

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	2001 (2)	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	22.2	
FEMALE	2.1	
TOTAL (males and females)	12.4	

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	20.6	
FEMALE	2.0	
TOTAL (males and females)	11.5	

Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	1.6
FEMALE	0.1
TOTAL (males and females)	0.9

Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	1.8
FEMALE	0.3
TOTAL (males and females)	1.1

Never smokers

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

MALE	77.8
FEMALE	97.9
TOTAL (males and females)	87.6

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

Cigarettes, Shisha/Hookah, Hand rolled cigarettes

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:

2014

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014

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

Current smoker

Daily smoker

Occasional smoker

Former smoker

Never smoker

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.

The baseline survey was conducted in 2014 and no further survey has been conducted to measure the trend. Pakistan is planning to conduct the next round of GATS in 2020. After that the trend will be measured.

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	5
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	24
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	41
MALES - current smokers ¹	65		37
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	15	24	0
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	44	1
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	64	5
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65		7
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	15	24	3
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	44	13
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	64	23
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65		21

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

Cigarettes, Shisha/Hookah, Hand rolled cigarettes

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

2014

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014

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.

The baseline survey was conducted in 2014 and no further survey has been conducted to measure the trend. Pakistan is planning to conduct the next round of GATS in 2020. After that the trend will be measured.

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	11.4
Daily users	10.5
Occasional users	0.9
Former users	06
Never users	88.6

Females

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

Current users	3.7
Daily users	3.5
Occasional users	0.2
Former users	0.2
Never users	96.3

TOTAL (males and females)

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

Current users	7.7
Daily users	7.1
Occasional users	0.6
Former users	0.4
Never users	92.3

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

Naswar, Nass (sniffed in the nose), Paan with Tobacco, Gutka, Mainpuri, any others

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:

2014

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014

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.

The baseline survey was conducted in 2014 and no further survey has been conducted to measure the trend. Pakistan is planning to conduct the next round of GATS in 2020. After that the trend will be measured.

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

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

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALES - current smokers ²	15	24	6
MALES - current smokers ²	25	44	14
MALES - current smokers ²	45	64	17
MALES - current smokers ²	65		8
FEMALES - current smokers ²	15	24	1
FEMALES - current smokers ²	25	44	2
FEMALES - current smokers ²	45	64	8
FEMALES - current smokers ²	65		10
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	15	24	3
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	25	44	8
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	45	64	13
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ²	65		9

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

Naswar, Nass (Sniffed in the nose), Paan with Tobacco, Gutka, Mainpuri, any others

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

2014

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014

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.

The baseline survey was conducted in 2014 and no further survey has been conducted to measure the trend. Pakistan is planning to conduct the next round of GATS in 2019. After that the trend will be measured.

Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)

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

Ethnic group(s)	MALES - Prevalence (%)	FEMALES - Prevalence (%)	TOTAL (males and females) - Prevalence (%)
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Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question B15:

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

From To

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

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

Tobacco use by young persons

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

	Age range	SMOKING TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users ⁴	13-15	9.2	6.4	
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	13-15	4.1	3.7	
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	13-15	7.2	5.3	

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

Cigarettes, Shisha/Hookah

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

2013

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

Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2013

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

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 baseline survey was conducted in 2013 and no further survey has been conducted to measure the trend. Pakistan is planning to conduct the next round of GYTS in next round. After that the trend will be measured.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

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No comment

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Use of novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products

Age range	Heated tobacco products (HTPs) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) - Prevalence (%)	Other products - Prevalence (%)
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B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Exposure to tobacco smoke

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

Yes ✓

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

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace: 69.1%

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly: 48.3%

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants: 86.0%

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in marriage halls: 65.7%

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities: 37.6%

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation: 76.2%

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

2014

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

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Tobacco-related mortality

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

Yes ✓

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

160100

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:

2018

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

Tobacco Atlas, 2018

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).

143208 million rupee Pakistani Rupees.

