

Annex 1
WHO FCTC Periodic Report
Australia, April 2012

2.2	EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE						
2.2.2	<p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p><i>Exposure to tobacco smoke in home - 2010</i></p> <p>92.6 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over lived in homes that were smoke-free, 2.9 per cent lived in homes where people occasionally smoked in the home, and 4.5 per cent lived in homes where people frequently smoked in the home.</p> <p><i>Exposure to tobacco smoke in car - 2010</i></p> <p>86.0 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over with cars did not allow smoking in their car, 8.4 per cent of adults with cars allowed smoking in their car, and 5.6 per cent of adults did not have a car.</p> <p><i>Environmental tobacco smoke in homes - children</i></p> <p>In 2007-2008, 93.7 per cent of parents or carers of children aged 0-15 years said their home was smoke-free. A significantly higher proportion of parents or carers of children aged 0-8 years (94.7 per cent) than children aged 9-15 years (92.6 per cent) said their home was smoke-free.</p> <p>A significantly higher proportion of parents or carers in the first or least disadvantaged quintile (97.6 per cent) and second quintile (95.9 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of parents or carers in the fifth or most disadvantaged quintile (89.0 per cent), said their home was smoke-free, compared with the overall parent or carer population.</p> <p><i>Environmental tobacco smoke in cars - children</i></p> <p>In 2007-2008, 95.6 per cent of parents or carers of children aged 0-15 years said smoking was not allowed in their car. A significantly higher proportion of parents or carers of children aged 0-8 years (96.6 per cent) than children aged 9-15 years (94.6 per cent) said smoking was not allowed in their car.</p> <p>A significantly higher proportion of parents or carers in the first or least disadvantaged quintile (97.8 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of parents or carers in the fifth or most disadvantaged quintile (93.3 per cent), said smoking was not allowed in their car, compared with the overall parent or carer population.</p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <p>In 2010, 65.7 per cent of participants reported that they had been exposed to someone else's cigarette smoke in the previous two weeks in at least one of the following situations:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Hotel or bar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Outdoor entertainment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Alfresco dining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	- Hotel or bar	8.7%	- Outdoor entertainment	9.1%	- Alfresco dining	9.9%
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- Restaurant or café (enclosed)	3.0%
- Shopping malls	2.9%
- Nowhere	34.3%
- Building entrances	32.7%
- Bus shelters	9.9%
- Sporting stadium	3.4%
- None of the above (but elsewhere)	15.7%

2.9 PRICE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
(with reference to Article 6.2(a))

2.9.4	<p style="text-align: center;">Table 1 Price increases of three most popular Australian cigarette brands 2010-2012</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Price Increase of Cigarettes 2010-2012 (Estimated Data)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Brand</th> <th>2010 Price (AUD)</th> <th>2011 Price (AUD)</th> <th>2012 Price (AUD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Winfield (25)</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peter Jackson (30)</td> <td>14.0</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>19.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long Beach (40)</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>23.0</td> <td>24.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">*Data obtained from <i>The Australian Retail Tobacconist</i>.</p>	Brand	2010 Price (AUD)	2011 Price (AUD)	2012 Price (AUD)	Winfield (25)	13.0	16.0	17.0	Peter Jackson (30)	14.0	18.0	19.0	Long Beach (40)	18.0	23.0	24.0
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3.2 MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO
(with reference to Articles 6-14)

3.2.2 Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

3.2.2.7	<p><u>Victoria</u></p> <p>In Victoria, the <i>Tobacco Act 1987</i> (Vic) prohibits smoking in workplaces including indoor dining and drinking venues, retail shopping centres, bingo areas and in any motor vehicles (including for private use) when a minor is present, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> workplaces located in residential premises (unless non resident persons are present);
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- outdoor dining or drinking areas;
- declared ‘high roller’ areas of Crown Casino;
- places of business occupied by the sole operator (unless the place is for the use of members of the public); and
- personal sleeping or living areas of a residential care facility, accommodation for which a fee is charged, prison or detention centre.

The Transport (Conduct) Regulations 2005 (Vic) prohibits smoking on trains, in covered areas of railway platforms or in trams and bus shelters.

New South Wales

New South Wales prohibits smoking in all enclosed public places under the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* (NSW). Pubs, clubs, nightclubs and casinos (with the exception of the private gaming area) have been smoke-free since 2 July 2007. Smoking is permitted in the private gaming areas at Star City Casino, not including areas used substantially for gaming machines. This exception is reviewed every 12 months to maintain parity with interstate casinos and is reported to the New South Wales Parliament.

