

2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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Period of reporting:

	Month	Year
Start date	January (1)	2018 (19)
End date	January (1)	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	16.5	8.6
FEMALE	13.0	8.2
TOTAL (males and females)	14.7	8.4

Daily smokers

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

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

Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	
MALE	27.8
FEMALE	23.5
TOTAL (males and females)	25.6

Never smokers

Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	
MALE	55.6
FEMALE	63.5
TOTAL (males and females)	59.7

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

Exclusively refers to cigarette consumption.

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

	From	To
Age range	18	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:

ONS - Annual Population Survey - January to December 2016 and ONS - Opinions and Lifestyle Survey - January to December 2018 (for average number of cigarettes consumed per day only) accessed at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2018/relateddata>

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

Current smoker	Someone who smokes cigarettes at all nowadays
Daily smoker	
Occasional smoker	
Former smoker	Someone who has ever smoked cigarettes regularly but not at all nowadays
Never smoker	Someone who has never smoked cigarettes

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.

Smoking prevalence in the UK has fallen from 15.8% in 2014 to 14.7% in 2016.

Of the constituent countries:

14.4% of adults in England smoked (2018)

18% in Northern Ireland (2018/19)

18% in Scotland (2018/19)

17% in Wales (age 16+) (2018/19)

In Jersey, one in seven (15%) adults (aged 16 and over) reported being smokers of tobacco products in 2019, a decline of 10 percentage points since 2005, when one in four (25%) adults were smokers.

The adult smoking rate in Guernsey is 13% (October 2018).

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	18	24	19
MALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	22
MALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	19
MALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	19
MALES - current smokers ¹	55	64	15
MALES - current smokers ¹	65	100	9
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	18	24	15
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	25	34	17
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	35	44	14
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	45	54	15
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	55	64	14
FEMALES - current smokers ¹	65	100	7
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	18	24	17
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	25	34	19
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	35	44	16
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	45	54	17
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	55	64	15
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers ¹	65	100	8

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

Exclusively refers to cigarette consumption.

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:

ONS Annual Population Survey - January to December 2018

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.

There continues to be a downward trend in smoking prevalence across all age groups. Since 2016 smoking prevalence has fallen across all age groups in both sexes. The largest decreases occurred in the males aged 18-24 group and females in the 18-24 age group which both fell by 2.5 percentage points between 2016 and 2018.

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:

No data available

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)		

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:
No data available

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

Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)

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

	Ethnic group(s)	MALES - Prevalence (%)	FEMALES - Prevalence (%)	TOTAL (males and females) - Prevalence (%)
Current users ³	White	16.5	13.9	15.2
Current users ³	Mixed	23.2	17.8	20.4
Current users ³	Asian	15.0	3.3	9.2
Current users ³	Black	16.4	6.1	10.9
Current users ³	Chinese	14.1	3.4	7.9

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

Exclusively refers to cigarette consumption.

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

	From	To
Age range	18	100

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B15:
2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B15:
ONS Annual Population Survey - January to December 2018

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	11	0		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	12	0		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	13	1		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	14	3		
BOYS - Current users ⁴	15	5		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	11	0		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	12	0		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	13	1		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	14	3		
GIRLS - Current users ⁴	15	5		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	11	0		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	12	0		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	13	1		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	14	3		
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users ⁴	15	5		

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

Exclusively refers to cigarette consumption.

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:
Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2018 accessed at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/smoking-drinking-and-drug-use-among-young-people-in-england/2018>

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

Regular Smokers: 11-15 year olds Pupils in England who are regular smokers (defined as usually smoking at least one cigarette per week).

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.

Smoking prevalence for young people (11-15 year old pupils) has decreased since 2016. In 2018, 2% of young people were regular smokers, a decrease of 1 percentage point since 2016.

Prevalence was very low among 11 and 12 year olds in 2016. However 5% of 15 year olds were regular smokers in 2018, but this has decreased from 7% in 2016.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Adult Smoking Habits in the UK and its constituent countries	This spreadsheet informs the answers to questions from B11 to B123, as well as B15 to B153B	File type "xls"
Smoking, Drinking and Drug use among young people in England 2018	This spreadsheet informs the answers to questions B16 to B164	File type "xls"

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).

