

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	April (4)	2018 (19)
End date	April (4)	2020 (21)

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	30	14.7
FEMALE	22	12.4
TOTAL (males and females)	26	13.7

Daily smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day

Occasional smokers

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

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	25
FEMALE	16
TOTAL (males and females)	20

Never smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	45
FEMALE	61
TOTAL (males and females)	53

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

Cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos and pipe.

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:

Special Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

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

Current smoker	Those who chose the reply "You currently smoke"
Daily smoker	
Occasional smoker	
Former smoker	Those who chose the reply "You used to smoke but you have stopped"
Never smoker	Those who chose the reply "You have never smoked"

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.

Since 2014

smoking prevalence in the EU remained stable at 26%.

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	26
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	39	38
MALES - current smokers ¹	40	54	38
MALES - current smokers ¹	55		22
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	25
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	39	27
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	40	54	29
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	55		13
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	24	29
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	39	32
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	40	54	31
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	55		18

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

Cigarettes, cigars,
cigarillos and pipe.

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:

Spec Special Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

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.

Please note that 2014 data are presented for males/females while aggregated data are shown for 2017. Compared to 2014, an increase of smoking prevalence was observed for respondents aged 15-24 (+ 4 percentage points, from 25% in 2014 to 29% in 2017). The smoking prevalence has decreased in the age group 25-39 (33 % in 2014 compared to 32 % in 2017) and in the age group 40-54 (34 % in 2014 compared to 31 % in 2017) In the age groups of 55 and older, the smoking prevalence has increased from 17% to 18%.

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

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

Males

	Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)	
Current users	1
Daily users	1
Former users	1
Never users	93

Females

	Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)	
Current users	0
Daily users	0
Former users	0
Never users	97

TOTAL (males and females)

	Prevalence (%)
(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)	
Current users	1
Daily users	0
Former users	1
Never users	95

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

Oral tobacco (snus), chewing tobacco and nasal (snuff).

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:

Special Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

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 Those who use daily, weekly, or monthly
 Daily user
 Occasional user
 Former user
 Never user Those who chose the reply "Never".

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.

Compared to 2014, the number who had never used smokeless tobacco products has increased by one percentage point. In addition to those who use smokeless tobacco at least once per month (current users), in the Eurobarometer survey 3% said they had at least tried smokeless tobacco. As a general comment it should be noted that oral tobacco is banned in the EU with the exception of Sweden. Chewing and nasal tobacco is allowed but not commonly used.

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

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

From To

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

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

Tobacco use by young persons

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

	Age range	SMOKING TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users ⁴	15-24	26		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	15-24	25		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	15-24	29		

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

Smoking tobacco: cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos and pipe.

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

2017

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

Special Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

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

Current users: Those who chose the reply "You currently smoke".

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.

Please note that 2014 data

are presented for males/females while aggregated data are shown for 2017.

Compared to 2014, an increase of smoking prevalence was observed among young people aged 15-24 (+ 4 percentage points, from 25% in 2014 to 29% in 2017).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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 (%)

B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Exposure to tobacco smoke

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

Yes ✓

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

Exposure to tobacco at work in 2014: 27% exposed (17% occasionally, 4 % for less than one hour a day, 3% for 1-5 hours a day, 3% for more than 5 hours a day). Exposure to tobacco smoke in public places in 2017: 20% in bars and 19% in restaurants (percentage exposed during a visit within the last six months).

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:

Special Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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?

706000

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:

2005

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

Peto R., Lopez A., Boreham J., Thun M. (2007). Mortality from smoking in developed countries 1950–2000. United Kingdom 1950–2007. Retrieved from www.ctsu.ox.ac.uk/research/mega-studies/mortality-from-smoking-in-developed-countries-1950-2010/ mortality-from-smoking-in-developed-countries- 1950-2010

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?

Yes ✓

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

Annual EU public healthcare expenditure on treating smoking attributable diseases is estimated around 25.3 bEUR and productivity losses linked to smoking are estimated 8.3 bEUR per annum.

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

2010

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

The Impact Assessment accompanying the Proposal for the Tobacco Products Directive: http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/com_2012_788_ia_en.pdf

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	Cigarettes	Thousand pieces	465,893,356			
Smoking tobacco products	Fine-cut tobacco	kg	80,663,027			

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

Data not available.