The *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* (NSW) defines a public place as a place or vehicle that is open to or being used by the public or a section of the public, whether on payment of money, by virtue of membership of a club or other body, or otherwise.

Clause 6 of the *Smoke-free Environment Regulation 2007* (NSW) provides guidelines for determining what places are enclosed and where smoking is permitted, such as genuine outdoor areas. Section 10 of the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* (NSW) also requires proprietors to take reasonable steps to prevent smoke drifting from unenclosed places, for example balconies and beer gardens, into non-smoking areas.

In areas where smoking is not prohibited under the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000*, employers are not discharged from their other legal obligations to employees, including obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* (NSW). This Act is administered by Workcover NSW.

The ‘1999 NSW Health Smoke Free Workplace Policy’ aims to prohibit smoking in all buildings, vehicles and property controlled by NSW Health by mandating that all hospital campuses under the control of NSW Health be totally smoke-free. A link to the Policy can be found on the NSW Health website at

http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/PD/2005/PD2005_375.html.

In 2009, additional guidance for Local Health Districts wishing to facilitate the implementation of the ‘NSW Health Smoke Free Workplace Policy’ in NSW public hospital and residential mental healthcare facilities and drug and alcohol facilities utilised by mental healthcare consumers was released. The ‘2009 Guidance for Implementing Smoke-free Mental Health Facilities in NSW’ draws on the current evidence base around implementing smoke-free policies for mental healthcare facilities and

	<p>promotes the active engagement of consumers, their families and carers and all staff of mental healthcare facilities and services in the implementation process. A link to the Guidance document can be found on the NSW Health website at http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/gl/2009/GL2009_014.html.</p> <p>All Federal and State government offices in NSW and NSW government schools have been smoke-free since 1988. Enclosed public places in colleges and universities are also smoke-free.</p> <p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>In Western Australia, under the <i>Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i> (WA) and associated regulations, smoking is prohibited in all enclosed public places including those on licensed premises and enclosed workplaces, including vehicles when other employees are present. The only exception to this is the Burswood Casino's International Room. This includes, for example, shopping centres, theatres, airports, buses, taxis, cinemas, public places in venues such as pubs, sporting clubs, nightclubs and restaurants.</p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <p>The <i>Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997</i> (SA) prohibits smoking in all enclosed (indoor) public places and workplaces in South Australia, including public transport. Voluntary agreements also exist between the South Australian Government and Australian Hotels Association, Clubs South Australia and Restaurant and Catering Association for outdoor smoking bans in eating and drinking areas. Enclosed is defined as 70 per cent of the notional ceiling and wall area.</p> <p><u>Australian Capital Territory</u></p> <p>Smoking is not permitted in enclosed public places, outdoor eating and drinking places and at underage functions under the <i>Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003</i>. The ban on smoking in outdoor eating and drinking places and underage functions came into effect on 9 December 2010. Smoking is also prohibited in a car when a child under the age of 16 is present.</p> <p><u>Queensland</u></p> <p>In Queensland, smoking is banned in all indoor areas, including workplaces, licensed premises and at outdoor eating or drinking areas where food or drinks are provided as part of a commercial business. From 1 January 2010, Queensland's local governments can choose to regulate smoking in pedestrian malls and at public transport waiting points such as bus stops. Smoking is illegal between the flags on patrolled beaches, at certain artificial beaches between sunrise and sunset and in any part of the facilities managed by Stadiums Queensland, including for example, Suncorp Stadium and The Gabba.</p> <p>Smoking is also banned within 10 metres of children's outdoor playground equipment situated at a place that is ordinarily open to the public. It is also illegal to smoke anywhere within 4 metres of an entrance to a non-residential enclosed place (e.g., offices, banks, non-licensed food</p>
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	<p>premises, BYO restaurants, snack bars and cinemas).</p> <p><u>Northern Territory</u></p> <p>Smoking is banned in all enclosed workplaces in the Northern Territory. The <i>Tobacco Control Act 2011</i> (NT) and associated Regulations prohibit smoking in all enclosed public areas in the Northern Territory (including pubs, clubs, workplaces and casinos) and all outdoor eating and drinking areas. Liquor licensed premises may exempt a small part of their outdoor area (up to a maximum of 50 per cent) for a smoking area, however this will be subject to strict regulatory restrictions. The owner occupier of any public venue (such as a shopping centre, sports facility, business owner or workshop), is now also able to declare any public outdoor area as a smoke free area under the tobacco control legislation.</p> <p><u>Tasmania</u></p> <p>Under the <i>Public Health Act 1997</i> (Tas) all indoor, enclosed public places and workplaces in Tasmania are smoke free. This includes offices, shopping centres, factories, hospitals, bars, gaming areas, restaurants, corridors, toilets, function rooms and movie theatres. Outdoor areas on licensed premises such as bars, clubs and nightclubs are also smoke free, except for certain designated outdoor smoking areas. Smoking is also banned in outdoor dining areas, outdoor sporting and cultural events, work vehicles and entrances and exists to buildings.</p>
3.2.3	Regulation of the contents of tobacco products
3.2.3.5	<p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p>New South Wales Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008 No 94; Section 29, Division 2 http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/sessionalview/sessional/act/2008-94.pdf</p> <p>Gazette No 11 of 15.1.2010, p 136 http://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/Government%20Gazette%2015%20January%202010_0.pdf</p> <p>Gazette No 135 of 17.12.2010, p 5910 http://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/Government_Gazette_17_December.pdf</p> <p><u>Tasmania</u></p> <p>Public Health Act 1997; Section 68A http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/tas/consol_act/pha1997126/s68a.html</p> <p><u>Australian Capital Territory</u></p> <p>Tobacco Act 1927; Part 3 section 21 http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1927-14/current/pdf/1927-14.pdf</p>