In 2018, 30% of adults had self-reported exposure to second-hand smoke. The was highest among those aged 16-24, over half of this age group reported at least some exposure. Exposure was most likely to occur in outdoor smoking areas of pubs/restaurants/cafes. Men and women reported similar exposure to other people's smoke (32% and 29% respectively).

Among young people, exposure to second hand smoke has declined. In 2018, 55% of young people aged 11-15 were exposed to second hand smoke at home/someone elses home in the last year, down from 57% in 2016. Similarly, exposure in a family or someone elses car has dropped from 34% in 2014 to 23% in 2018.

In 2017, 76% of non-smokers were not exposed to second hand (environmental) tobacco smoke, as measured by undetectable levels of saliva cotinine. This is an increase from 2013, when 75% had undetectable saliva cotinine levels.

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:

NHS Digital - Health Survey for England 2018 accessed at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2018>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

HSE Adult Health Related Behaviours	Includes data tables for adults exposure to SHS	File type "xls"
Smoking Drinking and Drug use among young people	Includes data tables on exposure to second hand smoke for young people aged 11-15 in homes and cars	File type "xls"

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?

77800

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

In 2016, 77,900 of all deaths in England were attributable to smoking, representing 16% of all deaths in England that year. In 2017 there were estimated to be 77,800 deaths attributable to smoking in England.

This figure includes 36,400 deaths from cancers believed to be caused by smoking, meaning that in 2016 approximately 26% of all deaths from cancer were attributable to smoking.

Smoking has been also been attributed to:

- 79 per cent of deaths from trachea, lung and bronchus cancer.
- 79 per cent of deaths from cancers of the larynx
- 65 per cent of deaths from cancers of the oesophagus
- 63 per cent from cancers of the upper respiratory sites

In addition to cancers, an estimated 86 per cent of deaths from chronic obstructive lung disease were attributable to smoking.

In 2017/18 there were also approximately 489,300 hospital admissions attributable to smoking.

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

2019

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

NHS Digital - Statistics on Smoking 2019 accessed at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2019>

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

No comment

File type "xls"

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).

Smoking causes around 78,000 preventable deaths in England and is estimated to cost our economy in excess of £11 billion per year. Of this cost:

£2.5 billion fell to the NHS. In 2015/16, there were approximately 489,300 smoking related hospital admissions with smokers also seeing their GP 35% more than non-smokers. These costs add a great burden to a system already dealing with growing demand.

£5.3 billion fell to employers. Smokers are, on average, absent from work 2.7 days more per year compared to ex and non-smokers. In 2014 this is estimated to have led to a loss of economic output of around £1.7 billion. Smoking breaks also result in lost output for employers estimated at around £3.6 billion a year.

£4.1 billion fell to wider society. Smoking results in the death or absence of people who would otherwise be working and contributing to the economy. Accounting for potential lifetime earnings, it is estimated that smoking-attributable deaths in 2014 resulted in a total output loss of around £3.1 billion. Unemployment and economic inactivity due to smoking-attributable ill health also results in lost output to the economy, estimated at around £1.0 billion per year.

The further costs of tobacco: smoking-related ill health also leads to increased costs for the adult social care system. One study estimates that local councils face a demand pressure of £760 million a year on domiciliary (home) care services, as a result of smoking-related health conditions.

The true cost of tobacco use is likely to be higher than the figures provided here, with evidence now showing that smoking causes a greater range of diseases and death than accounted for in these costs. Every year additional costs are also incurred from smoking related fires and tobacco litter, as well as the wider costs associated with illicit tobacco and organised crime.

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

2017

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

All figures available from sources within <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england>

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

Statistics on Smoking 2019 Contains data tables on mortality, disease cases and hospital admissions

File type "xls"

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	26218			
Smoking tobacco products	Hand rolling tobacco	'000kg	6346			
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars	'000kg	273			
Smoking tobacco products	Other Smoking and chewing tobacco	000kg	202			

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

Not available.