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

2018

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

Tobacco Atlas 2018

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	Million Sticks	60730.00			
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes /Cigars	Million Sticks				

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

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

2019

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

State Bank of Pakistan statistical Bulletin, 2020

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

File type "pdf"

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	2017-18	Cigarettes	Billion Sticks	1.50
Smoking tobacco products	2019-20	Ciafrettes	Million Stick	50

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? (%)
15.9

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?

Decrease in illicit trade of cigarettes was noted.

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B6:
The burden of illicit trade of cigarettes in Islamabad, a research report launched by FFO (NGO) in Islamabad in 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.

Around 75,000 workers are involved in tobacco growing. Source: Pakistan Tobacco Board. (Note. This source may come from tobacco industry).

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

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

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

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

59

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

Specific tax only	Yes
Ad valorem tax only	No
Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes	No
More complex structure (please explain below)	No

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

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax ⁵
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Federal Excise Duty (Retail Price below or equal to Rs. 119.20)	Rs.33	Volume
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Federal Excise Duty (Retail Price greater than Rs.119.20)	104	Volume
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	VAT	17%	Retail Price
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Cigarettes Special Excise Duty per Filter Rod	Rs.0.75	Volume
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes Imported	FED on Imports	65%	Retail Price

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.

In FY 2019-20, three tier structure was converted to two tier. Currently cigarette packs having Federal Retail Price less than or equal to Rs.119.20 are having excise duty equal to Rs.33, while packs having Retail Price greater than Rs.119.20 are having excise duty equal to Rs. 114. As a result of it, cigarette price have been increased.

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:

2020

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

Federal Board of Revenue

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	Capstan	20 cigarette sticks	77.50	Pak Rs.
Smoking tobacco products	Gold Flake	20 cigarette sticks	68	Pak Rs.
Smoking tobacco products	Morven Gold	20 cigarette sticks	68	Pak Rs.

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	20 cigarette sticks	173	Pak Rs.

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

2017

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

Federal Board of Revenue

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.

We have had taxation reforms and increase in prices with the with drawl of third tier. The above quoted prices are Final consumer prices.

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).

A dedicated Tobacco Control Cell has been established in Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination.

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.

Tobacco Control Cell has developed National Tobacco Control Policy with consultation of all stakeholders. Important aspect of this policy is to assure sustainable funding mechanism for tobacco control in Pakistan. The Cell coordinates with Provincial Governments to sustain tobacco control activities at subnational level. Resultantly, Provincial Tobacco Control Cell have been established in KPK and Balochistan. Same commitment has been shown by other provinces.

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

In some cases, national regulations delegate powers to provinces. For example, SRO 1068(1)/2006 delegated its powers under the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non Smokers Health Ordinance to provincial authorities.

Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry

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

protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?

Yes ✓

ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository?

No ✗

If you answered “Yes” to any of the questions under C121 or C122, please provide details in the space below (specifically, please refer, if relevant, to whether your government or any of its departments 1) have raised awareness on tobacco industry tactics and the need to prevent interference by the tobacco industry with decision making; 2) have avoided entering into any partnerships or voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry; 3) have established any measures to limit interaction of public officials with the tobacco industry, including in the form of a code of conduct; 4) have not granted any incentives, privileges, benefits or preferential tax exemptions to the tobacco industry to establish or run their business; etc.).

For the time being, there are no measures in place requiring that that the public has access, either in accordance with Article 12(c) to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, or to the minutes or information about meetings between Government officials and tobacco industry representatives.

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.

To protect tobacco control policies from vested interests of tobacco industry, SOPs and National Action Plan on Article 5.3 have been developed by TCC and approved by Ministry of NHSRC. This NAP is important guideline for interacting with tobacco industry in line with FCTC Article 5.3 guidelines. Technical assistance has been provided to Health, Finance and relevant ministries / departments at federal and provincial level to protect tobacco control policies from tobacco industry influence and get the tobacco control policies implemented.

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=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en)

Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC have been utilized in development of SOPs and National Action Plan on Article 5.3 for interacting and managing with tobacco industry.

