

REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

In order to use the interactive features of the reporting instrument, please follow the instructions below. It is essential to complete the reporting instrument by providing information/data in the required format to ensure consistency and for ease of data processing and analysis.

If you use a version of Microsoft Word of before 2010:

- 1. Save the Microsoft Word-based document (WHO FCTC reporting instrument) to a folder on the computer that will be used to complete the questionnaire.
- 2. Ensure your Microsoft Word security settings allow you to run macros in this document:
- (i) Under the "Tools" menu, select "Macro".
- (ii) In the "Macro" menu, select "Security".
- (iii) In the "Security" pop up menu, please ensure that you have selected "Medium".
- 3. Close and re-open the WHO FCTC reporting instrument (Microsoft Word-based document which you saved to your computer under step 1).
- 4. As the document is opening, a box will appear asking if you want to enable macros. The answer is yes. Click "Enable macros".
- 5. Once you have clicked "Enable macros", the buttons indicating that you can add new rows or new categories to the tables provided will be functional.

If you use a newer version of Microsoft Word:

- 1. When receiving the security warning "Some active content has been disabled", click "Enable content".
- 2. When receiving another security warning "Macros have been disabled", click "Enable content".

▼ I confirm that I read the note and followed the instructions therein

1. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

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1.4	Period of reporting	2013-2014	
1.5	Date the report was submitted	1 April 2014	

2. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AND RELATED HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(with reference to Articles 19.2(a), 20.2, 20.3(a), 20.4(c) as well as Articles 6.2(a), 6.2(b), 6.3, 15.4, 15.5 and 17 as referred to in the respective subsections)

2.1	PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE				
2.1.1	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 2.1.1.2)			
		Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most- consumed smoking tobacco product used per day		
	MALES				
	Current smokers	22.83 %	13.25		
	Daily smokers	98.34 %	13.86		
	Occasional smokers	1.66 %			
	Former smokers	35.82 %			
	Never smokers	41.90 %			
	FEMALES				
	Current smokers	17.41 %	12.29		
	Daily smokers	98.74 %	12.58		
	Occasional smokers	1.26 %			
	Former smokers	29.68 %			
	Never smokers	52.91 %			
	TOTAL (males and f	females)			
	Current smokers	19.79 %	12.77		
	Daily smokers	98.54 %	13.21		
	Occasional smokers	1.46 %			
	Former smokers	32.68 %			
	Never smokers	47.53 %			

2.1.1.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.1:
	Prevalence of current smokers relates to cigarettes, but prevalence of former smokers relates to those who have ever smoked a cigarette, a cigar or a pipe, but do not smoke cigarettes at all nowadays.
2.1.1.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.1 refer:
	18 years and over.
2.1.1.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.1:
	Data from the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) (January to December 2012) was used to answer the smoking prevalence questions as this survey has the largest sample size and the most reliable estimates of smoking prevalence. 2012 is the latest calendar year for which data from the IHS are available. The General Household Survey (GHS) 2011 was used to calculate the percentages of occasional and daily smokers, and to answer questions about the average number of cigarettes smoked per day, as this information was not available from the IHS.
	The IHS covers the UK for the 18 and over age group, whereas the General Household Survey covers Great Britain for the 16 and over age group.
2.1.1.4	Please provide the definitions of "current smoker", "daily smoker", "occasional smoker", "former smoker" and "never smoker" used in this report.
	Current smoker: defined as someone who answered 'yes' to the question 'do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?'
	Former smoker: defined as someone who has ever smoked a cigarette, a cigar or a pipe but does not smoke cigarettes at all nowadays.
	Never smoker: defined as someone who has never smoked a cigarette, or a cigar, or a pipe.
	Occasional smoker: defined as someone who smokes an average of less than one cigarette a day, calculated from the General Household Survey 2009, based on those aged 16 years and older.
	Daily smoker: defined as someone who smokes an average of one or more cigarettes per day, calculated from the General Household Survey 2009, based on those aged 16 years and older.
2.1.1.5	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.
	Data from the IHS show a decrease in prevalence of current smokers in England from 21.05% in the period January 2010 to December 2010, to 19.79% in the period January 2012 to December 2012.

2.1.2	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)			
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	
	MALES			
	Current smokers ¹	18-24	27.19 %	
	smokers	25-34	28.53 %	
	Add age group	35-44	26.42 %	
	Add age group	45-54	23.22 %	
		55-64	19.47 %	
		65-74	13.49 %	
		75+	7.61 %	
	FEMALES			
	Current smokers ¹	18-24	22.10 %	
	smokers	25-34	20.33 %	
	Add age group	35-44	19.78 %	
	Add age group	45-54	19.57 %	
		55-64	16.98 %	
		65-74	12.22 %	
		75+	6.86 %	
	TOTAL (male	es and females)		
	Current smokers ¹	18-24	24.69 %	
	smokers	25-34	24.48 %	
	Add age group	35-44	23.08 %	
	Auu age group	45-54	21.37 %	

¹ Please provide here data on either all current smokers or daily smokers only, whichever is available.

55-64	18.19 %
65-74	12.83 %
75+	7.18 %
·	

2.1.2.1	Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.2:
	Cigarettes
2.1.2.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.2:
	Integrated Household Survey (IHS) - January to December 2012
2.1.2.3	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.
	Smoking prevalence has fallen across all age groups and both sexes.

2.1.3	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)				
		(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in 2.1.3.2, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18–64 years; see 2.1.3.2)			
		Prevalence (%)			
		(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
	MALES				
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	%			
	Occasional users	%			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	%			
	FEMALES				
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	%			
	Occasional users	%			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	%			
	TOTAL (males and females)				
	Current users	%			
	Daily users	%			
	Occasional users	%			
	Former users	%			
	Never users	%			

2.1.3.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question 2.1.3:
2.1.3.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.3 refer:
2.1.3.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.3:
2.1.3.4	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.
2.1.3.5	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.

2.1.4	Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group					
	(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)					
		Age group (adults)	Prevalence (%) (please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)			
	MALES					
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			
	FEMALES					
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			
	TOTAL (males and females)					
	Current users ²		%			
	Add age group		%			
			%			
			%			
			%			

 $^{^{2}}$ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.4.1	Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.4:
2.1.4.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.4:
2.1.4.3	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.

2.1.5	Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)					
		Ethnic group(s)	(please include al produci	Prevalence (%) lease include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)		
			Males	Females	Total (males and females)	
	Current users ³	White	22.52 %	18.57 %	20.50 %	
	Add ethnic group	Mixed / multiple ethnic backgroun d	27.89 %	24.96 %	25.87 %	
		Indian	13.92 %	3.34 %	12.76 %	
		Pakistani	22.36 %	3.53 %	12.76%	
		Banglades hi	26.83 %	4.93 %	16.02 %	
		Chinese	19.43%	3.92%	11.12%	
		Other Asian background	18.96%	12.72%	11.12%	
		Black / African / Caribbean background	19.29%	7.93%	13.21%	
		Other ethnic groups	24.60%	12.72%	18.85%	
2.1.5.1	Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question 2.1.5:					
	Cigarette	S				

³ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.5.2	Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question 2.1.5 refer:
	18 and over
2.1.5.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.5:
	Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2012

		Age range	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)				
			Smoking tobacco	Smokeless tobacco	Other tobacco (e.g. water pipe)		
	Boys						
	Current users ⁴	11	0.18 %	%	%		
	Add youth	12	0.13 %	%	%		
	group	13	1.41 %	%	%		
		14	4.06 %	%	%		
		15	10.45 %	%	%		
	Girls						
,	Current users ⁴	11	0.00 %	%	%		
	Add youth	12	0.42 %	%	%		
	group	13	1.93 %	%	%		
		14	6.04 %	%	%		
		15	9.97 %	%	%		
	TOTAL (b	oys and girls)					
J	Current users ⁴	11	0.09 %	%	%		
	Add youth	12	0.27 %	%	%		
	group	13	1.66 %	%	%		
		14	5.06 %	%	%		
		15	10.21 %	%	%		
2.1.6.1	Please in question		cco products included	in calculating pre-	valence for		

 $^{^4}$ Please provide data on either all current users or daily users only, whichever is available.