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

2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B51 and B52:
HM Revenue & Customs: Tobacco Tax Bulletin updated November 2019

Please attach the relevant documentation.

HM Revenue & Customs: Tobacco Bulletin October 2017 Table 3

File type "xls"

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	April 2018 - March 2019	Cigarettes	Million Sticks	1330
Smoking tobacco products	April 2018 - March 2019	Hand-rolling tobacco	tonnes	146.1

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? (%)

14.2

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?

The central estimate of the UK's illicit market for cigarettes decreased from 15% (2016-17) to 9% (2017-18). The central estimate of the hand-rolling tobacco increased from 27% (2016-17) to 32% (2017-18), although the volume estimate indicates very little change, with year on year HRT estimates fluctuating around the 3,000,000 kg since 2015.

We advise against reading too much into year-on-year changes and advise focusing on the long-term trend of a reducing cigarette tax gap since the first tobacco strategy in 2000. This suggests a steady decline in illicit tobacco sales and consumption.

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

The figure quoted in B63 is in relation to the percentage of excise duty the UK illicit tobacco market is estimated to represent.

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

HM Revenue & Customs: Tobacco tax gap estimates 2017 to 2018 accessed at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tobacco-tax-gap-estimates>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Tobacco-growing

Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

No ✘

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

2020

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Taxation of tobacco products

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

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

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

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

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

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax ⁵
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	specific & ad valorem	1000 Sticks	£228.29 plus 16.5% of retail price
Smoking tobacco products	Hand-rolling tobacco	specific	per Kg	£234.65
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars	specific	Per Kg	£284.76
Smoking tobacco products	Other smoking tobacco (i.e. Pipe tobacco)	specific	per Kg	£125.20
Smokeless tobacco products	Chewing Tobacco	specific	per Kg	£125.20
Other tobacco products	Tobacco for Heating (with effect from 01.07.2019)	Specific	Per Kg	£234.65

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 the Autumn 2018 Budget, the UK Government announced the duty rate on all tobacco products will continue to increase by 2% above Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation. It was also announced that hand-rolling tobacco will rise by an additional 1%, to 3% above RPI inflation this year. It also sets the rate for the new category of tobacco product, tobacco for heating, at the same rate applicable to hand rolling tobacco.

Minimum Excise Tax for cigarettes was set at £293.95 per 1,000 cigarettes, with effect from 29th October 2018.

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

No

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

2018

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

The latest excise duty rates came into force on 29th October 2018 and can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rates-and-allowances-excise-duty-tobacco-duty/excise-duty-tobacco-duty-rates>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Price of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a))

Domestic

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

Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
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Imported

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

	Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
Smoking tobacco products	JPS Players Brands	20	8.00	Pound Sterling
Smoking tobacco products	Benson and Hedges Blue Brand	20	8.70	Pound Sterling
Smoking tobacco products	Sterling Dual Brand	20	9.70	Pound Sterling

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:

monthly TP7 returns from tobacco manufacturers provided to HM Revenue & Customs

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

The Government announced that the duty will increase by 2% above inflation. This has caused retail prices to increase.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

C1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

With reference to Article 5

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

Yes ✓

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| a focal point for tobacco control? | Yes |
| a tobacco control unit? | Yes |
| a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control? | Yes |

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

The Tobacco Control Programme at the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) for England is the national coordinating mechanism for the United Kingdom for non-devolved aspects of tobacco control policy. There are separate Health Departments in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, all of which have Tobacco Control Programmes.

In Jersey Public Health Policy Officers within Strategic Policy, Performance and Planning are responsible for implementing the ratified Tobacco Strategy 2017-2022.

In Guernsey Public Health Services Guernsey are working on the Tobacco Strategy 2016-2020.

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.

'Towards a Smokefree Generation: A Tobacco Control Plan for England' was published in July 2017. It sets out the national ambition to create a smokefree generation. This will be achieved when smoking prevalence is at 5% or below. Work is continuing to achieve this ambition.

Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s published in July 2019 set the ambition to go 'smoke-free' in England by 2030.

Northern Ireland have published a tobacco control strategy with the overall aim to create a tobacco-free society.

Scotland have published a tobacco control strategy and in 2013 also published a smoke free ambition of 5% or less by 2034.

Wales have a tobacco control delivery plan setting out a vision of a smokefree Wales. The plan ends in December 2020. There is a commitment to develop a new framework for tobacco control in Wales for beyond 2020.

Jersey have published a tobacco strategy for 2017-2022 with the ambition to create a generation of non-smokers.

Guernsey have published a tobacco control strategy and new combined tobacco alcohol and drugs strategy is currently being written and targets will be set out in that when it is published later in 2020.

In 2016, the UK transposed the European Union Tobacco Products Directive through the Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016.

In 2016, standardised packaging of tobacco was introduced across the UK. Jersey plan to introduce standardised packaging in 2020. Guernsey does not yet have standardised packaging.

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

Tobacco control strategies:

England: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england>

Northern Ireland: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/tobacco-control-10-year-strategy.pdf>

Scotland: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2018/06/raising-scotlands-tobacco-free-generation-tobacco-control-action-plan-2018/documents/00537031-pdf/00537031-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00537031.pdf>

Wales: <https://gov.wales/tobacco-control-plan-wales-2017-2020>

Jersey: <https://statesassembly.gov.je/assemblyreports/2016/r.129-2016.pdf>

Guernsey: <https://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=98421&p=0>

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

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

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

See answer to C124

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.

'Towards a Smokefree Generation: A Tobacco Control Plan for England' included a chapter titled 'Regulation and enforcement' where the Government recommitted to uphold its obligations under the WHO FCTC.

Through this plan, the Government committed to transparency by continuing to publish information on all meetings with the tobacco industry to further transparency. The exception is for commercially or operationally sensitive information. Work to implement this is ongoing.

In the Plan, the Government said it would limit direct contact with the tobacco industry to that necessary to discuss the implementation of regulatory provisions or operational matters, and that it would encourage tobacco companies to engage with the Government in writing rather than face to face, email or phone communications so as to maximise transparency. This policy continues.

Scotlands action plan includes a commitment to audit Scottish compliance with Article 5.3 in 2020.

The Welsh Government does not engage with the tobacco industry.

In Jersey policy officers are aware of and act in accordance with the guiding principles. Initial high-level briefing has also been given to all Ministers, raising awareness of requirements. Currently considering approaches to ensure transparent communications with tobacco industry in regulation development around standardised packaging, soon to be implemented.

Guernsey does not meet with tobacco manufacturers, accept any sponsorship or canvas their views

Local authorities are encouraged to follow the Governments lead in this area. The Government has restated the importance of local authorities abiding to Article 5.3.

Government Departments frequently recirculate guidance on Article 5.3.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en>)

The guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC were considered and incorporated into "Healthy Lives Healthy People: A Tobacco Control Plan for England and the subsequent Tobacco Control Plan "Towards a Smokefree Generation: A Tobacco Control Plan for England" published in July 2017. The guidelines were also used to develop cross Government training and guidance for overseas officials as well as The Trading Standards Institute ('TSI') and local authority trading standards departments ('TSDs').

Guidelines for overseas posts:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/287119/Guidance_for_Overseas_Posts_on_support_to_the_Tobacco_Industry.pdf

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

File type "pdf"

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 the Autumn 2018 Budget, the UK Government announced the duty rate on all tobacco products will continue to increase by 2% above Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation. It was also announced that hand-rolling tobacco will rise by an additional 1%, to 3% above RPI inflation this year. It also sets the rate for the new category of tobacco product, tobacco for heating, at the same rate applicable to hand rolling tobacco.

Minimum Excise Tax for cigarettes was set at £293.95 per 1,000 cigarettes, with effect from 29th October 2018.

