

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	23.3	12.3
FEMALE	15	9.5
TOTAL (males and females)	19	11.1

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	21.1	13.3
FEMALE	13.2	10.4
TOTAL (males and females)	17.0	12.1

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	2.4
FEMALE	1.9
TOTAL (males and females)	2.2

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	30.1
FEMALE	17.2
TOTAL (males and females)	23.4

Never smokers

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

MALE	45.8
FEMALE	66.7
TOTAL (males and females)	56.6

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

cigarettes

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

	From	To
Age range	14	100

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

2018

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

Source: National Institute of Statistics- Istat - Social Survey on Aspects of daily life - Year

<http://dati.istat.it/#>

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

Current smoker	people who answer yes to the question "do you smoke now?"
Daily smoker	people who answer every day to the question "when you smoke?"
Occasional smoker	people who answer occasionally to the question "when you smoke?"
Former smoker	people who answer no but I have smoked in past to the question "do you smoke now?"
Never smoker	people who answer no, I have never smoked to the question "do you smoke now?"

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 the last report we observed a stable smoking prevalence in the adult population, while we observed a slight decrease in prevalence of daily smokers.

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	14	24	22
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	32
MALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	30
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	26
MALES - current smokers ¹	55	59	24
MALES - current smokers ¹	60	64	21
MALES - current smokers ¹	65	74	16
MALES - current smokers ¹	75	100	7
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	14	24	15
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	18
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	18
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	19
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	55	59	21
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	60	64	17
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65	74	12
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	75	100	4
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	14	24	19
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	34	25
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	35	44	24
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	54	23

TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	55	59	22
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	60	64	19
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65	74	14
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	75	100	6

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

Cigarettes, Cigars, Pipe, RYO

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

2018

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

Source: National Institute of Statistics- Istat - Social Survey on Aspects of daily life

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.

in the period 2016-2018 there is a decrease of prevalence in almost all age classes. the decrease is more evident for males.

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

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

Males

Prevalence (%)

(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Females

Prevalence (%)

(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

TOTAL (males and females)

Prevalence (%)

(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

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

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

From To

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

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

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

Current user
Daily user
Occasional user
Former user
Never user

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

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

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

Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (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.

In accordance with EU rules oral tobacco smoke (SNUS) is banned in Italy.

The only smokeless tobacco allowed in Italy is chewing tobacco but we have data only about sales not current use.

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	North African			22.8%
Current users ³	Sub-saharian African			9.7%
Current users ³	Asian			16.2%
Current users ³	Americas			19.1%
Current users ³	Other european not UE			26.3%

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

cigarettes

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

	From	To
Age range	18	69

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:

Italian's Surveillance System named PASSI (Progressi della Aziende Sanitarie per la Salute in Italia) an Italian version of the Behavioural Risk Factors Surveillance System
<http://www.epicentro.iss.it/passi/pdf2015/malattiecroniche.pdf>

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			
BOYS - Current users 4	14			
BOYS - Current users 4	15			
BOYS - Current users 4	13-15	16.2%		
GIRLS - Current users 4	13			
GIRLS - Current users 4	14			
GIRLS - Current users 4	15			
GIRLS - Current users 4	13-15	23.6%		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users 4	13	9.1%		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users 4	14	17.3%		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users 4	15	33.8%		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users 4	13-15	19.8%		

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

cigarettes

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

2018

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

GYTS - Italy 2018

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

Percentage of youth who smoke cigarettes in the last 30 days

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

the previous GYTS has been performed in Italy in 2014, we observed a decrease of current smokers from 23.4% to 19.8%, reduction is important especially for boys (from 20.6% to 16.2%) but also for girls (from 26.3% to 23.6%)

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type "pdf"

Use of novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products

	Age range	Heated tobacco products (HTPs) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) - Prevalence (%)	Other products - Prevalence (%)
ADULT POPULATION - Total (males and females)	14 +	1.1%	1.3%	0,4%	
YOUNG PERSONS - Boys			21.9%		
YOUNG PERSONS - Girls			12.8%		
YOUNG PERSONS - Total (boys and girls)			17.5%		

B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Exposure to tobacco smoke

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

No ✘

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

2018

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

GYTS 2018 - Italian's Surveillance System named PASSI (Progressi della Aziende Sanitarie per la Salute in Italia) an Italian version of the Behavioural Risk Factors Surveillance System : year 2018
<http://www.epicentro.iss.it/passi/dati/fumoPassivo.asp>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

GYTS 2018
factsheet

No comment

File type "pdf"

Tobacco-related mortality

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

Yes ✓

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

71445

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

The smoking attributable deaths are due to lung cancer (25,987 deaths), other malignant neoplasms (10,121 deaths), cardiovascular diseases (19,615 deaths) and non-neoplastic respiratory diseases (19,612 deaths).