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

The Pakistan Tobacco Board, operating under the Ministry of National Food Security & Research (earlier it was under Ministry of Commerce(includes in its Board of Directors, representatives of tobacco manufacturers and growers. This body, at an arm length from the Government's decision making, and in the absence of a clear government policy to separate the functions of overseeing this body and setting and implementing of tobacco control policies (as recommended in the guidelines for Article 5.3 of the Convention), may interfere with policy making and represent the interests of the tobacco sector.

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.

In Finance Act, 2017 (2017-18), FED on upper and lower slabs was increased from Rs.74.10 to Rs.74.80 and Rs.32.98 to Rs. 33.40 respectively. Parallel to this, a new slab with reduction in FED (i.e. Rs.16) was created. This resulted in decrease in consumer prices of the most sold brands from Rs.72 to Rs.48.

In Finance Act, 2018 (2018-19), the existing 3 slab/tier structure continued but FED on all slabs was increased from Rs16 to Rs17.08, Rs33.40 to Rs35.52 and Rs74.80 to Rs79.40 respectively. Moreover, the price of the most sold brands falling in 3rd slab/tier remained same i.e. Rs48.

Keeping in view the impact of 3rd tier on increase in cigarette production, the new Federal Minister for NHSRC requested the Minister for Finance to increase taxes on cigarette packs and remove third tier introduced in Finance Act. Moreover, it was requested to introduce tracking and tracing system on priority basis to curb illicit trade in cigarettes as Pakistan has already acceded WHO Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in tobacco products. Resultantly, in the Finance Supplementary (Amendment) Bill, 2018, FED on all slabs were increased from Rs 17.08 to Rs 25.00 (46% increase), Rs 35.52 to Rs 36.80 and Rs 79.40 to Rs 90.00 respectively. Moreover, the duty on un manufactured tobacco was increased from Rs 10 per KG to Rs 300 per KG. Consequently, the price of the most sold brands falling in 3rd slab/tier increased from Rs 48.00 to Rs 58.00.

In Finance Act, 2019-20, a third tier has been abolished and two tier structure has been revived:

- i. Minimum FED on lower tier has been increased from Rs25 to Rs33 (32% increase in FED).
- ii. FED on upper tier has been increased from Rs90 to Rs104 (15.5% increase).
- iii. Minimum consumer prices ceiling has been increased from Rs.48 to Rs63.
- iv. Minimum taxes per pack will be about Rs43 (FED=33 + Rod Tax= 3 + VAT= 6.12).

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?](https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en)

[token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en](https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en) ([https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?](https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en)

[token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en](https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&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)	
administrative and executive orders	Yes
voluntary agreements	Yes
other measures (please specify in C223 below)	

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

Under Article 8 of FCTC regarding protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and other public places, Pakistan has enacted legislative and administrative measures. Under Section-5 of the "Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002", use of tobacco products at any place of public work or use is prohibited. Under S.R.O 51 (KE)/2009, designated smoking areas have been declared illegal and all places of public work or use have been declared completely smoke-free. Under Section-6 of above-said Ordinance, smoking or use of tobacco in any other form in a public service vehicle is prohibited. This legislation covers use of Smokeless tobacco and sheesha smoking.

Lahore High Court declared adjacent places to hotels / restaurant as public places. Prior to that, smoking was not banned in open to sky places. After this decision, smoking is banned at open to sky places adjacent to hotels and restaurants.

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

Under the law, authorized persons have been notified to take action against the violators. A complaint in writing is sent by the authorized persons to First Class Magistrate for trail. Fine has been imposed on the violator after trail.

Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with provincial and district governments to make public places smoke-free. Letters have been sent to Provincial CMs, all Federal Secretaries and provincial Chief Secretaries to ensure enforcement of laws.

Letter has been sent to Governor, State Bank of Pakistan to make all banks smoke-free.

Islamabad has been declared first Smoke-free city. Public Parks, Health and Educational Institutions are completely smoke-free. Regarding enforcement, more than 1000 cases have been registered against the violators of TC laws (violations at public places) across Pakistan.