	<p><u>Victoria</u></p> <p>Tobacco Act 1987; Part 2 Section 150 http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTObject_Store/LTObjSt6.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/0B697D8E4ADA0990CA257998007F7F66/\$FILE/87-81aa074%20authorised.pdf</p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <p>Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997; Part 3, Section 34A http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/TOBACCO%20PRODUCTS%20REGULATION%20ACT%201997/CURRENT/1997.26.UN.PDF</p> <p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>Tobacco Products Control Regulations 2006; Part 6, Division 4, section 33 http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:22490P/\$FILE/TobaccoProdtContrlRegs2006_01-c0-00.pdf?OpenElement</p>
<p>3.2.6</p>	<p>Education, communication, training and public awareness</p>
<p>3.2.6.8</p>	<p><u>Western Australia</u></p> <p>In Western Australia, non-government organisations (NGOs) have been contracted to raise awareness of the harms caused by smoking and the exposure of the public of environmental tobacco smoke. NGOs also provide workforce training to support smokers to quit. Programs target population groups including adults, pregnant women and Aboriginal people, and utilise strategies such as mass media advertising campaigns, community-based support strategies, research and evaluation, brief intervention training, support for health professionals and community grants to promote health messages.</p> <p>Western Australia has introduced the ‘Make Smoking History Campaign’, with the overall goal to reduce the prevalence of smoking among adults. Specific aims include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. influence public opinion and policy on key smoking and health issues; 2. raise awareness of the harms of smoking and the benefits of quitting; and 3. assist and support smokers to quit by providing information and resources. <p>Key strategies include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mass media advertising campaigns targeting smoking cessation/not smoking in front of children/in home/car; 2. community based support strategies; and 3. research and evaluation.