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

No ✗

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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
- voluntary agreements
- 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.

All four UK nations have smokefree legislation in place prohibiting smoking in virtually all substantially closed workplaces and public places. There are very few exemptions permitted by the smokefree legislation and they are limited to specified areas in certain categories of premises.

Wales is working to extend the smoke-free provisions to certain non-enclosed premises, being school grounds, hospital grounds, public playgrounds and the outside areas of childcare settings.

Smoke-free (Private Vehicles) Regulations 2015 puts restrictions on smoking in vehicles.

Jersey has restrictions in cars and workplaces.

Guernsey has smoke free legislation in place.

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

Across the UK, smokefree legislation is enforced by local authorities. Non compliance can result in a fixed penalty fine or legal proceedings.

Guidance for enforcement officers implementing smokefree legislation has been published. The guidance is available at:

<https://www.cieh.org/media/1258/implementation-of-smokefree-legislation-in-england-guidance-for-council-regulatory-officers-second-edition.pdf>

<https://www.cieh.org/media/1259/implementation-of-smokefree-legislation-in-england-supplementary-guidance.pdf>

<https://www.cieh.org/media/1260/Implementation-of-smoke-free-legislation-in-england.pdf>

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

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	Partial
other (please specify below)	None

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

Indoor public places:

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

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

Prisons

In England all closed estate prisons are smokefree.

In Wales prisons are smokefree.

In Northern Ireland provisions for smokefree prisons are in progress with an aimed implementation date of September 2020.

In Scotland smokefree prisons came into force in 2018.

Prisons in Jersey are smokefree.

Guernseys prison is smokefree.

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

Legislation is in place throughout the United Kingdom prohibiting smoking in enclosed parts of workplaces and public places. Throughout the UK, virtually all enclosed public places and workplaces must be smoke-free, including all pubs, members clubs, cafes and restaurants, as of 1 July 2007.

In England, the relevant legislation is within the Health Act 2006, the Smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations (set out what is meant by enclosed and substantially enclosed and bodies responsible for enforcing smoke-free), the Smoke-free (Penalties and Discounted Amounts) Regulations (set out the levels of penalties for offences under smoke-free legislation, and the Smoke-free (Signs) Regulations (set out the requirements for no-smoking signs required under smoke-free legislation).

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

For England, the Smoke-free (Exemptions and Vehicles) Regulations set out the vehicles required to be smoke-free including those used by members of the public. The Smoke-free (Vehicle Operators and penalty Notices) Regulations set out the responsibility on vehicle operators to prevent smoking in smoke-free vehicles and the form for fixed penalty notices.

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

See C227a above

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

The current smokefree legislation continues to be enforced.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en>)

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

The Health Act 2006 can be found at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/28/contents>

Smokefree private vehicles legislation can be found at - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/286/contents/made>

Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Bill can be found at- <http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/84734.aspx>

Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005 can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/13/contents>

Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Act 2016 can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/14/contents/enacted>

The Smoking (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/2006/2957/article/14>

The Smoke-free Premises etc. (Wales) Regulations 2007 can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2007/787/contents/made>

Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2017/2/contents/enacted>

Restriction on Smoking (Motor Vehicles) (Jersey) Regulations 2015 can be found at: <https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/revised/Pages/20.825.20.aspx>

Restriction on Smoking (Workplaces) (Jersey) Regulations 2006 can be found at: <https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/revised/Pages/20.825.95.aspx>

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.

Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 covers provisions for the regulation of the contents of tobacco products. Public Health England is the competent authority for the tobacco products notification scheme in the UK.

Notification of tobacco or herbal products for smoking information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notification-of-tobacco-or-herbal-products-for-smoking>

This continues to be enforced.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en)

Activities of the WHO working group on Articles 9 and 10 are closely monitored and considered, alongside other developments, at a national level.

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.).

The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 is available here:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2016/507/contents/made>

This includes provisions covering emissions, additives and other prohibited ingredients and products, as well as reporting requirements.

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?	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.