In order to protect youth from epidemic of Sheesha smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke, Government of Pakistan banned import of Sheesha (tobacco and non-tobacco) and related substances. Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with model districts in Punjab and Sindh for implementing smoke free model cities .

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

Indoor workplaces:

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

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

All places of public work or use are completely smoke-free.

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

Public transport:

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

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

Indoor public places:

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

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

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

Under Section-5 of the "Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002", use of tobacco products at any place of public work or use is prohibited. Under S.R.O 51 (KE)/2009, designated smoking areas have been declared illegal and all places of public work or use have been declared completely smoke-free. Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with provincial and district governments to ensure enforcement of the law.

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

Under Section-6 of the "Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002", use of tobacco products at any public service vehicle including wagon, bus, taxi, other public transports and also railways and aeroplanes is prohibited. Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with transport authorities to ensure enforcement of the law.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Under Section-5 of the “Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002”, use of tobacco products at any place of public work or use is prohibited. Under S.R.O 51 (KE)/2009, designated smoking areas have been declared illegal and all indoor public places have been declared completely smoke-free. Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with bazar unions and other authorities to ensure enforcement of the law.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 8 (*Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Tobacco Control Cell is coordinating with provincial and district governments to make public places smoke-free. Letters have been sent to Provincial CMs, all Federal Secretaries and provincial Chief Secretaries to ensure enforcement of laws.

Letter has been sent to Governor, State Bank of Pakistan to make all banks smoke-free.

Islamabad has been declared first Smoke-free city. Public Parks, Health and Educational Institutions are completely smoke-free. Regarding enforcement, more than 1000 cases have been registered against the violators of TC laws (violations at public places) across Pakistan.

In order to protect youth from epidemic of Sheesha smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke, Government of Pakistan banned import of Sheesha (tobacco and non-tobacco) and related substances.

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=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&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?

No

testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?

No

regulating the contents of tobacco products?

No

regulating the emissions of tobacco products?

No

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 9 (*Regulation of the contents of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The regulation relevant to this matter is the ban on the import of all kinds of sheesha and flavoured tobacco to be used in sheesha, which was introduced through an SRO 970(1)/2016 by the Ministry of Commerce on 13 October 2016. The SRO only covers sheesha, and does not regulate the content of any other tobacco products.

The Finance Act 2005 prescribed that no cigarette factory shall clear cigarettes unless they conform to the health standards.

Pakistan lacks an independent, non-tobacco industry related accredited laboratory, capable of accurately testing contents and emissions of tobacco products. Pakistani officials met during the mission informed that there is consideration of dedicating funds for the setup of an internationally accredited laboratory to test 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?

No

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.).

Detailed guidelines are not available yet.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

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

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

contents of tobacco products?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	No

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	No

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.

Finance Act 2005 prescribes that no cigarettes factory shall clear cigarettes unless they conform to the health standards prescribed by the federal government. This provision has not been operationalized in view of the absence of internationally accredited laboratory system capable of accurately testing and reporting tobacco products in Pakistan. GoP is actively following international developments on the matter.

We are also looking forward to the evolution of the proposed global database regarding tobacco product contents and emission disclosure. We are considering the option of earmarking special funds to set up internationally accredited laboratory in Pakistan to test the contents and emissions, as has been done by some countries in the Region

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 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 (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.).

Detailed guidelines are not available yet.

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?

No ✗

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

constituents of tobacco products? No

emissions of tobacco products? 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.

In order to fulfill obligations under Article 11 of FCTC, Pakistan introduced "Pictorial Health Warning (PHW)" on cigarette packets and outers in 2010. This warning was supposed to be rotated on yearly basis. In order to rotate current PHW, Tobacco Control Cell notified new pictorial health warning on 29th January, 2015 and enhanced the size from 40% to 85% of cigarette pack on both sides. This PHW was to be implemented from 30th March, 2015. Later on, the implementation date was extended and an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to review the impact of pictorial health warning on revenue & smuggling and to consult with stakeholders regarding implementation issues was constituted.