2.1.6.2	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.1.6:
	Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England 2012
2.1.6.3	Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question 2.1.6 in the space below.
	Current smokers: Pupils aged 11-15 years of age in England who report smoking at least once a week.
2.1.6.4	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.
	Downwards trend. Over the 2010 to 2012 period, the prevalence of regular smoking by pupils aged 11-15 years of age in England declined from 4.95% in 2010 to 3.97 in 2012

2.2	EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE						
2.2.1	Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population?						
	✓ Yes No						
2.2.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.2.1, please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).						
	Respondents to the Health Survey for England are classified as non-smokers if they reported not smoking and their cotinine level (measured through a saliva sample) was below 15ng/ml.						
	Self-reported mean hours of exposure to smoke per week in non-smokers has slightly declined from 3.1 hours for men and 2.8 for women in 2010 to 2.7 for men and 2.5 for women in 2011.						
2.2.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.2.1:						
	Health Survey for England 2011						

2.3	TOBACCO-RELATED MORTALITY					
2.3.1	Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population?					
	▼ Yes					
2.3.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.3.1, what is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population?					
2.3.3	If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.					
	In England in 2011 there were 79,100 estimated smoking attributable deaths compared with an estimated 82,580 smoking attributable deaths in 2008. These death estimates are for adults aged 35 and over.					
2.3.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:					

Source: Mortality Statistics The Office for National Statistics (ONS): http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11454

2.4	TOBACCO-RELATED COSTS
2.4.1	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?
2.4.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.4.1, please provide details (e.g. direct (health care-related) and indirect costs and, if possible, the method used to estimate these costs).
	Research carried out by Oxford University estimated that smoking cost the National Health Service in the UK (NHS) £5.2 billion in 2005/06, approximately 5.5 per cent of total healthcare costs. In 2011/12, some 1.6 million hospital admissions in England among adults aged 35 years of age and over were attributable to smoking. Illnesses among children caused by exposure to secondhand smoke lead to an estimated 300,000 general practice consultations and about 9,500 hospital admissions in the UK each year.
	According to the Policy Exchange, the costs of tobacco use are much greater than just costs to the NHS, with the overall economic burden of tobacco use to society estimated at £13.74 billion a year. These costs comprise not only treatment of smoking-related illness by the NHS but also the loss in productivity from smoking breaks and increased absenteeism, the cost of cleaning up cigarette butts, the cost of smoking-related house fires and the loss in economic output from people who die from diseases related to smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke.
2.4.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer question 2.4.2, and please submit a copy of the study you refer to:
	Allende, S, Balakrishnan, R, Scarborough, P, Webster, P and Rayner, M (2009). The burden of smoking-related ill health in the United Kingdom. Tobacco Control 18: 252-255
	Nash, R. and Featherstone, H. (2010). "Cough Up: Balancing the tobacco income and costs in society". Policy Exchange, London.
	Statistics on Smoking: England 2013 http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11454/smok-eng-2013-rep.pdf

2.5	SUPPLY OF TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
	(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)						
2.5.1	Licit supply of tobacco products						
		Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Retail sales	Exports	Imports

	Smoking tobacco products	Cigarette s	Million sticks	33176	35856		2680
	Add product	Hand- rolling tobacco	Thousand kilograms		6314		
		Cigars	Thousand kilograms		379		
		Pipe tobacco	Thousand kilograms		291		
	Smokeless tobacco products Add product						
	Other tobacco products Add product						
	Tobacco	Leaves				II.	
2.5.2		provide inform	nation on the vo	lumes of duty	-free sales	(e.g. produ	ct, unit,
2.5.3	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.5.1 and 2.5.2:				2.5.1 and		

2.6	SEIZURES OF ILLICIT TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
	(with r	eference to Arti	cle 15.5)				
2.6.1		Year	Product	Unit (e.g. millions of pieces)	Quantity seized		
	Smoking						
	tobacco products						
	Add row						
	Smokeless						
	tobacco products						
	Add row						
	Add fow						
	Other tobacco						
	products						
	Add row						
2.6.2	Do vo	u hove ony infor	motion on the narrow	tage of illigit tobage	products on the		
2.0.2	Do you have any information on the percentage of illicit tobacco products on the national tobacco market? Yes No						
2.6.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.2, what percentage of the national tobacco market do illicit tobacco products constitute?						
2.6.4	2.6.4 If you answered "Yes" to question 2.6.3 and you have information avai is the trend over the past two years or since submission of your last reperentage of illicit tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco						
	The longer term trend for the illicit tobacco is decreasing although from 2011/2 2012/13 there was a small increase.						
2.6.5	Please	provide any furt	her information on i	llicit tobacco products.			
	The Government's Tobacco tax gap estimates for 2012-13 shows the latest estimates of						
	the illicit market share for the cigarette market. The mid-point estimate shows an increase in the level of the illicit market in 2012-13, with an illicit market share of 9% and						
	associated revenue losses of £1.1 billion.						
	-	The figures at question 2.6.3 refers to the percentage of the cigarette market in the UK that illicit cigarettes are estimated to represent.					
2.6.6	Please	indicate the sour	rce of the data used t	o answer questions in	section 2.6:		
	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tobacco-tax-gap-estimates						

2.7	TOBACCO-GROWING
2.7.1	Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

2.7.2	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.7.1, please provide information on the number of workers involved in tobacco-growing. If available, please provide this figure broken down by gender.
2.7.3	Please provide, if available, the share of the value of tobacco leaf production in the national gross domestic product.
2.7.4	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions in section 2.7:

	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))? 82.6%							
How are the excis	se taxes levied (w	hat types of taxe	es are levied)?				
• Special	fic tax only		☐ Yes	▼ No			
• Ad va	lorem tax only		☐ Yes	☑ No			
• Comb	ination of specifi	c and ad valoren	n taxes Yes	□No			
• More complex structure (<i>please explain:</i>)							
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	Cigarettes	Specific	1000 sticks	£176.22			
Add product	Hand-rolling Tobacco	Specific	Per kg	£172.74			
	Cigars	Specific	Per kg	£219.82			
	Other smoking such as pipe tobacco	Specific	Per kg	£96.64			
Smokeless tobacco products	Chewing tobacco	Specific	Per kg	£100.96			
	product consists of and value added to the excise • Specification • Ad variable • More If available, please levels of Governm VAT, sales, import Smoking tobacco products Add product Smokeless tobacco	product consists of taxes (e.g. sum and value added tax/goods and ser How are the excise taxes levied (w • Specific tax only • Ad valorem tax only • Combination of specific tax only • More complex structure If available, please provide details levels of Government and be as specific tax only Product Smoking tobacco products Add product Cigarettes Hand-rolling Tobacco Cigars Other smoking such as pipe tobacco Smokeless tobacco Chewing	product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/d) How are the excise taxes levied (what types of taxe) • Specific tax only • Ad valorem tax only • Combination of specific and ad valorem • More complex structure (please explain) If available, please provide details on the rates of ta levels of Government and be as specific as possible VAT, sales, import duties) Product Type of tax Smoking tobacco products Add product Cigarettes Specific Cigars Specific Other smoking such as pipe tobacco Smokeless tobacco Chewing Specific	product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))? 82.6% 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 • More complex structure (please explain: If available, please provide details on the rates of taxation for tobacco levels of Government and be as specific as possible (specify the type of VAT, sales, import duties) Product Type of tax Rate or amount Smoking tobacco products Product Cigarettes Specific Per kg Other smoking such as pipe tobacco Smokeless tobacco Chewing Specific Per kg			

⁵ The "base of the tax" should clearly indicate the tax rate or amount the tax is based on. If the tax is expressed as a percentage (e.g. ad valorem tax), the base of the tax is the actual value of the good that is taxed; for example, 45% of the manufacturer's price, 30% of the retail price. In this case the "base" is the manufacturer's price or retail price. If the tax is expressed as an amount (e.g. specific tax), the base of the tax is the volume (number of pieces or by weight) of goods that is taxed. For example, if a tax is US\$ 5 per 100 cigarettes, the amount of tax is US\$ 5 and the base of the tax is 100 cigarettes.