The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 covers provisions for the regulation of tobacco product disclosures and continues to be enforced.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en)

Activities of the WHO working group on Articles 9 and 10 are closely monitored and considered, alongside other developments, at a national level.

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.).

The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 is available here:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2016/507/contents/made>

The Regulations include provisions covering reporting about tobacco products.

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?

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 March 2015, Parliament passed legislation to introduce the standardised packaging of cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco (HRT) across the UK. This legislation prohibits the use of branding and trademarks on cigarettes and HRT packaging, and regulates the design characteristics of tobacco packaging (e.g. the branding, colouring, typography, size, shape and method of opening). This Legislation (Standardised Packaging and Products regulation 2015) came into force in May 2016 and continues to be enforced.

The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 also includes provisions on the packaging and labelling of tobacco products and continues to be enforced.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en>)

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

The Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015 is available here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2015/829/contents/made>
The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 is available here:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2016/507/contents/made>

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Education, communication, training and public awareness

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

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

Yes ✓

To whom are these programmes targeted?

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

Do you reflect the following key differences among targeted population groups in educational and public awareness programmes?

- age
- gender
- educational background
- cultural background
- socioeconomic status
- other (please specify)
- Other

Do these educational and public awareness programmes cover:

- health risks of tobacco consumption?
- health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?
- benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse economic consequences of tobacco consumption?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco production?
- adverse environmental consequences of tobacco consumption?

awareness and participation of the following agencies and organizations in development and implementation of intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control:

- public agencies?
 - nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry?
 - private organizations?
 - other (please specify)?
- Academics 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.

NHS Smoking Helpline

The Government continues to Fund the NHS Smoking Helpline. The helpline offers free help, support and advice on stopping smoking, including during pregnancy.

NHS Stop Smoking service

Local authorities fund free local stop smoking services where smokers can get face to face advice about quitting as well as free nicotine replacement therapy. They can offer one-to-one or group sessions with trained stop smoking advisers and may have a pregnancy stop smoking specialist. They can also offer advice about dealing with stress, weight gain and support the use of nicotine replacement therapy.

Health Professionals Training

Training has been rolled out to midwives and health visitors to improve the quality of data and enhancing the knowledge and skills of health professionals to provide effective support for pregnant women who smoke. This has resulted in an increase in routine carbon monoxide monitoring of pregnant women and seen smoking prevalence for pregnant women fall to 10.6%.

Public Health Campaigns

Stoptober: The Government continues to run Stoptober, an annual 28 day mass participation event to help smokers in the UK quit via a public challenge to stop smoking for the duration of the month of October. Social media plays an integral part in this campaign, designed using behavioural economic principles.

Wales

Help Me Quit provides information on a range of options to help smokers quit: <https://www.helpmequit.wales/>

The Making Every Contact Count Initiative (MECC) includes in its level 1 course a module on smoking; this is designed for use by primary care workers.

Scotland

Scotland has a stop smoking helpline (Quit Your Way Scotland: <https://www.nhsinform.scot/care-support-and-rights/nhs-services/helplines/quit-your-way-scotland>) and runs a campaign around No Smoking Day (<https://www.nhsinform.scot/campaigns/no-smoking-day-2020>). Choices for Life (<https://young.scot/campaigns/national/choices-for-life>), aimed at young people aged 11-18, is an educational tool which includes smoking.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland completed a mid term review of the ten year tobacco control strategy for Northern Ireland which set out progress on the strategy and includes work relating to Article 12: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/tobacco-control-report-2020.pdf>

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/appendix-3-tobacco-control.pdf>

The Public Health Agency provides information on local services <https://www.stopsmokingni.info/>

Jersey

Jersey produced a stop smoking day media release and related public messaging: <https://www.gov.je/news/2019/pages/stoptober.aspx>

Organised social media messages to go out through communications team when the smoking profile was released (Jersey Smoking Profile 2020), highlighting the availability of Help2 Quit locally and successful quit rates locally.