	<p>The Aboriginal Newborn Asthma and Parental Smoking Program has also been introduced. The goal of the program is to reduce foetal and infant exposure to passive smoke through the promotion of the 'Fresh air grow solid babies' health message. The primary target group is Aboriginal women who are planning pregnancy, currently pregnant or mothers of infants. Secondary target groups are health and other professionals who work with Aboriginal women, including Aboriginal health workers, midwives and child health nurses throughout Western Australia.</p> <p>The Smarter than Smoking campaign aims to prevent the uptake of smoking among 10 to 15 year olds in WA. The project is funded by the Health Promotion Foundation of WA (Healthway) and implemented by the Heart Foundation in collaboration with key health agencies in WA. The project commenced in September 1995.</p> <p>Key strategies include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mass media campaigns; 2. school based education programs and resources; 3. promotion of the 'Smarter than Smoking' message through sport, arts and racing sponsorships; 4. youth orientated resources, websites and merchandise; and 5. advocacy to reduce tobacco promotion, availability and affordability for young people. <p>The Health Promotion Foundation of WA (Healthway) provides sponsorship to sports, arts and racing organisations to promote health messages, facilitate health environments and increase participation in health activities. Healthway also provides grants to a diverse array of organisations to encourage healthy lifestyles and advance health promotion programs. Reducing harm from tobacco is a key priority for Healthway.</p> <p><u>Victoria</u></p> <p>In Victoria, the primary target audience of Quit Victoria's social marketing strategy is smokers aged 18-49 in blue collar occupations (reflecting the predominant smoking population apart from the Aboriginal population). Targeting of Aboriginal young people and adults is undertaken through local and regional communication initiatives by Aboriginal community health and other organisations.</p> <p><u>Tasmania</u></p> <p>In Tasmania, increased funding has been provided for social marketing campaigns and a working group with tobacco control expertise has been established to oversee implementation of the social marketing program.</p> <p><u>Northern Territory</u></p> <p>In the Northern Territory, there has been significant public awareness activity to support legislative amendments. In particular, new educational programs have been introduced as part of a remote tobacco cessation program. Cultural awareness training has also been introduced for all</p>
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	<p>Quitline counsellors.</p> <p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p>The NSW Department of Health develops and implements public information, awareness and education campaigns to improve the health of the community and to respond to emerging community information needs and developing issues in tobacco control.</p> <p><i>Health risks - tobacco consumption</i></p> <p>The Cancer Institute NSW is responsible for ongoing mass media campaigns to educate people about the health consequences of smoking and motivate people to quit smoking.</p> <p>The Cancer Institute NSW also provides funding for the Quitline which is a confidential telephone information and advice service, available throughout Australia. The NSW Quitline has established a new website: www.icanquit.com.au.</p> <p><i>Health risks - tobacco smoke exposure</i></p> <p>The <i>Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i> introduced a new offence of smoking in a car with a child under the age of 16 years, effective 1 July 2009. At the time, the Smoke-free Cars campaign was broadcast on radio, billboard and digital media, and through major newspapers. To help ensure a high level of parent and wider community awareness of the new smoking in cars offence, correspondence with government agencies such as the NSW Department of Education and Communities and with NGOs such as the Cancer Council NSW enabled information to be distributed through a variety of channels.</p> <p>Under the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> all enclosed areas of pubs, clubs, nightclubs and the casino (with the exception of the private gaming area) have been smoke-free since 2 July 2007. Resources such as Frequently Asked Questions and factsheets containing information for different types of premises, such as licensed premises, cafes and strata schemes, to help to ensure compliance with the <i>Smoke-free Environment Act 2000</i> across a range of settings are available on the NSW Health Website at www.health.nsw.gov.au.</p> <p>Resources, including factsheets, on the effects of passive smoking are also available on the NSW Health website www.health.nsw.gov.au and through the NSW Resources Distribution Centre. Passive smoking factsheets have been translated into other languages.</p> <p><i>Research and evaluation</i></p> <p>Information and statistics on tobacco are available through the 'Report of the Chief Health Officer', the 'NSW Population Health Survey' and the 'NSW School Students Behaviours Survey' that are produced by the NSW Ministry of Health. Information about tobacco that can be obtained from these sources includes adults smoking rates, school student smoking rates, death and illness attributable to smoking, intention to quit smoking, smoke-free households and cars, and attitudes to smoking in hotels, bars and pubs. Links to these publications can be found on the NSW Health website at</p>
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www.health.nsw.gov.au/reports/index.asp.

The Cancer Institute NSW conducts the ‘Smoking and Health Survey’ annually in order to gain understanding of patterns of tobacco use, quit attempts and barriers to quitting among NSW smokers. The Institute also conducts formative research and evaluation surveys related to their mass media campaign activity.

The NSW Ministry of Health regularly reviews the effectiveness of its communications and education campaigns through the use of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Training on tobacco control

The NSW Ministry of Health provides tobacco cessation training to a range of health professionals targeting a range of population groups, especially those with high smoking prevalence and at risk population groups, such as Aboriginal people, pregnant women and young people.