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

2018

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

Data refer to products "released for consumption" in the EU in 2018. Data is only available for the total sum of smoking tobacco products released for consumption in the EU. It is not broken down according to whether it is domestically produced, imported or exported. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/docs/body/tobacco_products_releases-consumption.pdf

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Seizures of illicit tobacco products

(with reference to Article 15.5)

Seizures of illicit tobacco

	Year	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Quantity seized
Smoking tobacco products	2018	Cigarettes	pieces	3.17 billion

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.

Related to the answer to

question B.62. The European Anti-Fraud Office does not at this time have specific information on the size of the illicit markets on a national level. However, under the Hercule III work programme 2017, a study was tendered to identify an approach to measure the illicit market for tobacco products. This study aims to identify a robust, reliable and independent methodology to measure the illicit market for tobacco products that can be applied at national and EU level. The study is due to be completed by summer 2020. The Hercule III multiannual anti-fraud action Programme entered into force in March 2014 and makes EUR 104.9 million available for the period 2014-2020 to finance concrete projects to support Member States in stamping out tobacco smuggling and other criminal activities.

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

The European Anti-Fraud Office gathers information from the Member States on overall seizure figures (quarterly reporting) and data on individual seizures via its reporting database CIGINFO. These figures represent seizures by Member States as reported to OLAF for the year 2018.

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.

In 2018, 40.000 growers

and around 200.000 workers (full time or seasonal, including family labour). The number of workers is an estimation done by associations of tobacco farmers.

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

It is estimated to be decreasing, although precise figures are not available. (In 2017, the value of raw tobacco production was estimated at 500 million EUR.)

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

2018

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

2018, data estimated by associations of tobacco growers

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	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*):

This is different for each EU Member State. The share of applicable taxes (excise duties and VAT) on cigarettes ranged in 2018 from 69.32% up to 91.63 % of the WAP (weighted average retail selling price). For detailed data – also on cigars/cigarillos, fine-cut tobacco and other smoking tobacco - see pages 6, 15, 17, 21 of the Excise Duty Tables on

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/taxation/excise_duties/tobacco_products/rates/part_iii_tobacco_en.pdf

• More complex structure (explanation): : For cigarettes: obligatory combination of specific and ad valorem with an EU wide applicable minimum rate of 60% of the weighted average retail selling price (WAP) and 90 Euro per 1000 cigarettes or at least 115 Euro per 1000 cigarettes. The WAP is calculated by reference to the total value of all cigarettes released for consumption, based on the retail selling price including all taxes, divided by the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption. Since 2011, the WAP has been determined by 1 March at the latest of each year on the basis of data relating to all such releases for consumption made in the preceding calendar year. • Minimum levels of excise duty for fine-cut tobacco: As from 1 January 2020: 50% of the WAP or at least EUR 60 / kg. • Minimum levels of excise duty for other smoking tobacco, the current minimum rate is 20% of the TIRSP (tax included retail selling price) or 22,00 Euro per kg. • Minimum levels of excise duty for cigars and cigarillos, the current minimum rate is 5% of the TIRSP or 12,00 Euro per 1000 items or per kg

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.

Council Directive 2011/64/EU on the structure and rates of excise duty applied to manufactured tobacco (codification) was adopted on 21 June 2011. According to this Directive, EU Member States have to apply to cigarettes a specific excise duty per unit of the product and a proportional excise duty calculated on the basis of the weighted average retail selling price. Furthermore, Member States may choose between either an ad valorem duty, or a specific duty or a mixture of both on manufactured tobacco products other than cigarettes. This Directive - defines the various categories of manufactured tobacco (cigarettes, fine cut tobacco intended for the rolling of cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, other smoking tobacco); - lays down the general principles governing taxation of manufactured tobacco; - provides for an overall minimum excise duty of 60% of the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes; - provides for a minimum amount of excise duty of 90 Euro per 1000 cigarettes irrespective of the weighted average retail selling price; - determines the minimum rates for fine-cut smoking tobacco intended for the rolling of cigarettes (see B.8.2); - determines the minimum rates for cigars and cigarillos (see B.8.2); - determines the minimum rates for other smoking tobacco (see B.8.2). Please find details on the applicable legislation at: <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:176:0024:0036:EN:PDF>

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:

2018

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

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/taxation/excise_duties/tobacco_products/rates/part_iii_tobacco_en.pdf <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0064>

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
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Imported

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

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

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.

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).