Smokefree homes training has been developed and rolled out to local service staff working with families (Brief advice for health care professionals):

<https://elearning.ncsct.co.uk/Jersey>

Public messaging on protecting children from second hand smoke:

<https://www.gov.je/industry/healthsafetywork/smokefree/pages/secondhandsmoke.aspx>

Guernsey

Tobacco education worker in schools teaches one lesson per school year from year 6 to 11 (post currently vacant).

A new pharmacy service has begun in addition to the long standing smoking cessation service. Services give access to free Zyban and NRT.

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en>

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

NHS Smokefree: <https://www.nhs.uk/smokefree>

Stoptober: <https://www.nhs.uk/oneyou/for-your-body/quit-smoking/stoptober/>

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?

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 March 2015, Parliament passed legislation to introduce the standardised packaging of cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco (HRT) across the UK. This legislation prohibits the use of branding and trademarks on cigarettes and HRT packaging, and regulates the design characteristics of tobacco packaging (e.g. the branding, colouring, typography, size, shape and method of opening). This Legislation came into force in 2016 and continues to be enforced.

No tobacco products can be advertised as this is prohibited under the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 (TAPA).

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=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en)

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

The Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015 is available here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/829/contents/made>

Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 is available here:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/36/contents>

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)?
- National Quit Campaigns and local face to face stop smoking services. Other

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

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

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

- tobacco control?
- health?
- education?

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

Yes ✓

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

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

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

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

Please provide other details in the space below.

Mental Health Units - Fully

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? |
| Specialist stop smoking practitioners | 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?

In the United Kingdom, nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is available as a General Sales List medicine (ie, it can be purchased in pharmacies and any other shop without a prescription, as long as certain conditions are met).

Some forms of NRT are also available free of charge from GPs, pharmacists and local stop smoking services.

In Jersey NRT is sold in pharmacies and free of charge through the Help2Quit service. GPs do not distribute NRT freely although this would not be as effective in Jersey as GP appointments themselves are not free of charge.

In Guernsey free NRT is available through the stop smoking service (Quitline) and GPs refer to Quitline.

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

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

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

- nicotine replacement therapy Fully
- bupropion Fully
- varenicline Fully
- 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.

Nicotine replacement therapy such as patches and gum continue to be available free of charge from GPs and local stop smoking services.

All non-licenced e-cigarettes, sold as consumer products, are subject to strengthened regulatory controls under the Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 and continue to be available to buy from retailers for smokers who wish to use them to help them quit smoking.

NRT is widely available, and sales tax continues to be the lowest amount permissible to encourage use.

The Government has undertaken to work in collaboration with the public health community to consider what more can be done to help tobacco users who cannot quit, or who are unwilling to, to substitute alternative safer sources of nicotine, such as NRT, for tobacco. In support of this, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence has produced public health guidance on the use of harm reduction approaches to smoking cessation.

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

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section G of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=i7262hz4xt5jsme&lang=en>)

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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

With reference to Articles 15–17

Illicit trade in tobacco products

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

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

Yes ✓

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market?

Yes ✓

requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: "Sales only allowed in ..." or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product?

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.

The UK ratified the FCTC Protocol in June 2018.

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

Since the refresh of the joint HMRC and Border Force tobacco strategy, Tackling illicit tobacco: from leaf to light in 2015, we have had a significant impact on reducing the illicit trade.

Since 2015, HMRC and Border Force activity has resulted in:

- . seizure of over 7 billion smuggled cigarettes
- . seizure of over 1,301 tonnes of HRT; and
- . issued over 5900 assessments and 6,000 penalties to the value of over £147 million.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Sales to and by minors

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

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

Please specify the legal age:

18

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

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

No ✗

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

Yes ✓

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

to the public?

to minors?

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✓

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

Yes ✓

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

No ✗

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

Standardised packaging continues to be in force for HRT and cigarettes and flavourings are banned in these products too (except menthol, until 2020).

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

The Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015 is available here:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/829/contents/made>

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?	Not applicable
tobacco individual sellers?	Not applicable

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

Tobacco is not farmed in the UK.

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?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
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.