	Add product				
	Other tobacco products Add product				
2.8.4	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 2013 Budget, the UK Government announced that duty on all tobacco will increase by 2 per cent above the Retail Price Index (RPI) with effect from 20 March 2013. In the 2014 Budget, the UK Government again announced that duty on all tobacco will increase by 2 per cent above RPI-measured inflation every year until the end of Parliament. The latest increase came into effect on 19 March 2014.				
2.8.5	Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction? Yes No (In reference to Article 26)				
2.8.6	If you answered "Yes" to question 2.8.5, please provide details in the space below.				
2.8.7	Please indicate the year and source of the data used to answer questions 2.8.1 to 2.8.6:				
	The latest duty rates came into effect in 19 March 2014, and can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/294 190/OOTLAR_19_March_20141pdf	1			

2.9	PRICE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS (with reference to Article 6.2(a))						
2.9.1		Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic and imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.					
		Most	widely sold bra	ınd	Number of	Retail price	
		Smoking tobacco products	Smokeless tobacco products	Other tobacco products	units or amount per package		
	Domestic	nbert & Butler			20	£7.70	
		n Player Special King Size Blue			20	£6.86	
		Mayfair			20	£7.33	

	Imported	Marlboro Gold Kingsize			20	£8.27
		Marlboro Red Kingsize			20	£8.27
		Chesterfield Red Kingsize			19	£6.25
2.9.2	Pleas	se indicate the yea	r and source of	the data used to	answer question	2.9.1.
		based on 2013 for			ource is TP7 retur	ens from
2.9.3	ques prov	se provide the currition 2.8.3 and the ide the exchange range rate.	"Retail price" s	ection of question	on 2.9.1. If know	n, please
	Price is given in pounds sterling (GBP)					
2.9.4	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.					e past two
	In the 2013 Budget, the UK Government announced that duty on all tobacco will increase by 2 per cent above the Retail Price Index (RPI) with effect from 20 March 2013. In the 2014 Budget, the UK Government again announced that duty on all tobacco will increase by 2 per cent above RPI-measured inflation every year until the end of Parliament. As a result prices have increased.					
L	1					

${\bf 3.\, LEGISLATION, REGULATION\, AND\, POLICIES}$

3.1	Article	GENERAL OBLIGATIONS				
		(with reference to Article 5)				
3.1.1	5	General obligations				
3.1.1.1	5.1	Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.1.1.2		If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.1, have you partially developed and implemented tobacco control strategies by including tobacco control in national health, public health or health promotion strategies, plans and programmes?	Yes	□ No		
3.1.1.3		If you answered "No" to question 3.1.1.2, is any aspect of tobacco control that is referred to in the Convention included in any national strategy, plan or programme?	Yes	□ No		
3.1.1.4	5.2(a)	Have you established or reinforced and finance	ed			
		a focal point for tobacco control	▼ Yes	□No		
		a tobacco control unit	✓ Yes	□ No		
		a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control	∨ Yes	□ No		
3.1.1.5	(e.g.	If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions under 3.1.1.4, 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).				
	coord tobac	The Tobacco Programme at the Department of Health (DH) 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.				
3.1.1.6		se provide a brief description of the progress made 5.2 (<i>General obligations</i>) in the past two years or sirt.	_	-		

In 1998, DH published a White Paper on tobacco titled "Smoking Kills". This was followed in 2010 by publication of a new comprehensive tobacco control strategy for England titled "A Smokefree Future". Following the change of Government in the United Kingdom in 2010, a new Public Health White Paper for England was published. On 9 March 2011 the Government published a follow on document to the Public Health White Paper titled "Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A tobacco control plan for England" which sets out action to reduce the impact on public health of tobacco use. Tobacco control strategies have been published in other parts of the UK. 3.1.1.7 If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below. For England and non-devolved elements of tobacco control policy: "Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A tobacco control plan for England" is available at: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGu idance/DH_124917 For Scotland: "Tobacco Control Strategy - Creating a Tobacco-Free Generation": http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/03/3766

3.1.2	5.3	Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry					
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)					
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a administrative or other measures or have you appropriate, programmes on any of the follow	implemented, wh				
3.1.2.1		 protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry? 	✓ Yes	□ No			
3.1.2.2		 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	□ No			
3.1.2.3		f you answered "Yes" to any of the questions underovide details in the space below.	er 3.1.2.1 or 3.1.2.	2, please			
3.1.2.4		Please provide a brief description of the progress mention the past two years or since submission of your la	_	ing Article 5.3			
	a	In May 2009, the then Secretary of State for Health and Cabinet colleagues bringing their attention to a the guidelines.					
	c tl d d il H C	"Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A tobacco control plan for England" includes a chapter titled 'protecting tobacco control from vested interests'. The plan sets out that to ensure further transparency, the Government commits to publishing the details of all policy-related meetings between the tobacco industry and government departments. This excludes meetings to discuss operational matters to reduce the illicit trade in tobacco and bilateral meetings between tobacco manufacturers and HM Revenue and Customs. In the future, organisations engaging with the Department of Health on tobacco control, for example by responding to consultation exercises, will be asked to disclose any links with, or funding received from, the tobacco industry. Local authorities are encouraged to follow the Government's lead in this area, and to take necessary action to protect their tobacco control strategies from vested interests.					
	tl 5 d	n March 2014, the Government published revised the tobacco industry for the United Kingdom's over 3.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco locument is to provide overseas posts with greater that may be provided to the tobacco industry:	rseas posts, in line co Control (WHO	e with Article FCTC). The			
		https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tobacoverseas-posts	eco-industry-guida	ance-for-uk-			

3.1.2.5	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 5.3 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.1.2.6	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO (with reference to Articles 6–14)					
3.2.1	6	Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco					
		brief summary in the space provided at the	(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes on any of the state o	or have you impl				
3.2.1.1	6.2(a)	 tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption? 	V Yes	□ No			
3.2.1.2	6.2(b)	 prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products? 	☐ Yes	▼ No			
3.2.1.3		 prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products? 	V Yes	□ No			
3.2.1.4	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 6 (<i>Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.						
	pro	In the 2013 Budget, the UK Government announced that duty on all tobacco products will increase by 2 per cent above the Retail Price Index (RPI) with effect from 20 March 2013.					
3.2.1.5		you have any other relevant information pertaining tion, please provide details in the space below.	ng to but not cove	red in this			