The EU has a solid and comprehensive pack of measures to control tobacco. However, depending on the specific area, the EU has more or less competencies compared with the EU Member States; For example, the EU legislates in certain areas (notably on tobacco products and on tobacco advertising) and carries out actions to support, co-ordinate or supplement the actions of the EU Member States (notably on smoke free environments). The European Commission, within its Directorate General for Health and Food Safety, has a unit in charge of tobacco control matters for the EU. Since 2012, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) has attributed the investigative and policy-making functions to separate Directorates in order to avoid any perception of a potential conflict of interest. In 2014 a team fully devoted to the fight against illicit tobacco trade through policy analysis and development was set up in OLAF's Policy Directorate; there is also an investigation unit responsible for fraud investigations related to tobacco products.

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

The European

Commission discusses matters of tobacco control regularly, within the different departments of the Commission as well as with the EU Member States. This is partly done in formal settings such as the Tobacco Products Committee and the Expert Group on Tobacco Policy, and partly in an informal ad-hoc manner. On the basis of the existing co-ordination, and as regards smoke-free environments, a network of national focal points has been put in place in order to exchange best practice and work on common indicators across the EU. Additionally, the European Union produced a progress report in May 2017 on its comprehensive strategy on "Stepping up the fight against cigarette smuggling and other forms of illicit trade in tobacco products" of 2013.

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/tobacco_implementation_report_12052017_en.pdf

In the Framework of this progress report on the strategy, the Commission intends to prepare an Action Plan to counter tobacco smuggling in 2018.

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

The EU Health Programme 2014 -2020

provides for various possibilities of financing initiatives in the area of public health, including on tobacco control. See:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/policy/index_en.htm.

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.).

In addition to the safeguards provided by the collegiate character of the decision-making process in the Commission (see in this regard the Commissions internal Rules of Procedure and the Rules giving effect to them), the ethical and integrity rules (notably Staff Regulations, Code of Conduct for the Members of the European Commission and Code of Good Administrative Behaviour), as well as the rules on access to documents and on transparency regarding relations with interest representatives, constitute a framework which is consistent with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), and ensures that the FCTC is respected including its provision on protecting public health policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry. The Staff Regulations for officials of the European Union contain legally binding ethical standards and ensure that the principles of independence, impartiality, objectivity and loyalty are applied in the European Public Service. Notably the principle of independence guarantees that conduct and decision-making are determined by the need to serve the common good and the public interest, and never by any other interests. As regards transparency, Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to documents is an important element, flanked by the other aspects of the Commissions transparency policy, such as the Transparency Register, and the proactive publication of information on meetings held by Commissioners, members of their cabinets and Directors-General with stakeholders. As of 1 December 2014, Commissioners, their Cabinet members and Directors General publish information on the meetings they hold with lobbyists. Moreover, they meet only with interest representatives whose organisations feature on the Transparency Register. As concerns other staff members, the Commission recommends to all staff to check the credentials of a given interest representative to make sure they are registered in the Transparency Register and, if they are not, encourage them to register. The Commission constantly promotes this "good practice" as part of its training and awareness-raising actions on relations with interest groups. Furthermore, the European Commission has endorsed the "Practical recommendations for public officials' interaction with interest representatives" issued by the European Ombudsman in May 2017 and has disseminated them internally.

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.

Since 1 December 2019, each Member of the College of Commissioners designates in his/her Cabinet an 'ethics & transparency contact point' to ensure compliance with the Code of Conduct for the Members of the Commission and with the rules governing meetings, publication of these meetings and access to documents. See section V of P(2019) 2:

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/working-methods.pdf>

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=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=yikvyxcvsn78yha&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.

C2. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

With reference to Articles 6–14

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

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

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

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

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

Yes ✓

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

Please note that this reply only

concerns action at EU level and that Member States are responsible for reflecting FCTC commitments in their national rates and legislation. According to Directive 2011/64/EU, the overall minimum excise duty for cigarettes has been increased on 1 January 2014. 9 Member States were granted a transitional period until 31 December 2017 to comply with these minima. For fine cut tobacco, the overall minimum excise duty increased on 1 January 2020. In February 2020, the European Commission published an evaluation of the functioning of Directive 2011/64/EU.