Tobacco is not farmed in the UK.

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Liability

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

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

Yes

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

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?

Yes

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

No

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

No

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

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

Please attach the relevant documentation.

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

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

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

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

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

Yes ✓

a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

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

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

Numerous recurring national surveys are used to collate large scale and comparable data on tobacco. Whilst multiple surveys are used to develop data, the most significant surveys include:

- Office for national statistics Integrated Household Survey (IHS)
- NHS information centre's Health Survey for England.
- NHS information centre's Survey of Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People (SDD).
- Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey
- Infant Feeding Survey
- NI Health Survey (annually, Northern Ireland)
- NI Young People Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (every 3 years, Northern Ireland)
- Scottish Health Survey (annual)
- Scottish Household Survey (annual)
- Attitudes to Crime Survey (annual, Scotland)
- Children and Young People Census (every 4 years, Scotland)
- Tobacco Cessation Database (quarterly, Scotland)
- The National Survey for Wales
- Maternity and Birth Statistics (Wales)
- Welsh Health Board performance data on smoking cessation
- The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey and School Health Research Network Student Health and Wellbeing Survey
- The Jersey Opinion and Lifestyle Survey
- The Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey (every 5 years)

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 surveys are repeated on a regular basis.

regional and global exchange of publicly available national:

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

an updated database of:

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

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

The Government funds a wide range of tobacco control-related research across the United Kingdom. This includes the regular collation of data on:

- Prevalence, use and exposure across the UK
- Taxation, cost and illicit trade
- Health consequences and the economic burden caused by smoking
- Quitting and prevention interventions
- Impact assessing tobacco control measures.

This data/ research is made publically available online.

Research is further promoted through the UK Centre for Tobacco and Alcohol Studies, one of five centres in the UK for Public Health Excellence. The centre is funded by the UK Clinical Research Collaboration. They conduct research into tobacco and alcohol use throughout the life course with a particular focus on informing policies and interventions to reduce harm.

Research is also undertaken by a number of other bodies including devolved Departments, Cancer Research UK, The Royal College of Physicians, and the Medical Research Council.

The Tobacco Control Plan for England committed Public Health England to update their evidence report on e-cigarettes and other novel nicotine delivery systems annually until the end of Parliament in 2022. The most recent report was published in March 2020.

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	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	Yes
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

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

Assistance provided No
Assistance received No

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

15 countries have been selected for support through the FCTC 2030 project funded by the UK Government. They include: Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Chad ; Colombia; Egypt; El Salvador; Georgia; Jordan; Madagascar; Myanmar; Nepal; Samoa; Sierra Leone; Sri Lanka; and Zambia. A further 9 Parties were selected to join phase two of the project following an open call for applicants in late 2019.

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

The UK Government is investing £15 million of Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds over five years, 2016/17 to 2020/21, in order to strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention for Tobacco Control (FCTC) for low and middle income countries. This is the FCTC 2030 project led by the FCTC Secretariat. The FCTC 2030 project is directly supporting 15 countries in developing and taking forward tobacco control strategies. It is particularly focused on supporting countries to:

- implement the requirements of Article 5 (general obligations) of the WHO FCTC, to improve tobacco control governance,
- increase tobacco tax
- implement the two WHO FCTC time-bound measures on (i) tobacco packaging and (ii) ending tobacco advertising), and
- implement other Articles of the WHO FCTC according to national priorities.

If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.

Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below.

The FCTC 2030 project is working with the regional WHO offices and the UNDP to deliver on its objectives locally, along with the 15 countries selected. WHO FCTC website: <http://www.who.int/fctc/implementation/fctc2030/en/>
Further details about the project are available on the UK Governments Development Tracker website which is available here: https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-10-HB-TOB-FCTC_2030

E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

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

The UK has high compliance of WHO FCTC measures and continues to develop these areas as identified in the various Tobacco Control Plans for England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Jersey and Guernsey.

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

No ✕

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electronic cigarettes are regulated under the Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016.

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

The WHO FCTC was extended to cover Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey in November 2019.

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