3.2.2	8.2	Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke				
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
		Have you adopted and implemented, wh administrative or other measures or have appropriate, programmes on any of the	e you implemented, v			
3.2.2.1		 banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places? 	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.2.2.2	-	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2 measure providing for the ban?	.1, what is the type/n	ature of the		
		• national law	▽ Yes	□ No		
		subnational law(s)	☐ Yes	□ No		
		administrative and executive orders	☐ Yes	□ No		
		voluntary agreements	☐ Yes	□ No		
		• other measures (<i>please</i> specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No		
3.2.2.3		Please provide a brief explanation of the measures providing for the ban.	type/nature and cont	ent of the		
		All four UK nations have smoke-free smoking in virtually all substantially enclose		_		
3.2.2.4		If you answered "Yes" to any options in 3.2.2.2, do any of these measures provide for a mechanism/infrastructure for enforcement?	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.2.2.5		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.	4 please provide deta	ils of this system.		
		Across the UK, smoke-free legislation following guidance for enforcement officer "Implementation of smokefree legislation in regulatory officers": http://www.cieh.org/policy/smokefree_wor	s in England has been England: Guidance	n published -		

3.2.2.6	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.2.1, please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.	Complete	Partial	None
	Indoor workplaces:			
	government buildings	V		
	health-care facilities	V		
	• educational facilities ¹	>		
	 universities 	>		
	private workplaces	>		
	• other (please specify:)			
	Public transport:			
	• airplanes	V		
	• trains	V		
	• ferries	V		
	 ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams) 	V		
	 motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles) 	V		
	• private vehicles			\
	• other (please specify:)			

¹ except universities

	Indoor public places:							
	cultural facilities	V						
	shopping malls	V						
	• pubs and bars	V						
	• nightclubs	V						
	• restaurants	V						
	• other (please specify:)							
3.2.2.7	Please provide a brief summary of comspecific details of the partial measures			rith				
	Banning tobacco smoking in indo	or workplaces						
	Legislation is in place throughout smoking in enclosed parts of work	-	_	ing				
	workplaces must be smoke-free, in	Throughout the United Kingdom, 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 f enforcing smoke-free), the Smoke-free (Penalties and Discounted Amounts) Regulations (set out the levels of penalties for offences undes 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 member 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 indo	or public places						
	See 'indoor workplaces' section	above.						
3.2.2.8	Please provide a brief description of the prog (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke) submission of your last report.	_						
	Across the United Kingdom, comprehensive place since at least July 2007. In England, co to the final compliance data report received in	mpliance rates ar	e very high	according				

	of people say they support smoke-free laws.
3.2.2.9	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 8 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 8 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.2.10	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.
	Health Act 2006 available online at:
	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/28/contents
	The "Smokefree England: One Year On" report presents a review of the legislation covering compliance, public opinion, the views of businesses and academic research into the health benefits of a smokefree England. Available online at: http://www.smokefreeengland.co.uk/thefacts/latest-research.html
	Summary of the findings of the smokefree legislation compliance data collection from local authorities in England from July 2007 to July 2010 available online at: http://www.smokefreeengland.co.uk/files/83840-coi-smokefreecompliance_period_tagged-13.pdf
	In 2011, an academic review of the evidence of the impact of the smokefree legislation that was implemented in England in 2007 was published. The evidence is clear that smokefree legislation has had beneficial effects on health. The report is available at:
	$http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_124959.pdf$
	Further information, guidance and resources (including signage) for smokefree legislation in England is available online at:
	http://www.smokefreengland.co.uk/
	Further information, guidance and resources (including signage) for smokefree legislation in Scotland is available online at:
	http://www.clearingtheairscotland.com/
	Further information, guidance and resources (including signage) for smokefree legislation in Wales is available online at:
	http://wales.gov.uk/smokingbanwalessub/home/?lang=en
	Further information, guidance and resources (including signage) for smokefree legislation in Northern Ireland is available online at:

	http://www.spacetobreathe.org.uk/	
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3.2.3	9	9 Regulation of the contents of tobacco products					
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)					
		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:					
3.2.3.1		 testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products? 	☐ Yes	▼ No			
3.2.3.2		testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No			
3.2.3.3		regulating the contents of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No			
3.2.3.4		regulating the emissions of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No			
3.2.3.5	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article (<i>Regulation of the contents of tobacco products</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.						
	tobacco products adopted in the past two years. However, the EU Tobac Products Directive (2001/37/EC), on which the Tobacco Products (Manufact Presentation and Sale) (Safety) Regulations 2002 (the UK tobacco legislation based, is undergoing revision at EU level. This revised Directive, which expected to be finalised by April 2014, will bring changes to the regulation tobacco product contents throughout the EU, following formal adoption of the feat text by Member States and the European Parliament and transposition into nation legislation. Once adopted, Member States will have two years to transpose the rules into national law. The Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation and Sale) (Safety) Regulation 2002 are available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/3041/pdfs/uksi-20023041-en.pdf						
	The proposal for the revision of the Tobacco Products Directive is available a http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/com_2012_788_en.pdf						
3.2.3.6	_	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES					
	" j d p g	formation regarding of the WHO FC of the step-by-stematively, you may a questionnaire on onal questionnaire on	TC" in your op instructions wish to the use of e is voluntary.				
	Activities of the WHO working group on Ariticles 9 and 10, including any guidelines produced by the working group in relation to Article 9, are closely						

	monitored and considered alongside other developments within the EU, as well as at national level.
3.2.3.7	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.
	Following successful completion of the PITOC (aimed at assisting the effective communication of the potential risks associated with tobacco use) and EMTOC (to facilitate the effective reporting of ingredient/emission information) projects, there is a possibility that they will be implemented in the UK in the future.

3.2.4	10	Regulation of tobacco product disclosures				
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
	Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legisla administrative or other measures or have you implemented, wh appropriate, programmes on any of the following:					
3.2.4.1	requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disc Government authorities information about the:					
		contents of tobacco products?	✓ Yes	□ No		
		emissions of tobacco products?	▽ Yes	□ No		
3.2.4.2	requiring public disclosure of information about the:					
		contents of tobacco products?	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		emissions of tobacco products?	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.2.4.3	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Art (<i>Regulation of tobacco product disclosures</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.					
	emissio	ented in relation Please refer to t icable here.				
3.2.4.4	L P	E CONFERENCE	OF THE			
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding "Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 10 of the step-by-step document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may will provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is					
	g	elation to Article	and 10, including any to Article 10, are being nts within the EU, as			
3.2.4.5	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in section, please provide details in the space below.					
	Arrangements to disclose non-confidential information on tobacco the public are underway and there is a possibility that the electronic developed at the EU level will form the basis for this disclosure in t					

3.2.5	11	Packaging and labelling of tobacco prod	ucts	
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)		
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes on any of the second	s or have you in	_
3.2.5.1	11	requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.2	11.1(a)	 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	□ No
3.2.5.3	11.1(b)	 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	□ No
3.2.5.4	11.1(b)(i)	ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.5	11.1(b)(ii)	ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.6	11.1(b)(iii)	ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.7	11.1(b)(iii)	If you answered "" to question 3.2.5.6, does your law mandate, as a minimum, a style, size and colour of font to render the warning clear, visible and legible?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.8	11.1(b)(iv)	ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.5.9		ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.2.5.10	11.1(b)(v)	ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?	▼ Yes	□ No