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/excise-duties-alcohol-tobacco-energy/excise-duties-tobacco/revision-excise-rules-tobacco_en

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

At EU Level, Directives and a Council recommendation: - Occupational health and safety Directives, see details at C.2.2.7. - Council Recommendation on Smoke-Free Environments 2009/C296/02 of 30 November 2009, see details at C.2.2.7 See also Report of 22 February 2013 on the implementation of the Council Recommendation of 30 November 2009 on Smoke-free Environments for more information:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/smoke-free_implementation_report_en.pdf

At national level, all EU Member States have reported that they have legislation in place with the aim to protect their citizens from exposure to tobacco smoke at indoor workplaces, indoor public places, public transport and other public places. However, the scope of this legislation varies considerably from one Member State to another.

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

No ✘

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
health-care facilities
educational facilities⁶
universities
private workplaces
other (please specify below)

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

Public transport:

airplanes
trains
ferries
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)
private vehicles
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
shopping malls
pubs and bars
nightclubs
restaurants
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

At

EU level, a number of occupational health and safety Directives set out requirements covering most risks to workers health and safety, general risk prevention and some specific restrictions on smoking at the workplace. In addition, the Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments 2009/C 296/02 of 30 November 2009 calls on Member States to provide effective protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces at the latest by 2012.

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

The Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments 2009/C 296/02 of 30 November 2009 calls on Member States to provide effective protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in public transport as stipulated by Article 8 of the FCTC and based on guidelines on protection from exposure to tobacco smoke adopted by the COP2, at the latest by 2012.
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2009:296:0004:0014:EN:PDF>

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

The Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments 2009/C 296/02 of 30 November 2009 calls on Member States to provide effective protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places as stipulated by Article 8 of the FCTC and based on guidelines on protection from exposure to tobacco smoke adopted by the COP2, at the latest by 2012.

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.

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=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=yikvyxcvsn78yha&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.

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.

The EU Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU: • prohibits cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco with characterising flavours (transition period for menthol shall expire in May 2020), • sets maximum level for TNCO and how to measure it, • requires the tobacco industry to submit detailed reports to the Member States on the ingredients used in tobacco products, and • requires industry to carry out comprehensive studies of additives on a priority list (subject to peer review carried out by the Joint Action on Tobacco Control, allowing Member States to share their resources). The European Commission adopted implementing legislation that lays down more detailed technical rules in the area of ingredients regulation. These include: •the reporting format for tobacco ingredients and emissions, •the priority list of additives which warrant further examination, and •the rules and mechanism for determining products with characterising flavours.

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=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en>)

The EU participated as a Key Facilitator in the Working Group on Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention.

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.).

We have access to independent labs (e.g. at EU-level: JRC) and there is EU-level regulation of design features such as capsules (Art. 7.7 of the Tobacco Products Directive) and additives/products with certain other properties (Art 7.6, 7.9 of the Tobacco Products Directive)

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU

No comment

File type "pdf"

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

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

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

contents of tobacco products? Yes

emissions of tobacco products? Yes

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

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

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

In the area of ingredients reporting (i.e. disclosure), Directive 2014/40/EU foresees a common electronic format for the reporting of tobacco ingredients, including both tobacco leaf and ingredients, including additives. For certain additives on a priority list, more in-depth studies and their disclosure is required by June 2018. The list of these additives (contained in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco) for which enhanced reporting obligations shall be set up by the Commission taking into account additives, a) for which initial indications, research, or regulation in other jurisdictions exist suggest that they contribute to the toxicity or addictiveness of the products concerned, impart a characterising flavour; facilitate inhalation or nicotine uptake; or lead to the formation of substances that have CMR properties, and b) which are amongst the most commonly used additives by weight or number. The Directive also requires manufacturers and importers to submit internal and external studies available to them on market research and preferences of various consumer groups, including young people and current smokers, as well as executive summaries of any market surveys they carry out when launching new products. Manufacturers and importers are also required to report the sales volume data per product. Member States shall ensure the submitted information is made publicly available on a website, taking into account the need to protect trade secrets.

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=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=yikvyxcvsn78yha&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.).

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?

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

constituents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	No

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

Yes ✓

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

Directive 2014/40/EU governing the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products entered into force on 20 May 2014. Member States have transposed it by May 20, 2016. The Directive requires that combined (picture and text) health warnings appear on packages of cigarette and roll-your-own tobacco packages covering 65% of the front and back. These shall be positioned at the top of the pack. The Directive replaces the information on TNCO with an information message that tobacco contains over 70 substances known to cause cancer. The Directive also sets minimum dimensions for warnings and thus eliminates small packages for certain tobacco products. It also bans promotional and misleading elements on tobacco products. The European Commission has also adopted two Implementing Decisions on the layout, design and shape of the combined health warnings for tobacco products for smoking and the precise position of the general warning and the information message on roll-your-own tobacco marketed in pouches.

