



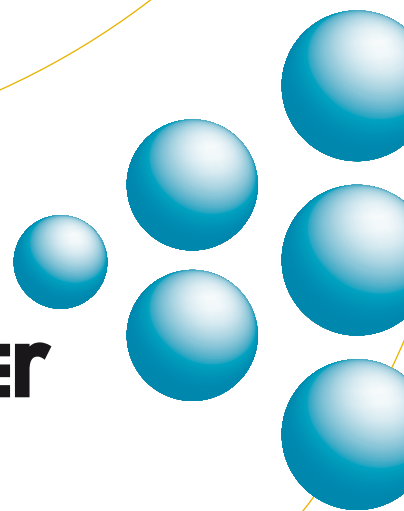
**World Health
Organization**

WHO REPORT ON THE GLOBAL TOBACCO EPIDEMIC, 2009

Implementing smoke-free environments

fresh and alive

mpower



**Second-hand
tobacco smoke
kills 600 000 people
each year.**

**There is no safe level of
exposure to second-hand
tobacco smoke.**



- M**onitor Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- P**rotect Protect people from tobacco smoke
- O**ffer Offer help to quit tobacco use
- W**arn Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- E**nforce Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- R**aise Raise taxes on tobacco

**Globally, about one third
of adults are regularly
exposed to second-hand
tobacco smoke.**

WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009: Implementing smoke-free environments is the second in a series of WHO reports that tracks the status of the tobacco epidemic and the impact of interventions implemented to stop it.

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Organization**

WHO REPORT ON THE
GLOBAL TOBACCO EPIDEMIC, 2009

Implementing smoke-free environments

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFR	WHO Regional Office for Africa
AMR	WHO Regional Office for the Americas
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
COP	Conference of the Parties
EMR	WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
EUR	WHO Regional Office for Europe
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
SEAR	WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia
STEPS	WHO's STEPwise approach to Surveillance
US\$	United States dollar
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
WPR	WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific



Despite progress, only 9% of countries mandate smoke-free bars and restaurants, and 65 countries report no implementation of any smoke-free policies on a national level.

Governments around the world, in partnership with civil society, must continue to act decisively against the tobacco epidemic – the leading global cause of preventable death.

Dr Ala Alwan, Assistant Director-General, World Health Organization

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE – NEARLY 400 MILLION PEOPLE NEWLY COVERED BY TOBACCO CONTROL MEASURES IN 2008

Since the entry into force of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), we have made considerable progress against the global tobacco epidemic. Through results presented in this *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009* – the second country-level examination of the global tobacco epidemic – we know which countries have implemented effective tobacco control measures to reduce demand for tobacco, which countries need to do more to protect their people against the harms of tobacco use, and which countries can be held up as models for action.

Tobacco use continues to kill more than 5 million people worldwide each year, and this number is expected to grow. The burden of tobacco use is greatest in low- and middle-income countries, and will increase more rapidly in these countries in coming decades. We must continue to expand and intensify our efforts to reduce tobacco use.

Tobacco control is relatively inexpensive to implement, and the return is enormous. Tobacco use kills or disables many people in their most productive years, which denies families their primary wage-earners, consumes family budgets, raises the cost of health care and hinders economic development. While there are some costs associated with tobacco control programmes, these costs can be overwhelmingly offset by raising tobacco taxes – which themselves are highly effective at reducing tobacco use. Recent progress has highlighted the feasibility of achieving smoke-free environments and generated increased worldwide interest in promoting them.

This report documents many gains in tobacco control achieved over the past year. Nearly 400 million people are newly covered by at least one complete MPOWER measure because of the actions taken by 17 countries to fight the tobacco epidemic. Of particular note is the progress made

on establishing smoke-free environments, which is the focus of the report.

Seven countries, most of which are middle-income, newly adopted comprehensive smoke-free laws in 2008. Several of these countries progressed from having either no national smoke-free law or only minimal protection in some types of public places or workplaces to full protection in all types of places. However, the data presented here also show that we have much more to do. Despite progress, only 9% of countries mandate smoke-free bars and restaurants, and 65 countries report no implementation of any smoke-free policies on a national level.

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control sets the bar high and establishes strong momentum for moving forward with global tobacco control. As documented in this report, progress is being made – but we can and must do more. Governments around the world, in partnership with civil society, must continue to act decisively against the tobacco epidemic – the leading global cause of preventable death. By continuing to make tobacco control a top priority, we can build on our successes and create a tobacco-free world.