3.2.5.11		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.10, does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?	Yes	▼ No		
3.2.5.12		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.5.10, would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?	☐ Yes	□ No		
3.2.5.13	11.2	requiring that each unit packet and packag outside packaging and labelling of such properties on relevant:	_	-		
		constituents of tobacco products	☐ Yes	▼ No		
		emissions of tobacco products	▼ Yes	□ No		
3.2.5.14	11.3	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	□ No		
3.2.5.15	(Pac	se provide a brief description of the progress makaging and labelling of tobacco products) in the hission of your last report.	_	-		
	In the past two years, there has been significant activity in the UK with regard to the regulation of packaging and labelling of tobacco products, following the publication of Directive 2012/9/EU, which all Member States of the EU were originally required to comply with by 28 March 2014. Steps are currently being taken at the EU level to extend the transposition date to 28 March 2016 because the European Commission has yet to publish the new pictorial warnings which will sit alongside the new text warnings.					
	Due consideration was given to the recommendations of the Guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC in this Directive, which amends Annex I to Directive 2001/37/EC, the basis for the UK Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation and Sale) (Safety) Regulations 2002 (2002 Regulations), which specifies the requirements for the warnings on tobacco products. Therefore, the UK will put measures in place to bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to transpose the Directive (2012/9/EU), which prescribes a list of additional heatth warnings for tobacco products, by the new deadline.					
		on Directive 2012/9/EU is available at: uropa.eu/health/tobacco/docs/dir 2012 9 e	n.pdf			
	It should b	be noted that the 28 March 2016 deadline for	r the new com	bined		

	warnings may yet change again in light of the revised Tobacco Products Directive.
3.2.5.16	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 11 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary.
3.2.5.17	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to or not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.6	12	Education, communication, training an	d public awaren	ess
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)		
		Have you adopted and implemented, whe executive, administrative or other measur where appropriate, programmes on any of	es or have you imp	
3.2.6.1	12(a)	- educational and public awareness programmes? (Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.)	▼ Yes	□ No
3.2.6.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 targeted?	, to whom are the	se programmes
		adults or the general public	▼ Yes	□ No
		children and young people	V Yes	□ No
		• men	V Yes	□ No
		• women	▼ Yes	□ No
		• pregnant women	▼ Yes	□ No
		ethnic groups	∨ Yes	□ No
		• other (please specify:)	Yes	□ No
3.2.6.3		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 key differences among targeted populatio public awareness programmes?		-
		• age	▼ Yes	□No
		• gender	V Yes	☐ No
		educational background	▼ Yes	□ No
		cultural background	∨ Yes	□ No
		socioeconomic status	∨ Yes	□ No
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	☐ No

3.2.6.4	12(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.6.1 awareness programmes cover:	, do these education	onal and public	
		health risks of tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?	▼ Yes	□ No	
	12(f)	• adverse economic consequences of			
		- tobacco production?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
		- tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		adverse environmental consequences	of		
		- tobacco production?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
		- tobacco consumption?	☐ Yes	▽ No	
3.2.6.5	12(e)		ess and participation of the following agencies and organizations lopment and implementation of intersectoral programmes and es for tobacco control:		
		• public agencies?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		 nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry? 	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• private organizations?	✓ Yes	□ No	
		• other (<i>please specify:</i> Academics)?	✓ Yes	□ No	
3.2.6.6	12	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	□ No	
3.2.6.7	12(d)	Are appropriate and special training or ser programmes on tobacco control addressed		areness	
		• health workers?	✓ Yes	□ No	
		• community workers?	☐ Yes	☑ No	
		• social workers?	☐ Yes	☑ No	

		T	T		
	• media professionals?	☐ Yes	▽ No		
	• educators?	☐ Yes	▼ No		
	• decision-makers?	Yes	▼ No		
	• administrators?	✓ Yes	□ No		
	• other (please specify:)?	Yes	□ No		
3.2.6.8	3.2.6.8 Please provide a brief description of the progress made in impleme 12 (<i>Education, communication, training and public awareness</i>) in years or since submission of your last report.				
	A new marketing strategy for England was laund 2012-2015. This strategy set out the following marketing strategy set out the strateg				
	To contribute to reducing smoking prevalence in play three roles:	England, marketi	ing needs to		
	1. Boost smokers' motivation to quit - by remind smoking and addressing their low sense of perso		harms of		
	2. Trigger significant numbers of quit attempts - groups of smokers i.e. cold turkey quitters and w routine and manual smokers		-		
	3. Help people quit successfully - by providing p signposting them to further help and support. Th key activity:				
	• Smokefree homes and cars campaign The Smokefree Homes and Cars campaign was first run in 2012, and then again in summery 2013. The cachieved the highest campaign awareness since 2005 and successfully cl both attitudes and behaviours around smoking in the home and car, as w triggering significant numbers of quit attempts. Smokefree Kits further people's chances of quitting successfully.				
• Stoptober: Stoptober was a ground breaking new campaign in 2011 ran on 2013) – a new 28 day mass participation event to help Englar stop. The campaign used a new insight (you're 5 times more likely successfully if you make it to 28 days) and ideas from behavioural e including 'chunking' and social norming. This was also our first can social media played an integral part. The campaign surpassed expecterms of sign ups and caught the public imagination.					
	• A return to health harms (Jan-March 2013 and suggested that the key reasons that motivation to declined in recent years are that people have a lot the health harms of smoking, and a belief that it 'responsibly' and not harm others, forgetting that themselves. A key plank of our 2012-15 Smoke was to return to health harms advertising. We la	quit and quit atte ower perceived per is possible to smo t their smoking is free marketing str	mpts have rsonal risk of ke harming ategy therefore		

	campaign in support of this strategy – 'mutation' – which showed a tumour developing on a cigarette, with the line 'If you could see the damage, you wouldn't smoke'.
3.2.6.9	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 12 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
3.2.6.10	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

3.2.7	3.2.7 Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship			
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmal brief summary in the space provided at the relevant documentation. Please provide do of the six official languages.)	end of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where executive, administrative or other measures where appropriate, programmes:	• • •	
3.2.7.1	13.2	 instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	▼ Yes	□ No
If	you answer	red "No" to question 3.2.7.1, please proceed to o	question 3.2.7.3.	
3.2.7.2		If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.7.1,	does your ban cov	ver:
		 display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales? 	▼ Yes	□ No
		• the domestic Internet?	▼ Yes	□No
		• the global Internet?	✓ Yes	□No
		• brand stretching and/or brand sharing?	▼ Yes	□ No
		 product placement as a means of advertising or promotion? 	▼ Yes	□ No
		the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?	☐ Yes	☑ No
		tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?	▼ Yes	□ No
		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?	☐ Yes	✓ No
		 cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory? 	▼ Yes	□ No

	13.7	 the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply? 	✓ Yes	□ No
Pl	ease procee	ed to question 3.2.7.12.		
3.2.7.3	13.2	If you answered "No" to question 3.2.7.1. are you precluded by your constitution or constitutional principles from undertaking a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.4	13.3	 applying restrictions on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship? 	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.5	13.3	 applying restrictions on cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory with cross-border effects? 	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.6	13.4(a)	 prohibiting those forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote a tobacco 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	□ No
3.2.7.7	13.4(b)	requiring that health or other appropriate warnings or messages accompany all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?	☐ Yes	□ No
3.2.7.8	13.4(c)	 restricting the use of direct or indirect incentives that encourage the purchase of tobacco products by the public? 	Yes	□ No
3.2.7.9	13.4(d)	 requiring the disclosure to relevant Government authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited? 	Yes	□ No

3.2.7.10	13.4(e) – restricting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship on:				
		• radio?	☐ Yes	□No	
		• television?	☐ Yes	□No	
		• print media?	☐ Yes	□ No	
		• the domestic Internet?	☐ Yes	□ No	
		• the global Internet?	☐ Yes	□ No	
		• other media (<i>please specify:</i>)?	☐ Yes	□ No	
3.2.7.11	13.4(f)	 restricting tobacco sponsorship of: 			
		international events and activities?	☐ Yes	□No	
		• participants therein?	□Yes	□ No	
	Wl	nether you answered "Yes" or "No" to question	3.2.7.1, are you:		
3.2.7.12	13.6	 cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising? 	✓ Yes	□ No	
3.2.7.13	13.7	 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	□ No	
3.2.7.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 13 (<i>Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.				
	The Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act (TAPA) 2002 prohibits the advertising and promotion of tobacco products, including sponsorship. Separate regulations prohibit "brandsharing" (the promotion of a tobacco product by another product, for example, clothing, perfume etc. or vice versa). Regulations prohibiting tobacco advertising on the internet came into force in September 2006. Local authorities enforce TAPA and compliance with the law has been good, with very few cases of noncompliance identified or enforcement action taken.				
		TAPA is available online at: http://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/36/contents			
3.2.7.15	US	E OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE	CONFERENCE	OF THE	