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=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=yikvyxcvsn78yha&lang=en>)

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

Regarding point C2510, combined health warnings on packages of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco have become mandatory in all Member States as of May 2016. A new library of health warnings has also been adopted under Directive 2014/40/EU and is available at https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/law/pictorial_en.

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.

The European Commission has promoted and financed EU-wide tobacco control and awareness-raising campaigns since 2002. Since 2011 the Commission has taken a novel approach to help people stop smoking, with its campaign 'Ex-Smokers are Unstoppable'. The campaign did not just focus on the negative effects of smoking. Rather, it emphasised the benefits of quitting the habit and highlight the inspirational achievements of ex-smokers to motivate smokers to stop. The campaign use a coordinated mix of advertising, social media, events and an internet based interactive health tool ("iCoach"), to reach smokers. <http://www.exsmokers.eu/>. The campaign finished in July 2016 and it was recommended to be replaced by national initiatives. Since 2015 the Commission has funded a project aiming to develop and implement an innovative and cost effective approach to prevent chronic diseases related to tobacco dependence. The specialized guidelines for high risks groups will be developed according to ENSP's evidence based and good practices in tobacco cessation and with ERS TCC scientific material on smoking health hazards. High risk populations are considered those who suffer from cardiovascular diseases, COPD, type 2 diabetes, adolescents & pregnant women. The developed guidelines will contain strategies and recommendations designed to assist health professionals in delivering and supporting effective treatment of dependence on tobacco. Recommendations will be made as a result of scientific reviews and evidence of good practices from scientific groups that will consist of health professionals of different expertise. EU Survey on public perception of illicit tobacco trade https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/eurobarometer_2019_summary_en.pdf

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.

In addition to EU initiatives and actions on education, communication, training and public awareness, there are also national actions by Member States.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

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

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

Yes ✓

Does your ban cover:

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

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

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

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

The EU Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) has been revised:
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L1808&from=EN>
 The revised AVMSD extends the prohibition of audiovisual commercial communications of cigarettes and other tobacco products to electronic cigarettes and refill containers. This will apply specifically to video-sharing platforms, which must include and apply the rules in their terms and conditions. The revised Directive entered into force on 19 December 2018 and will have to be transposed in the EU Member States by 19 September 2020.

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.

Cross border advertising (radio, print, internet, sponsorship of events, TV and film) of tobacco products in the EU is banned by the Tobacco Advertising Directive 2003/33/EC and the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) 2010/13/EU, as revised by Directive 2018/1808/EU. In addition, Council Recommendation on the prevention of smoking and initiatives to improve tobacco control of 2002 recommends Member States to prohibit advertising at local/national level. The revised AVMSD extends the prohibition of audiovisual commercial communications of cigarettes and other tobacco products to electronic cigarettes and refill containers. This will apply specifically to video-sharing platforms, which must include and apply the rules in their terms and conditions. The revised Directive entered into force on 19 December 2018 and will have to be transposed in the EU Member States by 19 September 2020. See the revised AVMSD here:
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L1808&from=EN>
 In line with its objective to monitor and assess the situation in the EU, the European Commission has published in 2016 a study assessing citizens exposure to tobacco marketing in the EU (see summary of findings in chapter 5.8.:
https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/tobacco/docs/citizensexposure_tobaccomarketing_en.pdf

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?

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?

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.

Measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation are a primary responsibility of the EU Member States. While the EU provides the regulatory framework for the authorisation of medicinal products, the Member States decide about their accessibility e.g. the need for prescription, reimbursement status. However, the EU supports Member States in their implementation of Article 14 of the FCTC. The Council Recommendation on smoke-free environments 2009/C 296/02 of 30 November 2009 calls on Member States to take effective measures to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence as outlined in Article 14 of the FCTC. In the past, the EU Health Programme provided funding to projects related to cessation of tobacco use. Cessation was also one of the three themes of the EU media campaign "HELP - for a life without tobacco" targeted at young people. Cessation was also the theme of the media campaign - "Ex-smokers are unstoppable", see <http://www.exsmokers.eu/>. The Commission also funded the TOB-G project that aims to develop guidelines that will contain strategies and recommendations designed to assist health professionals in delivering and supporting effective treatment of dependence on tobacco. In addition, information on cessation services are to be included in the graphic health warnings required on tobacco packages under Directive 2014/40/EU.