The NSW SmokeCheck aims to build the capacity and skills of Aboriginal health workers in providing smoking cessation support to reduce smoking prevalence among the Aboriginal population. The Project Phase 1 (2007-2009) evaluation report shows significant increases in skills, knowledge and level of confidence of health workers in talking to clients about smoking and its harmful effect on health, advising and offering advice on the use of nicotine replacement therapy, environmental tobacco smoke and cutting down tobacco use. The SmokeCheck project phase 2 has implemented strategies that include: implementation of the health services integration program to engage health services and support managers and staff to integrate SmokeCheck and smoking cessation into routine practise for their Aboriginal clients; the provision of smoking cessation training workshops and ongoing communication and networking for SmokeCheck-trained health workers. Since the project’s launch in 2007, more than 1000 health professionals have attended SmokeCheck training, of which 38% were Aboriginal health workers. Further information on the Project is available on its website www.smokecheck.com.au.

The NSW and Blacktown Smoking Care Projects were implemented in 2009 – 2011 to increase the capacity of community and health services organisations to address tobacco issues and support their clients to quit smoking. Key components of these projects included: seminars to raise awareness of the impacts of tobacco on disadvantaged populations and increase the community sector’s motivation to act; smoking cessation training for community and health organisations workers; provision of financial grants to offer free nicotine replacement therapy to clients; development of tools and resources and a practice network for the sharing of information, news and skills. A report shows that the projects have increased the capacity of social and community services to address tobacco issues and support their clients to quit. The projects have also contributed to a change in staff attitudes towards smoking, increased confidence in addressing smoking and seen a rise in specific smoking care practices. More than 700 community and health organisations attended and completed the training.

	<p>In order to help ensure staff are skilled in delivering smoking cessation advice, a statewide smoking cessation trainer provides training to health professionals around NSW. Two units of competency in tobacco use and treatment of nicotine dependence prepared by the Ministry of Health are registered as part of the national training package.</p> <p>Under the National Partnership Agreement 'Closing the Gap' for Aboriginal Health Outcomes, the NSW Government has provided support for a smoking cessation project targeting pregnant Aboriginal women and providing training for Aboriginal health workers. The project will be undertaken in partnership with the Aboriginal Maternal and Infant Strategies to provide support for their clients.</p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health also conducts education sessions for Authorised Officers on monitoring and compliance with NSW tobacco control legislation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health is providing support for the provision of in-service training to mental health professionals on smoking and mental illness projects. The <i>Addressing Smoking in Mental Health</i> project focuses on the barriers to quitting for people with a mental illness by increasing health professionals' awareness of the impact of smoking on mental illness. The project will support the local activities of Local Health Districts who are implementing the NSW Smoke Free Workplace Policy into their mental healthcare facilities.</p> <p>Tobacco control activities in NSW require strong partnerships and ongoing commitment among stakeholders. The NSW Ministry of Health works collaboratively with Local Health Districts, other government and non-government agencies.</p> <p>State and territory health department websites</p> <p>Australian Capital Territory http://www.health.act.gov.au/c/health</p> <p>New South Wales http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/</p> <p>Queensland http://www.health.qld.gov.au/</p> <p>Victoria http://www.health.vic.gov.au/</p> <p>Tasmania http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/</p> <p>South Australia http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/</p>
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	Northern Territory http://www.health.nt.gov.au/ Western Australia http://www.health.wa.gov.au/home/
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3.2.7 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

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Summary of Australian State and Territory Point of Sale Tobacco Product Display Bans