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

2010

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

Gallus et al.: Smoking prevalence and smoking attributable mortality in Italy, 2010. Preventive Medicine 52 (2011) 434–438 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21421001>

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

No comment

File type "pdf"

Tobacco-related costs

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

Yes ✓

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

direct costs (health care-related): 9 billions euro (4,4 billions hospital cares, 2 billions for outpatient care, 0,5 billions for rehabilitation and 2,1 billions for drugs)

Indirect costs: 12.5 billions in terms of productivity loss related to tobacco smoke (4,6 billions for mortality, 7,9 billions for morbidity)

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:

RAND Europe: Assessing the Impacts of Revising the Tobacco Products Directive Study to support a DG SANCO Impact Assessment

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	Kg	897514	64,595,602		
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarillos	Kg		1,824,017		73
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut for pipes	KG	29753	276,736		5911
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut for Cigarettes (RYO)	KG		4,990,681		
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars	KG	826640	932,760		354
Smokeless tobacco products	oral	KG		32,975		
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn	KG	32975	3,295,847		
Tobacco leaves		Tonnes	49.53	n.a	>95%	<1%

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

Crop year 2018 = commercial year 2019.

Note: Italian leaf tobacco is almost completely exported since operating cigarettes manufactures does not exist in Italy since year 2003. Just medium and small-scale cigar factories are today active.

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

2019

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

Italian Agency for Customs and Monopolies (Ministry of finance) and Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policy

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	tonnes	126
Smoking tobacco products	2019	cigarettes	tonnes	33.7
Smokeless tobacco products	2018	e-liquids	kg	2.8
Smokeless tobacco products	2019	e-liquids	kg	1
Other tobacco products	2018	cut tobacco	tonnes	43.7
Other tobacco products	2019	cut tobacco	tonnes	13.7

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

Yes ✓

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

5.5

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

According to Project Stella Report (from KPMG, funded by Philip morris) the market share of contrabanded & counterfeited tobacco products was 5.8% in 2016 and 5.5% in 2018.

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

Independent study (Joossens L, Lugo A, La Vecchia C, et al Illicit cigarettes and hand-rolled tobacco in 18 European countries: a cross-sectional survey Tobacco Control 2014;23:e17-e23.) shows that Illicit trade in Italy is below 2%

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B6:
Italian Customs - Stella Project from KPMG (funded by Philip Morris)

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.

The overall number of workers involved in the tobacco growing and, secondarily, first processing activities, is of about 40.000 units, around 50% are female workers.

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

The share of tobacco leaf production value of Italian National GDP is around 0,008% or 140 M€ (tobacco leaf commercial value) over 1,787,664 M€ Italian National GDP).
(financial year 2019.)

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

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B7:
Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policy, B73: ISTAT (Italian National Statistical Institute).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

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

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

77

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

Specific tax only	Yes
Ad valorem tax only	Yes
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes	Yes
More complex structure (please explain below)	Yes

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

Cigars have a minimum excise duty of 30€ per conventional Kg (200 cigars)

Cigarillos have a minimum excise duty of 32€ per conventional Kg (400 cigarillos)

Fine cut tobacco for cigarettes have a minimum excise duty of 125€ per kg

Cigarettes have an overall minimum tax (excises+VAT) of 180,88 per conventional Kg (1000 cigarettes)

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

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax⁵
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	ad valorem	59.5%	50.9% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	specific excise	20.9 euros	8.5% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut for Cigarettes (RYO)	ad valorem	58.50%	58.5% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars	ad valorem	23.0%	23% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarillos	ad valorem	23.5%	23.5% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Snuff	ad valorem	24.78%	24.78 % of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	Fine cut tobacco for pipes	ad valorem	56%	56% of TIRSP
Smoking tobacco products	ALL smoking tobacco products	VAT	22%	18.03% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 1	specific	€ 36.33	14.53% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 2	specific	€ 36.40	14.56% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 3	specific	€ 36.39	14.56% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 5	specific	€ 36.38	14.55% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 7	specific	€ 21.88	8.75% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 8	specific	€ 21.89	8.76% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	Heat not Burn 9	specific	€ 21.87	8.75% of TIRSP
Other tobacco products	ALL smoking tobacco products	VAT	22%	18.03 of TIRSP

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.

