tobacco Control Law, DPR Korea designates monitoring and control agencies who regulates and monitors the compliance of the tobacco law including the smoking in smoke-free areas and implementation of punishment to individuals or agencies violating the law if any.

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

Indoor workplaces:

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

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

There are no private sectors in DPR Korea and private workplaces are not applicable.

Other smoke-free places cover: offices and indoor working places, public places like theatres, cinemas, conference rooms, museums, exhibition halls, stadiums, gyms, swimming pools, restaurants, saloons, public transportation such as airplanes, trains, ships, metro, public bus and taxi and forest reserves and nature preservation areas.

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

Public transport:

airplanes	Complete
trains	Complete
ferries	Complete
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Complete
private vehicles	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	Complete
nightclubs	None
restaurants	Complete
other (please specify below)	

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

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

There are no private sector vehicles and nightclubs and they are not applicable.
Tobacco Control Law designates indoor offices and workplaces as smoke-free.

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

Smoke-free places designated by the tobacco law includes public transports such as airplaes, trains, ferries, underground trains, public buses, taxis, public stations, bus stops, airports.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Smoking in indoor public places, cultural facilities and public service areas are strictly banned by the tobacco law.

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.

The Tobacco Control Law updated in 2016 expanded no-smoking areas. It is extended museums, exhibition halls, libraries, stadiums, swimming pools, barbershops and beauty shops, bathrooms, restaurants, zoos and botanical gardens.

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.

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.

Surveillance system to check the contents of tobacco products is in place and it conducts quality control for tobacco products locally produced and imported by strengthening the technical capacity of inspection room. The sale, export/import of tobacco products are prohibited when it fails in the quality inspection by quality inspection agency. Tobacco product should carry health warnings and content information including nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide content and strong inspection is placed on 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 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.).

National tobacco control law regulates the sale, import/export of tobacco products through strong quality inspection system and government takes action to strengthen the capacity of testing and inspection of tobacco products by inspection agencies. Tobacco products failing in testing and quality inspection can not be placed for sale, import and export by the law.

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.

Updated tobacco law mandates the display of content of emission of CO and content and tobacco on all tobacco products and tobacco products without such information are banned and not allowed for sale by law.

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.).

National tobacco control law articulates tobacco products shall carry health warnings and content information including nicotine, tar and co content in their packaging and it can not be placed on sale, import or export failing in inspection process and subject to punishment by law. Accordingly, all tobacco products carry the information in the tobacco packaging

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?

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? 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.

Tobacco Control Law DPR Korea prohibits production and sale of any tobacco products if there is no text health warning (in local language) label covering over 30% of packing.

In addition, the package should include the information on amount of nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide discharged from tobacco smoke.

MoPH is planning multi-sectoral workshops for introduction of pictorial health warning on tobacco products.

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.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Education, communication, training and public awareness

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

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

Yes ✓

To whom are these programmes targeted?

- adults or the general public
- children and young people
- men
- women
- pregnant women
- ethnic groups
- other (please specify)
- 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.

Number of health care providers from tobacco cessation centers are trained as trainers on tobacco cessation counseling and they are providing counselling services on harmful use of tobacco products and motivate smokers for cessation.

MoPH took initiatives for strengthening implementation of national tobacco control law including multi-sectoral workshops with different stakeholders, especially focusing tobacco free premises and to disseminate awareness messages through mass media on tobacco control law and harmful effects of tobacco use. In addition, IEC campaigns to demonstrate the harmfulness of tobacco was conducted by the health workers, social societies, and the students and "World No Tobacco Day" observed for extensive no tobacco campaign at different levels to raise awareness on harmful use of tobacco and bend the tobacco prevalence. According to GATS DPRK, there are no female smokers in the country and they are engaging in no tobacco activities with strengthened awareness on harmful impact of tobacco and secondhand smoking. IECs also highlight the risks posed by secondhand smoking.

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.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

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

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

Yes ✓

Does your ban cover:

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

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

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?

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.

National Tobacco Control Law prohibits all tobacco-related advocacy and advertisement. Production, import or sale of ornaments, toys or food that imitate tobacco are also banned by law.

There are no advertisement or advocacy activities aimed at tobacco promotion in the country.