The Committee deliberated on the issue and recommended to adopt phased approach. The IMC recommendations were sent to Minister for Finance for approval. Meanwhile, two petitions were filed in Islamabad High Court against the constitution and decision of the Committee. This Ministry is party to the case.

Subsequently, Finance Division basing their opinion on the advice of Law and Justice Division conveyed that IMC's recommendations could not be considered or approved till such time that the Constitutional Petitions pending before the Islamabad High Court were disposed of. In the circumstances, the Ministry submitted a summary to the Federal Cabinet. The Federal Cabinet, in its meeting held on 23rd November, 2017, considered the Summary and directed to Implement IMC's recommendations.

According to the decision, 50% PHW will be implemented from 1st June, 2018 and presently 60% from 1st June, 2019 has been implemented successfully. In this regard, this Ministry has issued gazette notifications.

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=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&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)
- Authorized persons and law enforcement agencies 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.

In line with Article 12 of FCTC, Tobacco Control Cell used multifarious strategies to warn masses about dangers of tobacco use and capacity building of provincial and district law enforcers. In this connection, Provincial and District Implementation Committees on tobacco control have been formed and activated at provincial and district level respectively. Relevant provincial & district departments and authorized persons notified under tobacco control laws have been sensitized. Awareness and capacity building sessions with law enforcement officers & authorized persons have been conducted (402 sessions). Communication materials (1,057,000 units) have been printed and disseminated. Documentary films and FM spots have been produced and aired.

In November, 2016, Tobacco Control Cell implemented second phase of national anti-tobacco mass media campaign to focus on the health harms of tobacco. A 30 second Public Service Message called "Sponge" was designed to turn tobacco users' thoughts about quitting into active quit attempts by showing the real health harms of smoking. "Sponge" graphically showed the amount of tar found after only one year, in the lungs of an average pack a day smoker. The campaign appeared on 14 TV channels across the country over 6 weeks, as well as on radio spots, community signage and billboards.

In November, 2015, Tobacco Control Cell implemented first of its kind national anti-tobacco mass media campaign with the support of Vital Strategies to focus on the health harms of tobacco. The campaign featured a public service announcement (PSA) called "Tobacco Is Hollowing You Out", that graphically highlighted the many harmful illnesses caused by tobacco use, including lung cancer, heart disease, stroke and oral cancers. The PSA ended with the message that "Tobacco Kills – Quit Today!". In 2018-29 Tcc with the facilitation of Vital Strategies and support of PEMRA successfully launched three mass media campaign across national TV channels with the saving cost of 130,000 US \$ as Public Service message. The main focus of these campaign was on Smoking and Lung Cancer & Smoking and Cough stressing the harms caused by tobacco smoking.

TCC has launched a pilot advocacy campaign in cinema theatres across Pakistan, with the support of Vital Strategies and Federal Film Censor Board. In this campaign, two tobacco control messages "Alive" and "Sponge" have been disseminated to all cinema theatres to air/ broadcast them during their shows regularly.

In response to a request made by Secretary, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, PERMA has issued directions to all satellite TV channels and FM Radio stations to air tobacco control public service messages to curb menace of tobacco and sheesha on their respective networks in order to create awareness among general public. Some of the channels have aired the tobacco control messages.

Tobacco Control Cell will continue ongoing awareness and capacity building activities as a demand reduction measure for tobacco control with the support of partners and Vital Strategies.

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=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en)

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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.

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.

Under Article 13 of FCTC, Pakistan is mandated to put comprehensive ban on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS). Current legislation imposes restrictions on TAPS. In order to impose comprehensive ban on TAPS, step-wise approach is being followed. Using this approach, Tobacco Control Cell banned tobacco and tobacco products advertisements in print, electronic and outdoor media. This legislation was challenged in Sindh High Court by M/s Philip Morris, Pakistan, but they had to withdraw the petition against the arguments of the Ministry.

