

## NORWAY – FCTC reporting: Summaries and documentation

### 2. (a)

*Documentation:*

StatBank by Statistics Norway

(Statistics Norway is administratively placed under the Ministry of Finance)

[http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikbanken/Default\\_FR.asp?PXSid=0&nvl=true&PLanguage=1&tilside=selecttable/hovedtabellHjem.asp&KortnavnWeb=folkemengde](http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikbanken/Default_FR.asp?PXSid=0&nvl=true&PLanguage=1&tilside=selecttable/hovedtabellHjem.asp&KortnavnWeb=folkemengde)

### 3. i. (a)

*Definitions of daily and occasional smokers:*

The respondents answer two questions: i) “Do you sometimes smoke?” Yes/No ii) (If yes) “Do you smoke daily or occasionally?” Daily/occasionally

To counteract the effect of random changes in the data, a three-year sliding average is used. A three-year sliding average means that the average of the results for three consecutive years is calculated, and that this average represents the second year. 2006 is thus represented by the average of 2005 and 2006. (The reporting instrument doesn’t allow the writing of 2005–2006 in the field for “Year of data”.)

The figures for average number of cigarettes per day are only from 2005.

*Documentation:*

StatBank by Statistics Norway: “Survey on tobacco use”

[http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikbanken/Default\\_FR.asp?PXSid=0&nvl=true&PLanguage=1&tilside=selecttable/hovedtabellHjem.asp&KortnavnWeb=royk](http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikbanken/Default_FR.asp?PXSid=0&nvl=true&PLanguage=1&tilside=selecttable/hovedtabellHjem.asp&KortnavnWeb=royk)

### 3. i. (b)

*Definitions of daily and occasional users of smokeless tobacco:*

The respondents answer the question: “Do you use oral moist tobacco (Norw: snus) or chewing tobacco (Norw: skrå) daily, occasionally or never?” Daily/Occasionally/Never

To counteract the effect of random changes in the data, a three-year sliding average is used. A three-year sliding average means that the average of the results for three consecutive years is calculated, and that this average represents the second year. 2006 is thus represented by the average of 2005 and 2006.

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among women is very low and is not included in this reporting.

*Documentation:*

StatBank by Statistics Norway: “Survey on tobacco use”

Newest data not published yet.

Will be published in “Tall om tobakk 1973–2006” (Facts and figures on tobacco use 1973–2006) in 2007 by Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research.

### 3. i. (d)

*Definitions of youth smoking and youth smokeless tobacco use:*

Daily smokers and daily users of smokeless tobacco:

The respondents answer the questions:

“Do you smoke daily, occasionally/rarely, or never?” Daily/Occasionally-rarely/Never

“Do you use oral moist tobacco (Norw: snus) daily, occasionally/rarely, or never?”

Daily/Occasionally-rarely/Never

*Documentation:*

Surveys conducted by TNS Gallup for the Norwegian Directorate for Health and Social Affairs. In Norwegian only.

[http://www.shdir.no/vp/multimedia/archive/00011/Tobakksbruk\\_i\\_ungdom\\_11190a.ppt](http://www.shdir.no/vp/multimedia/archive/00011/Tobakksbruk_i_ungdom_11190a.ppt)

**3 ii. (a)**

*Documentation:*

StatBank by Statistics Norway

<http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/selectout/print.asp?FileformatId=2&Queryfile=2007219165012952337962VareLandAar&PLanguage=1&MainTable=VareLandAar&potsize=32>

*Comment:*

Production figures are not available.

Norway does not grow tobacco. As domestic manufacturing is necessarily based on imported raw tobacco, the import-export equation will represent the entire Norwegian consumption.

The registered sales data (registered by the Norwegian Directorate of Customs and Excise) are normally used to express Norwegian consumption. Figures from 2005.

- Cigarettes: 2365 mill cigarettes
- Rolling tobacco: 1117 tons
- Cigars/cigarillos: 31 tons
- Oral moist tobacco: 648 tons
- Chewing tobacco: 14 tons

**3. ii (c)**

*Specification of unit:*

Number of cigarettes

*Documentation:*

Personal communication with the Norwegian Directorate of Customs and Excise.

**4. (b)**

*Documentation:*

Ministry of Finances, The National Budget 2007.

<http://www.statsbudsjettet.dep.no/Statsbudsjettet-2007/English/?pid=1938#hopp>

**5. i**

**8.2 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke)**

*Summary:*

Norway has had legislation banning smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport and indoor public places since 1988. The ban included all places listed in article 8.2. Restaurants and bars were exempt until 1 June 2004. In indoor workplaces smoking rooms are allowed if they comply with strict standards ensuring that tobacco smoke does not pass over to the rest of the workplace. Smoking rooms are not allowed in bars and restaurants.

*Documentation:*

See section 6 of Act No. 14 of 9 March 1973 relating to Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Tobacco (Tobacco Act).

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

## **10 (Regulation of tobacco product disclosures)**

*Summary:*

Tobacco importers/producers are obligated to disclose product ingredients to health authorities on a yearly basis. Product disclosure and health warning provisions in the Norwegian legislation are based on EU legislation.

*Documentation:*

See section 4 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

See sections 6 and 7 of Regulation on the contents and labelling of tobacco products (enacted 06.02.03; effective 06.02.03)

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **15.2(a) (Illicit trade in tobacco products)**

*Summary:*

Pursuant to section 16 of Regulation on ingredients and labelling of tobacco products all tobacco products must be marked with a traceable batch number.