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.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

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

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

Yes ✓

programmes to promote cessation of tobacco use, including:

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

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

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

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

- tobacco control?
health?
education?
-

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

Yes ✓

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

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

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

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

Hospitals and pharmacies. Tobacco Cessation Centres provide counselling to smokers and provide NRT to those who wants to quit smoking. The Centre also conducts research using traditional herbs to help smokers quit smoking.

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

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

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| nicotine replacement therapy | Partially |
| 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.

Health facilities provide the free services like consultation, diagnosis and treatment at the state expense and, when individuals want, no-tobacco centres and pharmacies sell the nicotine-dependent drugs at low price.

Service providers at Tobacco Cessation Centres at different levels are trained on tobacco counselling and cessation and they are providing dependence care, counselling services and motivate smokers for cessation. They are also conducting research and produce stop tobacco pills using herbs.

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.

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?

No ✗

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.

Tobacco production, sale and import is highly regulated by the government. The Tobacco control law permits production, sale and import of tobacco only by the licensed institutions, enterprises and organizations in specified quantities only.

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:

17

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?

Yes ✓

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?

No ✗

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.

Article 24 of National Tobacco Control Law articulates sale of tobacco products to minors and students are banned.

Article 36 articulates those who violate the tobacco law including selling tobacco to minors and students are subject to legal liability. Monitoring and supervision on compliance of no tobacco law are strengthened.

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.

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?

tobacco workers?

tobacco individual sellers?

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.

It is implemented according to the regulation for implementing the National Tobacco Control Law.

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.

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?

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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.

Article 36 and 37 of National Tobacco Control Law articulates the administrative and legal liability for compliance of the tobacco control law.

Organizations, institutions or individuals who fail to comply with the national tobacco control law are subject to relevant administrative and criminal liability in accordance with the relevant provisions of the law. Monitoring and supervision is strengthened by peoples security offices for production, import/export or sale of tobacco products and smoking discipline. Multi-sectoral workshops are conducted to raise awareness and strengthen implementation and compliance of tobacco control law.

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.

STEP survey (NCD risk factor survey)2005
 STEP survey (NCD risk factor survey)2008
 National Adult Tobacco survey 2013
 KAP survey 2016 (Knowledge, attitude and practice survey)
 STEP survey (NCD risk factor survey) 2016
 GATS 2017(Global Adult Tobacco Survey)

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.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey is reflected in WHO biennial workplan 2020-21.

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.

Tobacco Control programme is coordinating with population centre and tobacco cessation centre to work on surveillance system for tobacco use and provision of services for treatment of tobacco dependence including piloting of bupropion and varenicline. Additional resources required to strengthen tobacco control activities.

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).

VNR is not included.

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, subregional 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	Yes

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	Yes

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.

WHO has provided technical and financial support for strengthening national capacity for tobacco control in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health.

WHO provided support for multi-sectoral workshop for strengthening implementation of tobacco control law especially focusing tobacco free premises and training of services providers from Tobacco Cessation Centres on tobacco counselling.

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

WHO provided technical and financial support for multi-sectoral workshops to strengthen the implementation of national tobacco control law and training of service providers on tobacco cessation and counselling. World No Tobacco Days are observed in collaboration with MoPH and WHO for extensive IEC campaign. WHO provided technical assistance in preparing for GYTS and strengthening the tobacco control activities through multi-sectoral involvement.

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?

Strengthening the implementation of National Tobacco Control Law
Awareness raising on harmful use of tobacco through extensive IEC campaigns

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.

GATS 2017 showed a number of smokers attempted to quit smoking, however many of them failed and one of the contributing factor was lack of cessation drugs. New drugs (bupropion, varenicline, cytisine) are not yet introduced for treatment of tobacco dependence.

Resource mobilization needed to further strengthen tobacco control activities and sensitization of decision makers for tobacco control.

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

Strong advocacy for highlighting the risks associated with tobacco use and the need to strengthen effective practices for enforcing legal provisions. More efforts are needed to engage with all partners and stakeholders across multiple sectors for implementing effective tobacco control measure.

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.

GATS 2017 showed no user of smokeless tobacco products and e cigarettes. Tobacco Control Law 2016 bans on production, import/export and sale of smokeless tobacco products and e-cigarettes.

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

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

The online reporting instrument is very helpful in submitting the report. Appreciate the kind and strong support provided by the Secretariat in the process of completing the report.

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