Dr Ala Alwan
Assistant Director-General
World Health Organization

Summary

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death, and is estimated to kill more than 5 million people each year worldwide. Most of these deaths are in low- and middle-income countries. The gap in deaths between low- and middle-income countries and high-income countries is expected to widen further over the next several decades if we do nothing. If current trends persist, tobacco will kill more than 8 million people worldwide each year by the year 2030, with 80% of these premature deaths in low- and middle-income countries. By the end of this century, tobacco may kill a billion people or more unless urgent action is taken.

The success of the WHO FCTC, which as of July 2009 had more than 160 Parties covering 86% of the world's population, demonstrates the global political will for making tobacco control far more comprehensive and successful. The WHO

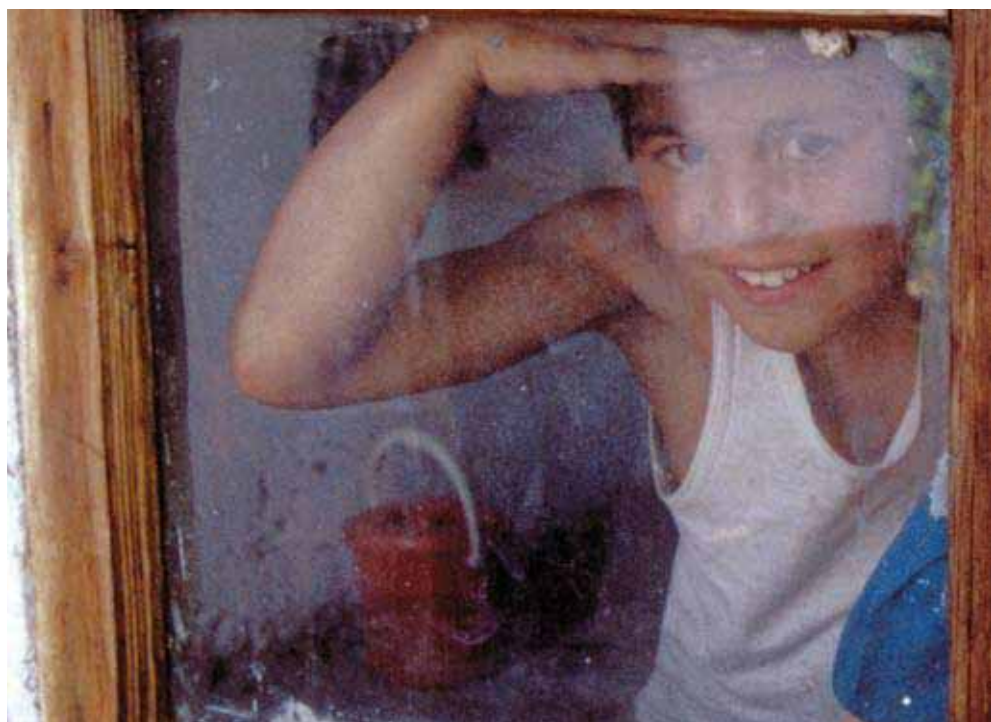
Framework Convention and its guidelines provide the foundation for countries to implement and manage tobacco control. To help make this a reality, WHO introduced the MPOWER package of measures last year. The package is intended to assist in the country-level implementation of effective measures to reduce the demand for tobacco, contained in the WHO FCTC. As the Conference of the Parties carries out its work, MPOWER provides country-level practical assistance for those areas of the WHO FCTC that it covers. MPOWER focuses on demand measures, though WHO also recognizes the importance of and is committed to implementing the supply-side measures in the WHO FCTC.

In this year's *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009*, all data on implementation of the six measures have been updated through 2008 and additional data have been collected on selected