From 1st January 2019 the base rate for calculating excise duty on cigarettes has been increased from 59.1% to 59.5%, the rate of the specific component of the excise has been increased from 10,5% to 11%, the minimum tax charge (Excise duty + VAT) has been increased from € 175,54 to € 180,14 per 1000 cigarettes;the base rate for calculating excise duty on cigarillos has been increased from 23 to 23,5%.

The minimum excise duty on fine cut tobacco for cigarettes was increased from 120 € / kg to 125 € per kg .

The minimum excise duty was increased on cigars from 25 € / kg to 30 € per kg and on cigarillos rom 30 € / kg to 32 € per kg .

From 15th February 2019 the minimum tax charge (Excise duty + VAT) has been increased from € 180,14 to € 180,88 per 1000 cigarettes and it is equal to 95.22 percent of the sum of the global excise duty and value tax added calculated with reference to the weighted average price of cigarettes

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

No ✘

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

2019

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

Italian Agency for Customs and Monopolies (Ministry of finance)

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	821 BLU *AST20 - cigarettes	20	225€ per Kg	euro
Smoking tobacco products	FUTURA CLASSICA *AST20 - cigarettes	20	230€ per kg	euro
Smoking tobacco products	821 ROSSA *AST20 - cigarettes	20	225€ per kg	euro

Imported

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

	Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
Smoking tobacco products	MARLBORO GOLD KS*AST20 - cigarettes	20	285€ per kg	euro
Smoking tobacco products	CHESTERFIELD BLUE KS *AST20 - cigarettes	20	245€ per kg	euro
Smoking tobacco products	MARLBORO KS*AST20 – cigarettes	20	285€ per kg	euro
Smokeless tobacco products	Makla ifrikia	200 gr	130€ per kg	euro
Smokeless tobacco products	Ozona president snuff	5 gr	360€ per kg	euro
Smokeless tobacco products	Santa caterina rosso	200 gr	160€ per kg	euro
Other tobacco products	HEETS AMBER LABEL*20PZ	20	225€ per kg	euro
Other tobacco products	HEETS YELLOW LABEL*20PZ	20	225€ per kg	euro
Other tobacco products	HEETS BRONZE LABEL*20PZ	20	225€ per kg	euro

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

2019

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

Italian Agency for Customs and Monopolies (Ministry of finance)

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.

In the last two years average market prices of tobacco products increased of 4.6%

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?	No

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

The national focal point and the Tobacco Control Unit are located at the Ministry of Health - Prevention Directorate. The NFC and the TCU elaborate the strategies and monitor their implementation. Together with the Regions tobacco control strategies are included in national and local prevention plans. Moreover a group of experts from different Ministries (Health, Finance, Agriculture, Development) has been created to coordinate national position on tobacco control policies (national legislation, EU directives, FCTC working group, ecc)

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.

In the last two years the activities for tobacco control included: the implementation of the European directive on Tobacco Products 2014/40/UE with the implementation of secondary legislation; the monitoring of the progress of national and regional prevention plans (with two specific targets on Tobacco) the funding of a national media campaigns targeted; the funding of a project to monitoring the implementation of the TPD, the funding of a project to increase the activities of the national quitline and a project to realize the website with the notifications of tobacco products and e cigarettes (as requested by article 5 and 20 of the TPD);

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?

No

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

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.

none

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.

Ministry of Economic development and parliament adopted a register for lobbies.

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.

In the past two years:

The base rate for calculating excise duty on cigarettes has been increased from 58.7 to 59.1%, the rate of the specific component of the excise has been increased from 10.5% to 11%, the minimum tax charge (Excise duty + VAT) has been increased from € 170,54 to € 175,54 per 1000 cigarettes;

The minimum excise duty on fine cut tobacco for cigarettes was increased from 115 € / kg to 120 € per kg .