PARTIES Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 13 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this 3.2.7.16 section, please provide details in the space below. The UK is guided by European legislation with respect to ending cross border tobacco advertising. Tobacco Advertising Directive (2003/33/EC) has an European Union-wide ban on cross-border tobacco advertising and sponsorship in the media other than television. The ban covers print media, radio, internet and sponsorship of events involving several Member States, such as the Olympic games and Formula One races. Free distribution of tobacco is banned in such events. The ban covers advertising and sponsorship with the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product. Tobacco advertising and sponsorship on television has been prohibited since 1989 by the Television without Frontiers Directive (89/552/EEC). This Directive was replaced by the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (2007/65/EC) adopted in December 2007, which extends the application of this ban to all forms of audiovisual commercial communications, including product placement.

3.2.8	14	Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence a cessation		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirm brief summary in the space provided at the the relevant documentation. Please provide one of the six official languages.)	e end of the section	on and attach
		Have you adopted and implemented, whe executive, administrative or other measur where appropriate, programmes on any of	es or have you im	
3.2.8.1	14.1	 developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices? 	✓ Yes	□ No
3.2.8.2	14.1	 programmes to promote cessation of 	tobacco use, incl	uding:
		media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting?	✓ Yes	□ No
		programmes specially designed	for:	
		o underage girls and young women	▼ Yes	□ No
		o women	✓ Yes	□ No
		o pregnant women	▽ Yes	□No
		telephone quitlines	▼ Yes	□ No
		local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?	▼ Yes	□ No
		• other (please specify: We have developed and delivered Stoptober, a social media campaign aimed at generating population level quit attempts. This campaign is now in its second year and has proved both popular and successful, generating 1.3m website visits, 250,000 registrations, 50,000 new social media followers, Stoptober mentions on	✓ Yes	□ No

		social, Over 2,000 pieces of PR coverage)?			
3.2.8.3	14.2(a)	 design and implementation of progra cessation of tobacco use, in such loc 		romoting the	
		• educational institutions?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		health-care facilities?	▼ Yes	□No	
		• workplaces?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• sporting environments?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :)?	□Yes	▼ No	
3.2.8.4	14.2(b)	 inclusion of diagnosis and treatment counselling services for cessation of programmes, plans and strategies for 	tobacco use in na		
		• tobacco control?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• health?	▼ Yes	□No	
		• education?	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.5		 inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system? 	✓ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.6	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8.5 health-care system provide programmes f tobacco dependence?			
		primary health care	▼ Yes	□No	
		secondary and tertiary health care	V Yes	□No	
		 specialist health-care systems (please specify: Prisons and Military settings) 	▼ Yes	□ No	
		specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence	▼ Yes	□ No	
		rehabilitation centres	▼ Yes	□No	
		• other (please specify: mental health units)	▼ Yes	□ No	

3.2.8.7	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8.5, are the services provided in these settings covered by public funding or reimbursement schemes?				
		primary health care Fully Partially	None			
		secondary and tertiary health care Fully Partially	None			
		• specialist health-care systems (please specify: Military and Prisons)	None			

		 specialized centres for cessation counselling and treatment of tobacco dependence 	Fully Partia	None None
		• rehabilitation centres	▼ Fully	ally None
		• other (<i>please specify</i> : Mental health units)	▼ Fully	ally None
3.2.8.8	14.2(b)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. professionals are involved in programme dependence and counselling services?		
		Health professionals including:		
		 physicians 	▽ Yes	□No
		• dentists	▽ Yes	□ No
		• family doctors	▽ Yes	□ No
		 practitioners of traditional medicine 	☐ Yes	▼ No
		• other medical professionals (please specify:)	☐ Yes	▽ No
		• nurses	▼ Yes	□ No
		• midwives	▼ Yes	□ No
		• pharmacists	▼ Yes	□ No
		Community workers	▽ Yes	□ No
		Social workers	▼ Yes	□ No
		Others (<i>please specify:</i> A network of British Thoracic Champions has been set up to deliver support specifically to those people affected by respiratory disease.)	V Yes	□ No
3.2.8.9	14.2(c)	 training on tobacco dependence trea curricula of health professional train levels at the following schools: 	_	
		• medical?	☐ Yes	▼ No
		• dental?	☐ Yes	▼ No

		• nursing?	Yes	▼ No	
		• pharmacy?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• other (<i>please specify</i> :Specialist Stop Smoking Practitioners)?	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.10	14.2(d)	 facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence? 	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.2.8.11	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. products be legally purchased in your cou	•	v can these	
		In the United Kingdom, nicotine replative available as a General Sales List medipharmacies and any other shop without certain conditions are met). NRT prooffollowing:	icine (i.e., it can be ut a prescription, a	e purchased in as long as	
		"[Name of NRT product] relives and/or prevents craving and nicotine withdrawal symptoms associated with tobacco dependence. It is indicated to aid smokers wishing to quit or reduce prior to quitting, to assist smokers who are unwilling or unable to smoke, and as a safer alternative to smoking for smokers and those around them."			
		Following a review by the Medicines Regulatory Agency (MHRA) in 2005, adolescents aged 12 and over, pregnar cardiovascular disease. Full details of MHRA website: www.mhra.gov.uk/home/groups/pla/d023239.pdf	, NRT can now be nt women and peo the report can be	used by ple with found on the	
		NRT is widely available, and sales tax amount permissible to encourage use.		l to the lowest	
		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. We will also encourage the manufacture of safer sources of nicotine, such as NRT and the development of new types of nicotine products that are more affordable and that have increased acceptability for use in the longer term.			
		Buproprion and varenicline are prescr	ription-only medic	ines.	
3.2.8.12	14.2(d)	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.2.8. products are legally available for the trea	•		

	your jurisdiction?								
		•	nicotine replacemen	it therapy		Y	'es		□No
		•	bupropion			Y	'es		□ No
		•	varenicline			Y	'es		□ No
		•	other (please specify	y:)		ГΥ	'es		▼ No
3.2.8.13	14.2(d)	_	you answered "Yes" to vered by public fundin				e costs of	f these	e products
		•	nicotine replacemen	it therapy		▼ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	☐ None
		•	bupropion			▼ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	□ None
		•	varenicline			▼ Fully	☐ Partia	ally	☐ None
		•	other (please specify	ÿ:)		Fully	☐ Partia	ally	☐ None
3.2.8.14	Art	icle 14 (vide a brief description (Demand reduction min the past two years of	easures cor	ncern	ing tobac	co depen	dence	e and
	3.2. den bee Sin Ser in c fun has hea this with con deli that has how smo pro beh bee qua pro	a.8.1-3.2. nand for n under ce 1999 vices (Leommun ding and been to lth inters localist h local a strol measurery of the support been arrever alloking se vide eviluavioura in suppositive through the control of the co	as the past two years of the National Health (LSSS). These services at the provision allow a greater level eventions in those area in is that the provision authorities responsible as ures which they regard to delivery. The interease in variabilital 152 top tier local authorities and 150 have reflected to deliver these sough publication of guarding to the publication of guarding to the publication of guarding the publication institutions.	number of pacco dependerammes and Service (NI were a mai ountry. The clivery of puriod autonomias where demonstrating and as being ard as the case of provide thorities have turned some and treatme of pharmacon ervices to be be a being the company of the	progradenced acti HS) hinstree past ublic notion programmed action generated the serve come led	rammes are treatment vities out the area treatment vities out the area treatment are two years health to a nathoritical is greated greated, so is me of this prices and are treatment to yel of data or smokers call aids. Lective, evupports local es, in words.	nd activite that and cestioned brief to all Stop ty of the shas see local autilies to prost. One of the share to delive their poper the return of the commission. The LS is to stop, local Autilidence-becal commissioned commissioned the commissioned that the stop that t	sties to sation of the ist thou and in horitic and in horitic and in horitic assion:	h have elow. king , located hift of the es. This public me from mandated, acco on. As the the data at there a, stop emit is to includes es have and high oners and isons and

In addition, where local populations have a need, a number of LSSS also provide support and treatment to users of non-smoked tobacco products who wish to quit.