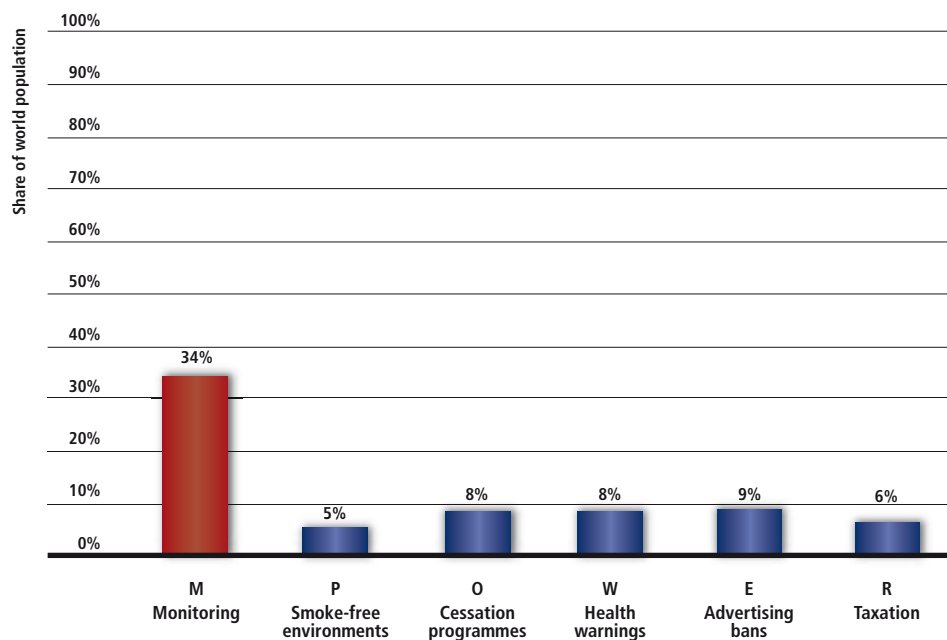
areas, as described in Technical Note I. Categories of policy achievement have been refined and, where possible, made consistent with new WHO FCTC guidelines. Last year's data have been reanalysed to be consistent with these new categories, allowing comparisons between 2007 and 2008. This year's printed report is presented in a more streamlined fashion; please see www.who.int/tobacco/mpower for all country-specific data.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the evidence base for protecting people from the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke through legislation and enforcement. There is a special focus on the status of the implementation of smoke-free policies, with detailed data collected for the first time ever on a global basis at both the national level and for large subnational jurisdictions. Additional

154 million people, mostly in low- and middle-income countries, became newly covered by comprehensive smoke-free laws in 2008.



SHARE OF THE WORLD POPULATION COVERED BY SELECTED TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES, 2008



For the definitions of highest categories depicted here, please refer to Technical Note I.



analyses of smoke-free legislation were performed, allowing for a more detailed understanding of progress and future challenges in this area.

Although progress in implementing the MPOWER measures has been made, with nearly 400 million people newly covered by at least one complete measure during 2008, there is still considerable work to be done. Less than 10% of the world's population is covered by any one of the measures.

The report's focus on smoke-free legislation shows that much more progress is needed in this area. In 2008, 154 million people, mostly in middle-income countries, became newly covered by comprehensive smoke-free laws. Smoke-free policies at the subnational level are becoming increasingly common, and progress at the subnational level should continue and be encouraged alongside national progress. Of the 100 biggest

cities in the world, only 22 are completely smoke-free but progress continues – since completion of data collection for this report, three additional large cities in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo) have passed comprehensive smoke-free legislation*. Cities and other subnational jurisdictions can protect their citizens even before national legislation is in place. Despite these positive signs, more than 90% of the world's population is not protected by comprehensive smoke-free policies. Further, compliance with smoke-free laws is low: only 2% of the world's population live in countries with comprehensive smoke-free laws and high levels of compliance with these laws.

Alarming, progress on advertising and marketing bans has stalled, with virtually no progress in 2008. Only Panama passed a new advertising ban, leaving more than 91% of the world's population without the protection afforded by a comprehensive advertising ban. Progress on increasing