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?

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?

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.

The EU Tobacco

Products Directive 2014/40/EU introduced comprehensive rules on traceability and security features for tobacco products. The provisions on traceability require all unit packets of tobacco products produced in, destined for or placed on the EU market to be marked with a unique identifier and their movements tracked and traced throughout the supply chain (from the manufacturer to the last level before the retail outlet). On 20 May 2019, the EU-wide systems of traceability and security features for tobacco products became operational. During its first 10 months of operations, the EU traceability system tracked and traced over 21 billion packets of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco products through the network of over 1.4 million registered facilities in the EU. It is the world's largest tracking system of this kind, capturing data for every pack of tobacco products and providing competent authorities with visibility over all activity along the supply chain. The EU traceability system uses international standards, thereby driving innovation and ensuring interoperability. Independent providers can offer their services, which further strengthens the checks and balances. The system currently has 21 ID issuers, i.e. independent entities entrusted with generating unique identifiers, and 10 providers of independent data storage systems. Several other IT providers deliver various sub-components of the system, such as scanners or cloud-based reporting solutions. In 2024, the EU systems will be extended to cover all other types of tobacco products (beyond cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco products). Full information on the EU systems is available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/tracking_tracing_system_en The implementation of the traceability system has enabled the EU to meet the requirements under Article 15 FCTC and Article 8 FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products. The European Union produced the 2nd Action Plan to fight the illicit tobacco trade which puts forward both policy and operational law enforcement measures aiming for a sustainable reduction in illicit tobacco trade:
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52018DC0846>

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

See also OLAF's webpage on fighting tobacco smuggling:

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/investigations/eu-revenue/cigarette_smuggling_en

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?

No ✘

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?

No ✘

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?

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

No ✗

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

Yes ✓

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

- to the public?
 to minors?

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

No ✗

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

The Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU, stipulates that a unit packet of cigarettes shall include at least 20 cigarettes. A unit packet of roll-your-own tobacco shall contain tobacco weighing not less than 30g.

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

Council Recommendation (2003/54/EC) on the Prevention of Smoking and on Initiatives to improve tobacco control recommends EU Member States inter alia to: - require vendors of tobacco products to establish that tobacco purchasers have reached the age for purchase required by national law; - remove tobacco products from self-service displays; - restrict access to tobacco vending machines to locations accessible to persons over the age set for tobacco purchase in national law; - prohibit the sale of sweets and toys intended for children and manufactured with the clear intention that it would resemble in appearance a type of tobacco product.

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

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.

Rural Development Programmes 2014-2020 maintain the possibility to grant aid for restructuring or investments in the agricultural sector: such aid may be used by tobacco growers to switch to alternative crops. This support is co-financed by contribution of the EU, the national budget and own resources of the beneficiary.

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?
the health of persons in relation to the environment?

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.

Directive 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment" (Single-use plastics Directive- SUPD) was adopted in 2019. The SUPD implements measures in respect of 'tobacco products with filters' taking into consideration the protection of the environment and the protection of health following Article 1 SUPD. Article 7 on Marking Requirements requires that tobacco products with filters bear a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking on its packaging or on the product itself informing consumers of the presence of plastics in the product and the resulting negative impact of littering, as well as of appropriate waste management options for the product. Under Article 8(3) the Directive introduces Extended Producer Responsibility schemes covering the cost to clean-up litter, applied to products such as tobacco filters. See the Single Use Plastics Directive here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019L0904&from=EN>
In addition, the EU Rural Development programmes 2014-2020 maintain the possibility to grant an aid (per hectare) to compensate the loss of revenue for farmers (lower yield or higher costs) that implement more "environment friendly" practices. These practices cover different aspects of cultivation, such as: set-aside areas, areas not cultivated along rivers, lake or wood; less use of fertilizers and/or pesticides; better irrigation...Aid may also be granted for training and exchange of experiences, as well as for reforestation. These measures may indirectly protect health of the farmers and (seasonal) workers.

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?

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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.