Ban has been imposed on free goods, cash rebates, free samples, discount or goods below the market value offered for the purpose of advertisement of tobacco or tobacco products. Moreover, ban has been imposed on manufacturing or offering for sale sweets, snacks and toys in the form of cigarettes that may appeal to any person under the age of eighteen. The focus of these measures are to deter youth from taking up smoking.

Despite these restrictions on TAPS, some promotional activities at Point of Sale (PoS) are going on. Recently, the CTAG has been re-constituted on 26th September 2018 with a mandate to take necessary steps and incorporate representation of provincial governments to make tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) guidelines compliant with the obligations under Article 13 of the FCTC.

To fulfill obligations under Article 13 of FCTC, Pakistan will have to put ban on point of sale advertisements of tobacco products, internet/online sale of tobacco products, brand sharing, smoking scenes in electronic media / product placement, SMS / direct targeting of customers, promotions of products like E-cigarettes, promotional schemes /incentives for retailers and sponsorships under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Therefore in order to make recommendations for bridging the gaps between FCTC obligations and Pakistan law, and deterring youth from exposing to tobacco products advertisements at Point of Sale, The Committee on Tobacco Advertising Guidelines (CATG), which was established as required by the national tobacco control law, has been instrumental in the passage of the SRO on POS ban. A critical step was the oust of the tobacco industry observer from the committee in 2018. Provinces as well as health specialists including BI partners were subsequently introduced into the committee as members.

in 2018 a meeting of CTAG was held on 12th February 2019 which after deliberation proposed recommendations. The meeting initiated the POS ban process and the MOH Tobacco Control Cell was commissioned to draft the SRO, which was later approved by the sub-committee of CTAG, vetted by the Ministry of Law, and adopted by the cabinet in January 2020.

Summary of SRO (I)/2019 of January 30, 2020

The new SRO that came into force in January 2020 closes a number of gaps in the Pakistani law on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. In particular, it addresses the following issues:

- Point of sale advertising – the previous SRO (2013) was unclear on PoS advertising. This new SRO is clear that no advertising can take place anywhere at points of sale.
- Point of sale product displays – a new provision prohibits the display and visibility of tobacco products including for mobile kiosks and street vendors.

- Direct targeting of individuals including through telephone, mail or email.
- Retailer incentive programs.

There remain some types of advertising that the law still does not cover, or is unclear on. These include internet advertising and internet sales; sales from vending machines; some forms of brand stretching; sponsorship by tobacco companies where there is no direct product marketing; and corporate social responsibility programs.

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=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=1a5vI0luQGqTZ4_&lang=en)

Yes we have utilized these.

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

No comment

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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?

No ✘

training on tobacco dependence treatment incorporated into the curricula of health professional training at pre- and post-qualification levels at the following schools:

- medical?
 - dental?
 - nursing?
 - pharmacy?
 - Other
-

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

Yes ✔

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

Pharmacy

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

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

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

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

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

In line with Article 14 of FCTC to take effective measures to promote cessation of tobacco use and adequate treatment for tobacco dependence, Pakistan established cessation clinics at national and sub-national level with government funds. Two clinics have been established in Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences and National Institution for Rehabilitation Medicine (two tertiary level hospitals). One clinic has been established in District Headquarters Hospital (secondary level) in Gujranwala.

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?

No ✗

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?

No ✗

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

No ✘

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?

No ✘

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?

No ✘

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.

In Pakistan, illicit sector is about 15.9 % of the total domestic market of cigarette which include smuggled, counterfeit and non duty paid locally manufactured products.

Government of Pakistan has already taken many steps to curb the share of the illicit sector. One key measure is the minimum price law. In addition to that, Government has mandated the following:

- Printing of manufacturer's name & retail price
- Third party Audits
- Destruction of machinery and Confiscation of Conveyance used for counterfeit
- Disclosure of Bank Accounts
- Submission of Audited Bank Accounts to FBR
- Mobile enforcement teams

The Tobacco Cell is coordinating with Custom Intelligence and other law enforcement agencies for proper enforcement of laws related to illicit trade.