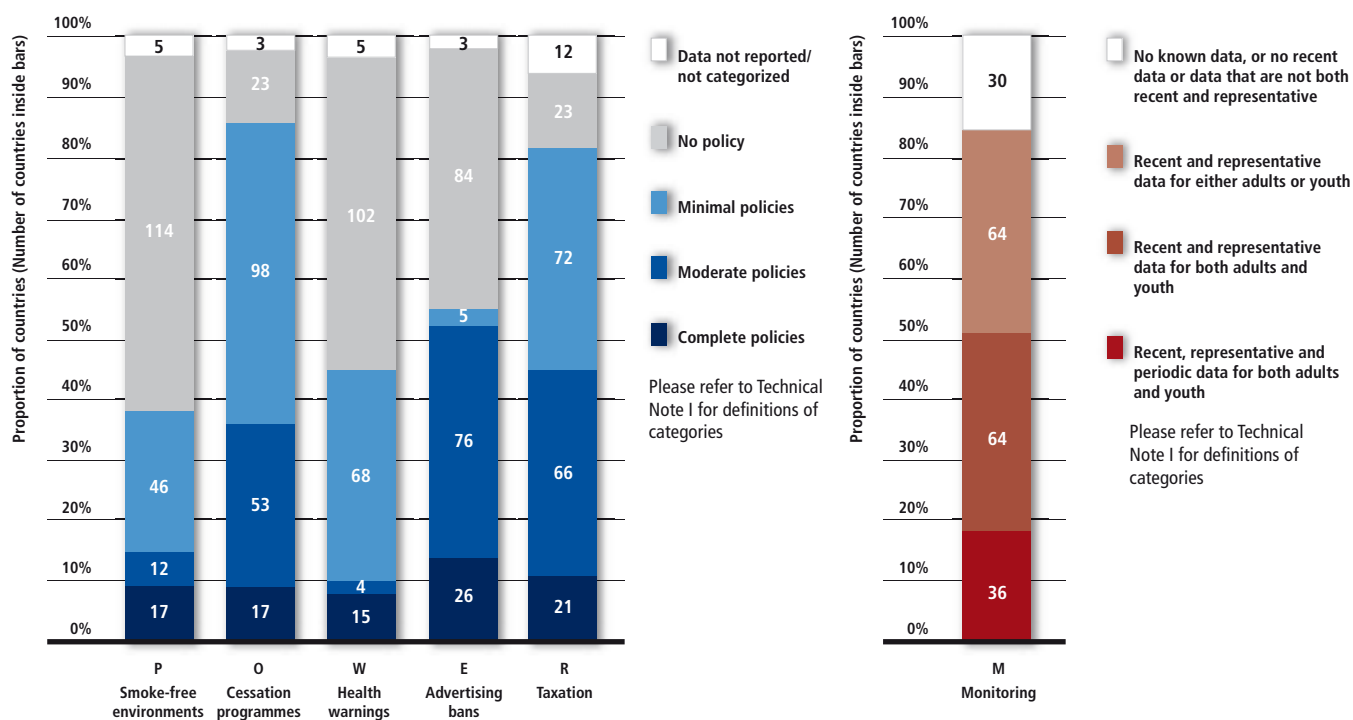
taxes is too slow – although some countries have made progress, others have slid backwards. Nearly 94% of the world's population live in a country where taxes represent less than 75% of the cigarette pack price. Increasing taxes during this time of financial hardship is universally beneficial – governments can increase their revenues, and smoking prevalence can be greatly reduced. Even with existing tax rates, tobacco control remains severely under-funded. Globally, more than 170 times as many dollars are collected through annual tobacco tax revenues as are spent each year on tobacco control.

* Please refer to Table 2.4.0 for detailed information.

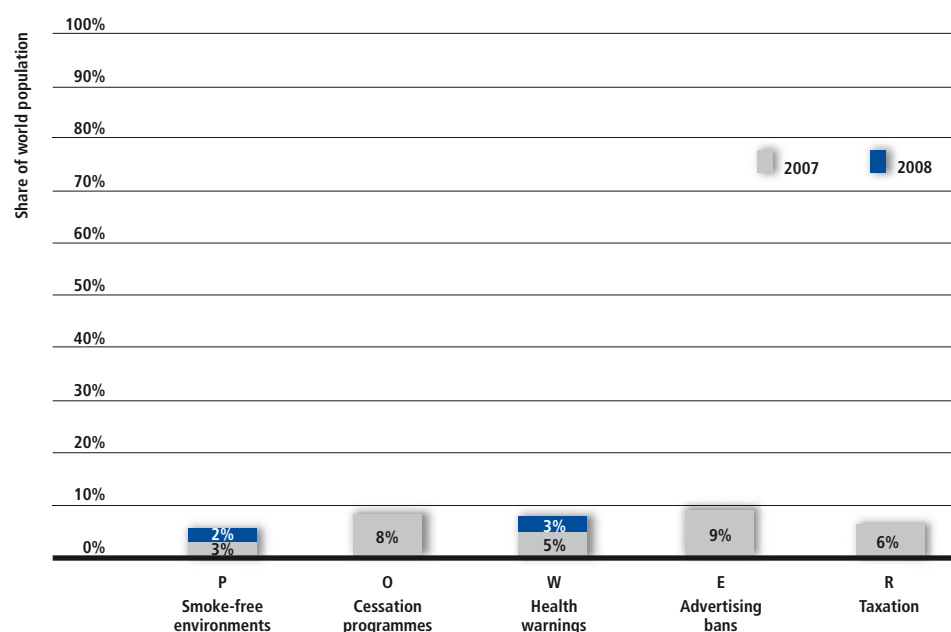
There is still considerable work to be done. Less than 10% of the world's population is covered by any one of the MPOWER measures.