In 2009, a new programme for supporting smokers to quit in the secondary care was launched in England. A number of clinical specialities such as cardiac rehabilitation, diabetes care and COPD care have been delivering stop smoking support as part of their health promotion work.

The promotion of tobacco cessation is done both nationally and locally across a wide range of settings, supported by marketing activity.

3.2.8.8 (14.2b)

Health professionals in a range of healthcare settings such as primary and secondary care are encouraged to provide brief advice and referral of smokers to LSSS. The health professionals involved in this include doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists, opticians, pharmacists, mental health workers and community workers. The Local Authority has inherited a workforce of trained stop smoking advisors whose main job is to provide smoking cessation.

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) has produced smoking cessation guidelines for a number of specific populations including, those receiving secondary care and for women who are pregnant or following child birth. The LSSS provide services for pregnant women, their partners and for both before conception and after birth.

3.2.8.9 (14.2c)

Although there is some training incorporated in health professional pre and post qualification training at a number professional schools, this tends to be ad hoc and is not systemic across educational institutions.

In England, the National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training (NCSCT) has been set up to support the delivery of smoking cessation interventions provided by local stop smoking services; support the NHS and Local Authorities to deliver effective evidence-based tobacco control programmes and deliver training and assessment programmes to stop smoking practitioners and other health care professionals. As part of its programme of work, the NCSCT has identified the competences (knowledge and skills) needed to effectively help smokers to stop and to conduct research into behavioural support given to smokers. The NCSCT has developed training, assessment and certification programmes based upon the competences and also provides resources for commissioners, managers and practitioners. More information is available at: www.ncsct.co.uk

3.2.8.10, 11, 12 (14.2d)

Work to increase the availability of pharmacological aids for smoking cessation has included a range of activities in recent years, including:

- Nicotine replacement therapy bupropion and varenicline is available on NHS prescription to all patients (some people are exempt from paying prescription changes, including those on low incomes; pregnant women and those who have had a baby in the last 12 months; and children under 16 and young people aged

	16, 17 and 18 in full-time education.
	- Widening the licence for NRT to include children aged 12-18, pregnant women, and those with controlled coronary heart disease.
	 Work with MHRA to widen the licence for NRT to include extended usage of products, including full substitution, resulting in the recently published NICE Harm Reduction Guidance.
	- Work with industry to improve the variety, dosage and delivery mechanisms for NRT to be suitable for a wider range of patients.
	 Work with local areas medicines management to amend local formularies to include wider access to effective medications and usage, including varenicline and dual NRT prescribing.
3.2.8.15	USE OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
	Please use the space below to provide additional information regarding use of the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC" in your jurisdiction (please refer to the section on Article 14 of the step-by-step instructions document when responding to this question). Alternatively, you may wish to provide detailed information through the additional questionnaire on the use of guidelines. Response to this section or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary .
	The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) has continued to deliver Public Health Guidance on the management and treatment of tobacco dependence. All NICE guidance is available online and is supported by its sponsors, the Department of Health and other ministerial and arms-length non-executive bodies such as Public Health England
3.2.8.16	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.
	The document "Local Stop Smoking Services: delivery and monitoring guidance 2012/13" is for England and provides best practice guidance relevant to the provision of all NHS stop smoking interventions and sets out fundamental quality principles for the delivery of services which can be used to inform the development of local commissioning arrangement. It also includes full details of the data reporting requirements for NHS Stop Smoking Services, which is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/stop-smoking-service-monitoring-and-guidance-update-published
	An updated version of this guidance is due for publication in August 2014.

3.3	Article	MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO		
		(with reference to Articles 15–17)		
3.3.1	15	Illicit trade in tobacco products		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide docum of the six official languages.)	d of the section	and attach the
		Have you adopted and implemented, where ap executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	have you impl	
3.3.1.1	15.2	 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	□ No
3.3.1.2	15.2(a)	 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	□ No
3.3.1.3	15.2(a)	 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	□ No
3.3.1.4	15.2(b)	 developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade? 	Yes	▽ No
3.3.1.5	15.3	 requiring that marking is presented in legible form or appears in the principal language and/or languages of the country? 	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.6	15.4(a)	 requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade? 	✓ Yes	□ No

3.3.1.7	15.4(a)	-	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	□ No
3.3.1.8	15.4(b)	_	enacting or strengthening legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes?	▼ Yes	□ No
3.3.1.9	15.4(c)	_	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	▼ No
3.3.1.10	15.4(d)	_	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	□ No
3.3.1.11	15.4(e)	_	enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.3.1.12	15.6	-	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	□ No
3.3.1.13	15.7	_	licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?	✓ Yes	□ No

3.3.1.14	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 (<i>Illicit trade in tobacco products</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.
	Since the launch of the Tackling Tobacco Smuggling strategy in 2000 we have had a significant impact on reducing the illicit trade.
	Since 2000, HMRC has more than halved the illicit cigarette market in the UK. We have reduced the illicit market for cigarettes from 22% in 2000/01 to 9% in 2012/13 and for HRT from 61% to 36% over the same period.
	Since 2000, we have:
	• 1 seized over 23.5bn smuggled cigarettes with a value of just over £5.5bn in legitimate lost sales;
	• 2 seized over 4000 tonnes of HRT;
	• 3 successfully prosecuted over 3,900 people; and
	• 4 issued over £53m worth of confiscation orders to recover the proceeds of crime.
	HMRC is currently refreshing this strategy; the findings are due to be reported in Summer 2014.
3.3.1.15	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.
	A Fiscal Mark is required on all packets of cigarettes and HRT to identify that the product is UK duty paid. HMRC, in conjunction with tobacco manufacturers, currently operates a covert security marking.