On 28 th June 2018, Pakistan has signed the WHO FCTC new treaty, "Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products" and became 42 nd country to ratify this treaty (46 in total).

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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Sales to and by minors

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

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

Please specify the legal age:

18

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

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

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?

No ✗

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.

Under Article 16 of FCTC, Pakistan is mandated to prohibit the sales of tobacco products to persons under 18. National law prohibits sale of tobacco products to persons under 18. Pakistan has also banned offering free samples, cash rebates, discounts and sponsorship of events. No one shall manufacture or offer for sale sweets, snacks, or toys in the form of cigarettes. There is also ban on manufacture, sale, or offer for sale or import of packs having less than 20 cigarette sticks. Every retailer is mandated to display a poster inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors. Recently, Pakistan has banned sale of individual cigarette sticks by retailers.

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?	No
tobacco workers?	No
tobacco individual sellers?	No

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 (*Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

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

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?	Yes

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

Pakistan Tobacco Board keeps working with the different stakeholders to run programs that include training of farmers regarding safe use of pesticides, integrated pest management, and use of specially formulated fertilizer.

The following laws are applicable to tobacco manufacturing process in Pakistan:

- a. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Applicable to ICT / Federal Areas)
- b. Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act, 2012
- c. Khyber PakhtunKhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014
- d. Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014
- e. Balochistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012
- f. Section 14 of Factorys Act 1934.

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.

Liability

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

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

Yes

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

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

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

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

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

No ✘

a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

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

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.

Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, Pakistan in collaboration with WHO and CDC conducted first ever Global Adult Tobacco Survey. Moreover, this Ministry conducted Pakistan Demographic & Health Survey 2012-13. This Ministry is planning to conduct Global Youth Tobacco Survey in upcoming days.

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	Yes

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	Yes

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

Assistance provided	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.

FCTC Secretariat.
World Health Organization.
Bloomberg Initiative.
World Lung Foundation.
Ministry of Health, Thailand.

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

FCTC Secretariat, Geneva conducted FCTC Impact Assessment and Need Assessment Exercises in Pakistan. WHO is assisting in conducting compliance monitoring study and GYTS.

Pakistan received grant from Bloomberg Initiative. seven projects were implemented in 10 model districts of Pakistan with this assistance.

Tobacco Control Cell implemented tow national anti-tobacco mass media campaigns to focus on the health harms of tobacco, with technical and financial assistance of Vital Strategies.

For the current pictorial health warning, we received assistance from Australia. They provided us rights to use the pre-tested picture. Rights to print the picture (used by Thailand) for PHW on cigarette packs and outers were received from Australia.

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?

Pakistan is taking administrative, legislative and coordination measures to implement Articles of FCTC. Pakistan has set the following priorities for implementation of the WHO FCTC, 2018 onward:

- i. Implementation of legislation on pictorial health warning on cigarette packs as approved by the Federal Cabinet.
- ii. Development of roadmap for progressive increase in tobacco taxation by Ministry of Finance in upcoming budgets.
- iii. Crackdown against illicit trade in tobacco products.
- iv. Strengthen legislation on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship by banning CSR.
- v. Conducting a research study on economic health burden of tobacco use.
- vi. Enforcement of tobacco control laws especially ban on sale of cigarettes and other smoking substance to minors.
- vii. Ban on tobacco retailers selling tobacco products without tobacco vend license.

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.

Since no government funding is available, so there are gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

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

- i. Tobacco industry tactics to influence tobacco control policy decisions and legislation development.
- iii. Lack of scientific evidences regarding health cost of tobacco use.
- iv. Lack of quitting services/ cessation clinics.

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.

Smokeless tobacco products (Naswar, Snuff, Tobacco Paan, Gutka, Manpuri etc) are available in Pakistan. Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002 prohibits its use at places of public work or use, in public transport vehicles.

In order to protect youth from epidemic of Sheesha smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke, the Government of Pakistan banned the import of Sheesha (tobacco and non-tobacco) and related substances.

We do not have any specific policy on ENDS and HTP , but existing law covers these products.

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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