Special Eurobarometer 272 on

Attitudes of Europeans Towards Tobacco. Report. Published in 2007:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_272c_en.pdf Special

Eurobarometer 332 on Tobacco. Published in 2010:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_332_en.pdf Eurobarometer

qualitative study - Tobacco packaging health warning labels. Published in 2012:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/eurobaro_tobaccowarninglabels_q1_5818_en.pdf

Special Eurobarometer 385 on Attitudes of Europeans Towards Tobacco . Published

in 2012:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/eurobaro_attitudes_towards_tobacco_2012_en.pdf

Special Eurobarometer 429 on Attitudes of Europeans Towards Tobacco and

Electronic Cigarettes. Published in 2015:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_429_en.pdf Special

Eurobarometer 458 on Attitudes of European Towards Tobacco and Cigarettes:

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2146>

The European Commission funded a Eurobarometer survey on the illicit trade in

cigarettes which was carried out by the surveyor TNS during November-December

2015. 27,672 citizens aged 15 and above throughout the 28 Member States of the

European Union were interviewed in their homes. Results were published in July

2016. The full results of the survey can be viewed here:

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/eurobarometer_report_illicit_tobacco_trade_en.pdf

A summary of the report can be viewed here:

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/eurobarometer_summary_illicit_tobacco_trade_en.pdf

The European Commission commissioned a Eurobarometer survey on the illicit

trade in cigarettes which was carried out in 28 Member States of the European

Union. Results were published in July 2019. The full results of the survey can

be viewed here:

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/eurobarometer_2019_summary_en.pdf

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.

Eurobarometer surveys on "Attitudes of Europeans towards Tobacco" are

normally carried out every three years. Eurobarometer Reports on "Attitudes of

Europeans towards Tobacco" are normally carried out every three years. The next

Eurobarometer report will be published later in 2020.

regional and global exchange of publicly available national:

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

an updated database of:

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

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

The European Commission has commissioned several studies to assist the

drafting of the report on the application of the Tobacco Products Directive due

in 2021. These studies will be published on the DG SANTE website when finalised:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/key_documents/index_en.htm#anchor0. The

European Commission also regularly exchanges information on the ratification

process of the FCTC Protocol with 3rd countries, whilst encouraging our key

partners to join. Furthermore, The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the

Member States of the European Union hold open communication channels to discuss

policy and investigative issues relating to illicit tobacco trade

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).

The European

Commissions multiannual anti-fraud action Programme Hercule III entered into force in March 2014 and will make EUR 104.9 million available for the period 2014-2020 to finance concrete projects to support Member States in stamping out tobacco smuggling and other criminal activities. Under the Hercule III work programme 2017, a tender is due to be launched for a study to identify an approach to measure the illicit market for tobacco products. This study aims to identify a robust, reliable and independent methodology to measure the illicit market for tobacco products that can be applied at national and EU level. Also within the framework of Hercule III, on 30 June 2015 The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) concluded an Administrative Arrangement (AA) with the Joint Research Centre – Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements (JRC-IRMM) on “Setting up a laboratory facility and associated data management for the independent analysis of tobacco products” (TOBLAB). This agreement has been renewed twice. The Laboratory offers EU Member States and OLAF opportunities to independently test cigarettes and other tobacco products in order to: - track their geographical origin - establish if they are counterfeit - build a relevant database for sharing the results of analysis.

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	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided No
Assistance received No

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

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

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?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below.

In 2019 the European Commission has provided an aprox. 700 000 EUR grant through its Health Programme to the FCTC Secretariat to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocol, and of key COP8 decisions regarding Articles 9&10, cross-border advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products and work on novel tobacco products.

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

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

The report on the application of the Tobacco Products Directive to be released by the European Commission in 2021.

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

No ✗

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directive

2014/40/EU regulates novel tobacco products such as heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco products, water-pipe tobacco and electronic cigarettes.

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

The European Union (EU), is a Party to the FCTC since 30 June 2005. Due to its nature as a regional economic integration organisation, the EU only reports on matters which are regulated at EU level, on non-binding EU recommendations, on activities carried out at EU level or on data which have been collected at EU level. EU legislation exists for example on tobacco product regulation, tobacco advertising and tobacco excise duties. Other areas, for example smoke free environments, cessation aids, education, fall mainly into the responsibility of the individual EU Member States, which are Parties to the FCTC, and are reported by them.

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

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