	Name of Relevant Legislation	Display of tobacco products – general retailers	Display of tobacco products – specialist tobacconists
New South Wales	<i>Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i>	Section 9 prohibits the display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products and smoking accessories. From 1 July 2010, large retailers (more than 50 employees) and small retailers (50 or fewer employees) must all comply.	From 1 July 2010, approved specialist tobacconists have had to comply with a limited display requirement, and must comply with the total display ban by 1 July 2013.
Victoria	<i>Tobacco Act 1987</i>	From 1 January 2011, retailers selling tobacco were banned from displaying tobacco products. Tobacco products can not be visible from anywhere inside or outside a retail outlet. Tobacco products are also banned from being displayed on vending machines.	Certified specialist tobacconists are exempt from the ban on the display of tobacco products which commenced on 1 January 2011. Existing display restrictions continue to apply to certified specialist tobacconists. These include requirements to display health warnings and age restrictions on tobacco product sales; display certification as a specialist tobacconist; have only one form of display at each point of sale in a specialist tobacconist (e.g. display of a single immediate package, stack dispenser, or packages stacked on top of each other); and ban on display of cartons of products.
Queensland	<i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>	From 18 November 2011, the retail display of smoking products is banned. This means that all smoking products kept at a retail outlet must be kept in a way that they are not visible to customers. This includes smoking products available for sale as well as cigars in humidifiers and humidified rooms.	Same as for general retailers.
South Australia	<i>Tobacco Products Regulation Act 1997</i>	From 1 January 2012, the display of tobacco products is prohibited in retail outlets.	A temporary exemption applies to prescribed specialist tobacconists until 31 December 2014.
Western Australia	<i>Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i>	From 22 September 2010, the display of tobacco products, packages and smoking implements at point of sale is banned.	Appears to be the same as for general retailers.
Tasmania	<i>Public Health Act 1997</i>	From 1 February 2011, the permanent display of tobacco products has been banned.	From 1 March 2012, only specialist tobacconists may permanently display up to four square metres of <i>ancillary tobacco products</i> (e.g. cigarette papers, cases and ashtrays) in a single area. In that case, only one example of each product line may be displayed. Specialist tobacconists can also display matches, cigarette and pipe lighters outside the four square metre areas of ancillary tobacco products.
Northern Territory	<i>Tobacco Control Act</i>	On 2 January 2011 all tobacco retailers were prohibited from displaying any tobacco products at the point of sale or anywhere else in their store.	Appears to be the same as for general retailers.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Tobacco Act 1927</i>	Since 1 January 2010, general tobacco retailers in the ACT have been required to keep tobacco products out of sight.	From 1 January 2011, <i>all</i> tobacco licensees in the ACT have been required to keep smoking products out of view of customers in retail and wholesale outlets.

3.2.8	Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation
3.2.8.14	<p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health provides support for smoking cessation programs which aim to reduce the number of people in NSW who smoke. Smoking cessation programs target a range of population groups, especially those with high smoking prevalence and at risk population groups, such as pregnant women, Aboriginal people, and young people.</p> <p>The NSW SmokeCheck aims to build the capacity and skills of Aboriginal health workers in providing smoking cessation support to reduce smoking prevalence among the Aboriginal population. The Project Phase 1 (2007-2009) evaluation report shows significant increases in skills, knowledge and level of confidence of health workers in talking to clients about smoking and its harmful effect on health, advising and offering advice on the use of nicotine replacement therapy, environmental tobacco smoke and cutting down tobacco use. The SmokeCheck project phase 2 has implemented strategies that include: implementation of the health services integration program to engage health services and support managers and staff to integrate SmokeCheck and smoking cessation into routine practice for their Aboriginal clients; the provision of smoking cessation training workshops and ongoing communication and networking for SmokeCheck-trained health workers. Since the project's launch in 2007, more than 1000 health professionals have attended SmokeCheck training, of which 38% were Aboriginal health workers. Further information on the Project is available on its website www.smokecheck.com.au</p> <p>The NSW and Blacktown Smoking Care Projects were implemented in 2009 – 2011 to increase the capacity of community and health services organisations to address tobacco issues and support their clients to quit smoking. Key components of these projects included: seminars to raise awareness of the impacts of tobacco on disadvantaged populations and increase the community sector's motivation to act; smoking cessation training for community and health organisations workers; provision of financial grants to offer free nicotine replacement therapy to clients; development of tools and resources and a practice network for the sharing of information, news and skills. A report shows that the projects have increased the capacity of social and community services to address tobacco issues and support their clients to quit. The projects have also contributed to a change in staff attitudes towards smoking, increased confidence in addressing smoking and seen a rise in specific smoking care practices. More than 700 community and health organisations attended and completed the training.</p> <p>In order to help ensure staff are skilled in delivering smoking cessation advice, a statewide smoking cessation trainer provides training to health professionals around NSW. Two units of competency in tobacco use and treatment of nicotine dependence prepared by the Ministry of Health are</p>

	<p>registered as part of the national training package.</p> <p>Under the National Partnership Agreement 'Closing the Gap' for Aboriginal Health Outcomes, the NSW Government has provided support for a smoking cessation project targeting pregnant Aboriginal women and providing training for Aboriginal health workers. The project will be undertaken in partnership with the Aboriginal Maternal and Infant Strategies (AMIHS) to provide support for their clients.</p> <p>The NSW Ministry of Health provides support annually for World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) on 31 May. Support includes funding and a media kit to assist Local Health Districts in attracting media publicity and implementing WNTD activities. Local Health Districts implement a variety of WNTD activities and develop culturally appropriate resources to extend the information and reach target populations.</p>
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