The minimum excise duty on cigarillos was increased from 25 € / kg to 30 € per kg .

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

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C215 please provide details in the space below or refer to section H of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&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.

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

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

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

Yes ✓

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

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

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

In the Legislative decree n.6/2016 adopted TPD 40/2014/UE has been included an article which prohibits smoking in cars in presence with minors and pregnant and bans smoking in the premises of pediatric and gynecological hospital sectors

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

The Health and Safety Unit of the Italian Police performed every years thousands of controls to verify the respect of the ban and to fine the violations.

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

Indoor workplaces:

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

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

smoking is not allowed in the open spaces of school premises and in the open spaces of pediatric and gynaecologist health-care facilities premises

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	Complete
other (please specify below)	Complete

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

for private vehicles there is a complete smoking ban in presence of minors and pregnant

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

Indoor public places:

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

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

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

Smoking is not allowed in all enclosed place (public and private). The law allows the possibility to create rooms for smokers realized with well defined structural and ventilation criteria. There are fines for smoking rooms not compliant.

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

It is not allowed to smoke in all the public transports. Fines for smoking where not allowed and for irregular or the absence of signs.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Smoking is not allowed in all enclosed place (public and private). The law allows the possibility to create rooms for smokers realized with well defined structural and ventilation criteria

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.

In the last two years has been implemented the smoking ban in the open spaces of school premises and has been approved the law which prohibited to smoke in the open spaces of pediatric and gynaecologist health-care facilities premises and in private vehicles in presence of minors In the last two years has been implemented the smoking ban in the open spaces of school premises and has been approved the law which prohibited to smoke in the open spaces of pediatric and gynaecologist health-care facilities premises and in private vehicles in presence of minors and pregnant.

the Italian Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (called PASSI) evaluated the perception of population on respect of the ban in public place and workplace respectively. The positive opinion is increasing from 91.1% in 2016 to 91.8% in 2018 for public places and from 93% in 2016 to 93.7% in 2018 in workplaces.

People who voluntarily applied the ban in their homes are increasing too (from 81.8% in 2016 to 84.4% in 2018).

The Health and Safety Unit of the Italian Police (Carabinieri per la Sanità) in 2017-2019 carried out more than 10,400 random controls throughout Italy, in many different types of venues where the smoking ban is in effect (metro and train stations, hospitals, doctors' offices, museums and libraries, airports, post offices, betting shops, discos, malls, arcades, restaurants, pubs, and pizzerias), which showed that overall compliance is high (1.4% of smokers where not allowed and 2.9% of irregular signs). In the same period years more than 3,500 distributors, vending machines and smoking rooms have been also controlled with 1.7% of fine for different type of violations.

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=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&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 Legislative decree n.6/2016 adopted the European Directive 40/2014/UE which regulate, ingredients, additives, emissions, characterising flavours of tobacco products and e-cigarettes liquids. Italy is participating to the Joint Action on Tobacco Control (2017-2020) focused on the analysis of the notification provided from manufacturers and importers to the EU-CEG database.

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=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>)

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

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.

The Legislative decree n.6/2016 adopted the European Directive 40/2014/UE which regulate tobacco products and e-cigarettes disclosures. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2186 of 25 November 2015 establishing a format for the submission and making available of information on tobacco products. European Commission established a portal called EU-CEG which gathered all the notification of tobacco products (and ecigs). Italy realized a website to disclose available information to the general public.

Ministry of Health together with National Institute of Health realized the website www.ingredientiprodottideltabacco.it where are published all the information of notified 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?

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=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&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.).

Italy is participating to the Joint Action on Tobacco Control (2017-2020) focused on the analysis of the notification provided from manufacturers and importers to the EU-CEG database.

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?

No ✗

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?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	No

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

Yes ✓

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

The Legislative decree n.6/2016 adopted the European Directive 40/2014/UE which regulate packaging and labelling of tobacco products and cigarettes. In the period 2018-2019 the two competent authorities (ministry of health and ministry of finance) are monitoring the compliance of the products to the law.

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=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>)

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Education, communication, training and public awareness

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

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

Yes ✓

To whom are these programmes targeted?