3.3.2	16	Sales to and by minors				
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)				
		Have you adopted and implemented, where a executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the	or have you im			
3.3.2.1	16.1	 prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors? If "Yes", please specify the legal age: 18 	✓ Yes	□ No		
3.3.2.2	16.1(a)	 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	□ No		
3.3.2.3	16.1(a)	 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	□ No		
3.3.2.4	16.1(b)	 banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as open store shelves? 	Yes	▼ No		
3.3.2.5	16.1(c)	 prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors? 	☐ Yes	▼ No		
3.3.2.6	16.1(d)	 prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines? 	▽ Yes	□ No		
If	If you answered "Yes" to question 3.3.2.6, please proceed to question 3.3.2.8.					
3.3.2.7	16.1(d)	If you answered "No" to question 3.3.2.6, do you ensure that tobacco vending machines are not accessible to minors and/or do not promote the sale of tobacco products to minors?	Yes	□ No		
3.3.2.8	3.3.2.8 16.2 — prohibiting and/or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products:					
		• to the public?	▼ Yes	□ No		

		• to minors?	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.3.2.9	16.3	 prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets? 	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.3.2.10	16.6	 providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance? 	▼ Yes	□ No	
3.3.2.11	16.7	prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
3.3.2.12	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 16 (<i>Sales to and by minors</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.				
	In 2007, legislation came into force throughout the United Kingdom that raised the age of sale for tobacco from 16 to 18 years. Legislation provides for penalties for those who sell tobacco to people under the age of 18.				
	In 2011, the sale of tobacco from vending machines was prohibited in England. The sale of tobacco from vending machines is now prohibited in all parts of the United Kingdom.				
3.3.2.13	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.3.3	17	Provision of support for econ	omically viabl	e alternativ	e activities
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative answers, please provide a brief summary in the space provided at the end of the section and attach the relevant documentation. Please provide documentation, if available, in one of the six official languages.)			
		Have you adopted and impleme programmes on any of the following the foll		propriate, m	easures or
3.3.3.1	17	- promoting economically viable	e and sustainab	le alternativ	es for:
		• tobacco growers?	Yes	□ No	Not applicable
		• tobacco workers?	☐ Yes	□ No	Not applicable
		tobacco individual sellers?	Yes	□ No	Not applicable
3.3.3.2	Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 (<i>Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities</i>) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.				
	Tobacco is not farmed in the United Kingdom.				
3.3.3.3	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.				

3.4	Article	OTHER MEASURES AND POI	LICIES			
		(with reference to Articles 18–21)				
3.4.1	18	Protection of the environment an	nd the health of pers	ons		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For brief summary in the space provide relevant documentation. Please prof the six official languages.)	ed at the end of the se	ection and attach the		
		Have you adopted and implemented executive, administrative or other where appropriate, programmes or	measures or have you	implemented,		
3.4.1.1	18		 implementing measures in respect of tobacco cultivation within your territory, which take into consideration: 			
		the protection of the environment?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Not applicable		
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Not applicable		
3.4.1.2	18	implementing measures in respecterritory, which take into consider		uring within your		
		• the protection of the environment?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Not applicable		
		• the health of persons in relation to the environment?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Not applicable		
3.4.1.3	(P	ease provide a brief description of the protection of the environment and the heat needs submission of your last report.	-	_		
3.4.1.4	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.					

3.4.2	19	Liability (Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative summary in the space provided at the end of the documentation. Please provide documentation languages.)	he section and	attach the	relevant
3.4.2.1	19.1	Does your tobacco control legislation contain measures regarding criminal liability for any violations of that tobacco control legislation?	▼ Yes	□ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.2	19.1	Do you have separate criminal liability provisions in relation to tobacco control (outside of the tobacco control legislation)?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.3	19.1	Do you have any civil liability measures that are specific to tobacco control?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.4	19.1	Do you have any general civil liability provisions that could apply to tobacco control?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.5	19.1	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	□ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.6	19.1	Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?	▼ Yes	□ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.7	19.1	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?	☐ Yes	▼ No	Not applicable
3.4.2.8		Please provide a brief description of any primplementing Article 19 (<i>Liability</i>) in the pyour last report.			

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

3.4.3	20	Research, surveillance and exchange of infor	rmation		
		(Please check "Yes" or "No". For affirmative of brief summary in the space provided at the end relevant documentation. Please provide documentation of the six official languages.)	of the section	and attach the	
		Have you adopted and implemented, where approximate executive, administrative or other measures or where appropriate, programmes on any of the f	have you impl		
3.4.3.1	20.1(a)	developing and/or promoting research that add	lresses:		
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□ No	
		consequences of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□No	
		social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		• the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?	✓ Yes	□ No	
		• identification of alternative livelihoods?	☐ Yes	▼ No	
		• other (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□No	
3.4.3.2	20.1(b)	 training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation? 	✓ Yes	□ No	
3.4.3.3	20.3(a)	a national system for epidemiological surveilla	ance of:		
		• patterns of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□No	
		determinants of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□ No	
		consequences of tobacco consumption?	✓ Yes	□No	
		social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?	▼ Yes	□ No	
		exposure to tobacco smoke?	✓ Yes	□ No	

		• other relevant information (please specify:)	☐ Yes	□ No
3.4.3.4	20.3(a)	If you answered "Yes" to any question unde surveys, including the year of the survey, the the past.	_	
		Relevant surveys are described in Chapter 9 People: a tobacco control plan for England"	-	
		http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsand Statistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAr	ndGuidance/D	H_124917
		https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/sya/file/213757/dh_124960.pdf	stem/uploads/	attachment_dat
3.4.3.5	20.3(a)	In reference to any question under 3.4.3.3, d plans to repeat any of the above or to undert within three to five years of your last survey the space below.	ake a new tob	acco survey
		Surveys are undertaken on a regular basis.		
3.4.3.6	20.4	regional and global exchange of publicly avail	able national:	
		scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?	▼ Yes	□No
		information on the practices of the tobacco industry?	▼ Yes	□No
		• information on the cultivation of tobacco?	☐ Yes	▽ No
3.4.3.7	20.4(a)	- an updated database of:		
		laws and regulations on tobacco control?	✓ Yes	П №
		• information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?	▼ Yes	□ No
		• pertinent jurisprudence?	☐ Yes	▼ No
3.4.3.8	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.			•
		is funded by health departments across the United Kent of Health (DH) in England funds a wide range of	-	_
	Research is promoted through the United Kingdom Centre for Tobacco and Alcoh Studies (UKCTAS), The Centre is one of five UK Centres for Public Health Exceller is funded by the UK Clinical Research Collaboration. Researchers within the centre of			Excellence and

	from a range of academic disciplines from clinical medicine to social policy. They conduct work on tobacco and alcohol use throughout the lifecourse with a particular focus on informing policies and interventions to reduce the harms from both these products:		
	http://www.ukctas.ac.uk		
	Research is also undertaken by a number of other bodies, including:		
	NHS Health Scotland:		
	http://www.healthscotland.com/topics/health/tobacco/tobacco-research.aspx		
	Cancer Research UK:		
	http://info.cancerresearchuk/org/cancerandresearch/ourcurrentresearch/topic/smoking		
	http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/cancer-info/cancerandresearch/progress/		
	Medical Research Council:		
	http://www.mrc.ac.uk/Achievementsimpact/Storiesofimpact/Smoking/index.htm		
3.4.3.9	If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.		

4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Note: The goal of this section is to assist the Convention Secretariat in matching available skills and

resources with identified needs at national, subregional, regional and international levels.

	Article	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:	Assistance provided	Assistance received
4.1	22.1(a)	 development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control? 	▼ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ▼ No
4.2	22.1(b)	 provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? 	✓ Yes No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.3	22.1(c)	 appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12? 	▼ Yes No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.4	22.1(d)	provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.5	22.1(e)	identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?	▼ Yes	☐ Yes ☑ No
4.6	22.1(f)	promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?	▼ Yes □ No	☐ Yes 🔽 No
4.7		you answered "Yes" to any of questions 4.1–4.6 rties from which assistance was received or to w	_	-

4.8	Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below.
4.9	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.
4.10	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?
	(Please refer to Article 26.4.)
4.11	If you answered "Yes" to question 4.10, please provide details in the space below.

5. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

5.1	What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?
	Implementation of the Government's comprehensive tobacco control strategy.
5.2	Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control? No
5.3	If you answered "Yes" to question 5.2, please provide details in the space below.
5.4	What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention? (Please refer to Article 21.1(b).)
5.5	Please provide any other relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.
5.6	Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

End of reporting instrument