*Documentation:*

See section 16 of Regulation on the contents and labelling of tobacco products

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

*Summary:*

The Norwegian Directorate of Customs and Excise cooperate with other governmental departments in inspecting vendors of tobacco products (and other products). Tobacco products that are not properly marked are confiscated. Some of the confiscated goods are sent to the manufacturer or the customs laboratory to determine whether they are counterfeit or not. All the confiscated goods are eventually destroyed.

*Documentation:*

Personal communication with the Norwegian Directorate of Customs and Excise.

### **15.3 (Illicit trade in tobacco products)**

*Summary:*

Pursuant to section 16 of Regulation on ingredients and labelling of tobacco products all tobacco products must be marked with a traceable batch number.

*Documentation:*

See section 16 of Regulation on the contents and labelling of tobacco products

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **16.1 (Sales to and by minors)**

*Summary:*

Pursuant to section 5 of the Tobacco Act it is illegal to sell tobacco products to minors (under 18 yrs.)

*Documentation:*

See section 5 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **16.2 (Sales to and by minors)**

*Summary:*

All free distribution of tobacco products prohibited under Norwegian law. No exceptions.

*Documentation:*

See section 2 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **16.3 (Sales to and by minors)**

*Summary:*

All tobacco products must carry a health warning. By interpretation, sale of single cigarettes is therefore forbidden.

*Documentation:*

See section 3 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **16.6 (Sales to and by minors)**

*Summary:*

Sale of tobacco products to minors is punishable by penalties.

*Documentation:*

See section 10 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **16.7 (Sales to and by minors)**

*Summary:*

It is prohibited for minors to sell tobacco. A limited exception if the minor is under daily supervision.

*Documentation:*

See section 5 of Tobacco act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **19.1 (Liability)**

*Summary:*

Norwegian health authorities have prepared a report on the tort liability for the Norwegian tobacco industry – Norwegian official report 2000:16.

*Documentation:*

An abbreviated English translation is available at:

[http://www.shdir.no/publikasjoner/rapporter/tort liability for the norwegian tobacco industry\\_17354](http://www.shdir.no/publikasjoner/rapporter/tort_liability_for_the_norwegian_tobacco_industry_17354) (order paper copy only)

<b>5. ii</b>
--------------

## **9 (Regulation of the content of tobacco products)**

*Summary:*

Sections 4 through 6 of the labelling and ingredients' regulation, mandate maximum emission levels of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide. Health authorities have the power to check whether these levels are upheld by the tobacco companies. Health authorities can also conduct testing of contents in tobacco products. Contents are not regulated today. However it is possible under Norwegian law to ban ingredients (additives) that are added to increase addiction.

*Documentation:*

See section 4, 5, 6 of Regulation on the contents and labelling of tobacco products

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **11.1(a)–11.3 (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products)**

*Summary:*

Misleading descriptors such as “light” and “mild” are prohibited. Compulsory general warnings must cover 30% of the most visible surface of tobacco product packaging, additional warnings to cover 40% of other side. There are two rotating general warnings, and 14 alternate additional warnings that must rotate. Detailed provisions on font, colour and size of health warnings. Importers and producers are not allowed to inform of the health risks on their products. Emissions of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide must be disclosed and displayed on all tobacco products packaging. Norwegian legislation has the legal base to introduce pictorial health warnings. This has not been done yet, but is being considered.

*Documentation:*

See section 3 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

See sections 9 through 17 of Regulation on the contents and labelling of tobacco products

<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

### **13.2–13.4(f) (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)**

*Summary:*

Comprehensive ban on all national advertising, promotion and sponsorship activities. Covers direct and indirect advertising. Covers all advertising and promotion in all channels and forms.

*Documentation:*

See section 3 of Tobacco Act

<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/hod/tema/Folkehelse/Act-No-14-of-9-March-1973-relating-to-Prevention-of-the-Harmful-Effects-of-Tobacco.html?id=224962>

See Regulation on prohibition of tobacco advertising (enacted 15.12.95; effective 1.01.96)  
<http://www.regjeringen.no/templates/RedaksjonellArtikkel.aspx?id=451948&epslanguage=EN-GB>

## 6. i.

### *Summary:*

The main goal of the Norwegian Strategy for Tobacco Control 2006-2010 is to promote health in all segments of the population and ensure more years of healthy life by reducing the use of tobacco.

Since the early 1970s Norway has had a comprehensive plan for tobacco control and a designated government agency. The main components have been, and still are, information and education, legislative measures, and cessation activities. One of the challenges today is the social inequalities in smoking prevalence.

The Strategy deals with eight strategic areas:

- Tobacco prevention among young people
- Smoking cessation
- Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke
- The use of smokeless tobacco
- Research, monitoring and evaluation
- Information strategies and general communication
- Tobacco control as a part of local public health activities
- Tobacco control in an international perspective

There are specific goals for each area to be accomplished by 2010, of which three are quantified:

- daily smoking prevalence under 20 % (from 25 %)
- daily smoking prevalence among youth (16-24 years) halved (from 24%)
- smoking prevalence among pregnant women halved (from 10 %)

### *Documentation:*

See Norwegian Strategy for Tobacco Control 2006-2010  
<http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/National%20Strategy.pdf>