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

On January 2018 launched a new communication campaign against smoking.
 On 2017 around thirty scientific society collaborated to create the Italian branch of tobacco endgame movement www.tobaccoendgame.it
 on 2020 Italian society of tobaccoology translate and disseminate the guidelines for smoking cessation produced by the ENSP (European Network for Smoking and Tobacco)

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

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C269 please provide details in the space below or refer to section E of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>
 (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>)

this is the link to the last campaign against smoking
http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_6_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=campagne&p=dacampagne&id=119

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.

In Italy we have transposed the European Directive 2007/65/CE on cross-border advertising.

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

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C2715 please provide details in the space below or refer to section F of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&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.

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)?

quitline number on
cigarettes and RYO packs

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)?

no smoking beaches

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

Pharmacies

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

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

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

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

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

on 2020 Italian society of tobaccology translate and disseminate the guidelines for smoking cessation produced by the ENSP (European Network for Smoking and Tobacco)

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section G of the additional questionnaire.

Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**.

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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

With reference to Articles 15–17

Illicit trade in tobacco products

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

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

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?

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

On May 20th 2019, entered in force the track and trace system in the European Union (italy included). there is a grace period up to May, 20, 2020.

https://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/tracking_tracing_system_en

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

Italy has started all the procedures for the ratification of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Sales to and by minors

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

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

Please specify the legal age:

18

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

No ✗

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

Yes ✓

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

to the public?

to minors?

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

Yes ✓

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

on 2016 Italy with the Legislative decree n.6/2016 adopted the European Directive 40/2014/UE which prohibits 10 cigarettes packs, the same law introduce penalties and fees for sellers who sale tobacco products to minors and distribute that promoting tobacco products.

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?	Not applicable
tobacco workers?	No
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.

Italy is a Member State of the European Union and the public policies in the field of agriculture and associated businesses are decided at EU level directly implementing in each Member state the Regulations of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Since crop year 2010 no subsidy is paid to the EU tobacco growers both on a compulsory and on a voluntary basis. On the other side no specific measure exists to support the shift from tobacco growers to alternative crops or activities but tobacco growers, like any other farmers have access to the Rural Development programmes measures. No support measure is foreseen for tobacco workers (meaning cultivation and first processing, since tobacco manufacturing does not exist anymore in Italy since 2003). Individual tobacco sellers simply do not exist in Italy.

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?

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.

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?	Not applicable

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

The Law n. 221/2015 established, inter alia, the followings:
fines for smokers who throw cigarettes butts in the environments;
that every municipalities have to install special bins for butts;
that Ministry of environment and manufacturers should realize media campaigns to sensitize smokers on the protection of the environment from tobacco products waste.

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

Yes ✓

If you answered “Yes” to question C414 please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>
(<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=scpf6bn4yipfur8&lang=en>)

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

A basic and compulsory set of environmental cross-compliance rules and specific agro-environmental measures are foreseen in the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the Direct Payments and Rural development regulations since many years and helped to improve the environmental impact of agricultural activities regarding all products.

Tobacco cultivation in Italy is regulated by a Ministry of agriculture Decree which, inter alia, extending to all tobacco farms both strong demanding and compulsory Code on Agricultural Labour Practices (ALP) and rules and restrictions on the use of phytosanitary agrochemicals.

Both items focus on the safeguard of the health of the workers: compulsory use of DPIs, personal hygiene rules, etc. and to reduce at a minimum the potential impact on the environment. Information on good agricultural and labour practices and on the use of correct work protection: clothes, gloves, etc. and washing rules have been widely spread among the growers and the workers also through programs supported by the Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policies.

The development of these documents followed a tripartite approach involving the Public Institutions, growers' Organizations and workers' Trade Unions and have been presented and discussed as best practices at the ILO "Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector", held in Kampala, Uganda in July 2019.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Liability

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

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

Yes

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

No

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

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

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

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

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

Yes ✓

a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

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

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

National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT): Social Survey on Aspects of daily life -

<http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/4630>

Italian's Surveillance System named PASSI (Progressi della Aziende Sanitarie per la Salute in Italia) an Italian version of the Behavioural Risk Factors Surveillance System: year 2008-2016

<http://www.epicentro.iss.it/passi/dati/fumo.asp>

Survey "Smoke in Italy" (Il fumo in Italia) survey realized yearly by the Observatory on Smoke, Alcohol and Drugs (OFAD) of the National Institute of Health [http://www.iss.it/fumo/index.php?](http://www.iss.it/fumo/index.php?lang=1&anno=2014&tipo=18)

[lang=1&anno=2014&tipo=18](http://www.iss.it/fumo/index.php?lang=1&anno=2014&tipo=18)

The Ministry of Health produce every years a report on the monitoring activity of Health and Safety Unit of the Italian Police who carried out more than 5,000 random controls throughout Italy, in many different types of venues where the smoking ban is in effect (metro and train stations, hospitals, doctors' offices, museums and libraries, airports, post offices, betting parlours, discos, malls, arcades, restaurants, pubs, and pizzerias).

Global Youth 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.

Yes, the first four survey are repeated yearly, while GYTS is realized every four years (last one in 2018)

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.

In the last two years we have participate in almost all the meeting of expert groups, or WHO Regional representants to share information and experiences or to buld up legislation or international programs.

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, have you either provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, 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	No

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

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

We participated to webinars organized from Knowledge Hubs and to the meeting of WHO on different topic (art. 5.3, END, ENNDS and Novel tobacco products)

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?

No ✘

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

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

The priorities of the Ministry of Health are:

ratification of The protocol On the Illicit trade of tobacco products

better implementation of article 5.3, article 6, article 11, article 12 and article 14

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.

There are no specific and regular funds dedicated to tobacco control in Italy. Ministry of Health funds Regional prevention plans that include tobacco control activities. Every year there are some resources funding specific projects.

There is the need to link a little part of tobacco taxes to tobacco control activities

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

The main difficulties are related to the coordination with other sectors of Italian Administration (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economical Development and Ministry of Agriculture) and other stakeholders.

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.

Novel tobacco products fall under definition 14 of the TPD 40/2014/EU: 'novel tobacco product' means a tobacco product which:

- (a) does not fall into any of the following categories: cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, pipe tobacco, waterpipe tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco or tobacco for oral use; and
- (b) is placed on the market after 19 May 2014;

this is the case of the IQOS from PM, registered in Italy in July 2014 as "tobacco products for inhalation without combustion". this products is a combination of an electronic device + a cigarettes pack (Heat stick). Consumer must buy the device once in the lifetime and any time the heat sticks pack. The heat sticks are shorter than the normal cigarettes.

In the Directive 40, novel tobacco products are regulated in article 19 where in the paragraph 4 is written "Novel tobacco products placed on the market shall respect the requirements of this Directive. Which of the provisions of this Directive apply to novel tobacco products depends on whether those products fall under the definition of a smokeless tobacco product or of a tobacco product for smoking" and definition n.5 says: "'smokeless tobacco product' means a tobacco product not involving a combustion process, including chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco and tobacco for oral use;"

This means that the provisions of the directive apply to this novel tobacco products are the ones in article 12:

"1. Each unit packet and any outside packaging of smokeless tobacco products shall carry the following health warning:

'This tobacco product damages your health and is addictive.'

2. The health warning laid down in paragraph 1 shall comply with the requirements specified in Article 9(4). The text of the health warnings shall be parallel to the main text on the surface reserved for these warnings.

In addition, it shall:

(a) appear on the two largest surfaces of the unit packet and any outside packaging;

(b) cover 30 % of the surfaces of the unit packet and any outside packaging. That proportion shall be increased to 32 % for Member States with two official languages and 35 % for Member States with more than two official languages.

3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 27 to adapt the wording of the health warning laid down in paragraph 1 to scientific developments."

This means that the heat sticks for IQOS will have only 30% of the surface with a general warning (the half of the other cigarettes) No pictures; No different warning; No cessation information

So in tobacco shops we have all cigarette packs next to each other with Combine health warning and cessation message that cover 65% of the surface and the heat sticks for IQOS packs with only a health warning on two sides covering 30% of the surface.

Moreover in Italy Ministry of Finance established an excise equal to 25% of the ones for the traditional cigarettes, at the moment the device costs 70 euros while the heat sticks pack cost 4.5 euros

From January 2018 similar product called "GLO" from British American Tobacco entered into the Italian Market

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

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

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