THE STATE OF SELECTED TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES IN THE WORLD, 2008



INCREASE IN THE SHARE OF THE WORLD POPULATION COVERED BY SELECTED TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES SINCE 2007



Notes: Changes of at least 1% are shown in this graph.

Data on monitoring are not shown in this graph because they are not comparable between 2007 and 2008.

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic, is the first treaty negotiated by the Member States of the World Health Organization using their powers under the Organization's Constitution. It is the pre-eminent global tobacco control instrument, which contains legally binding obligations for its Parties, sets the baseline for reducing both demand for and supply of tobacco, and provides a comprehensive direction for tobacco control policy at all levels. The treaty's governing body, comprising all

Parties, is the Conference of the Parties (COP), an intergovernmental entity that supervises the effective implementation of the treaty.

To address tobacco use's complex set of determinants, the WHO FCTC negotiators included both supply and demand reduction measures in the text. The core demand reduction provisions in the WHO FCTC are contained in Articles 6 and 8–14, entitled:

Article 6. Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco.

Article 8. Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke.

Article 9. Regulation of the contents of tobacco products.

Article 10. Regulation of tobacco product disclosures.

Article 11. Packaging and labelling of tobacco products.

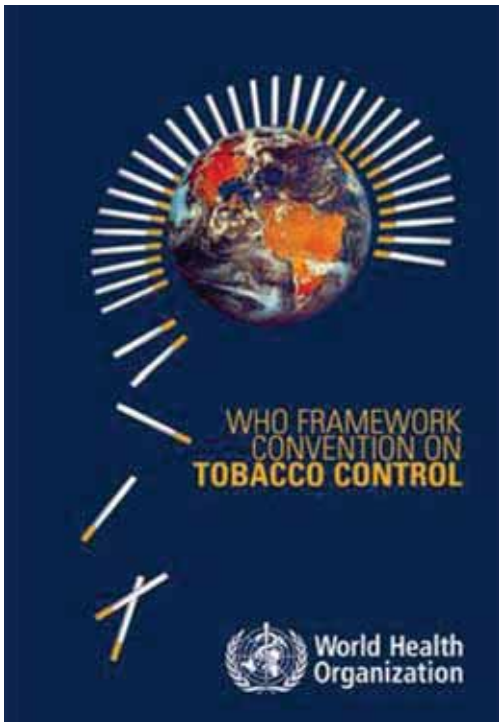
Article 12. Education, communication, training and public awareness.

Article 13. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

Article 14. Reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation.

**Scientific evidence
has unequivocally
established that exposure
to tobacco smoke
causes death,
disease and disability.**





The core supply reduction provisions in the WHO FCTC are contained in Articles 15–17, entitled:

Article 15. Illicit trade in tobacco products.

Article 16. Sales to and by minors.

Article 17. Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities.

In adopting the WHO FCTC, the Member States of WHO:

- established the global standard for a concerted effort to fight the tobacco epidemic;
- reaffirmed the right of all people to the highest standard of health; and
- reinforced the role of international law in preventing disease and promoting health.

Since its entry into force on 27 February 2005, the WHO FCTC has become one of

the most widely embraced treaties in the history of the United Nations, with more than 160 Parties, covering more than 86% of the world's population. The power of this treaty lies not only in its obligations, which are binding for all Parties, but also in the formal demonstration of the global commitment to take action against tobacco use – which kills millions of people and causes billions of dollars in economic damage every year.



Article 8 – Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

In developing the WHO FCTC, the overwhelming evidence of the beneficial effects of smoke-free places underpins Article 8 of the treaty (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke), which includes the broad statement that “scientific evidence has unequivocally

established that exposure to tobacco smoke causes death, disease and disability” (1). Article 8 forms the basis for international action to reduce the burden of disease attributable to second-hand tobacco smoke, and is especially important as it creates a legal obligation for the

treaty’s Parties to take action. The strength of the language and of the obligations set forth in Article 8 have led to measurable global improvements in protecting people from exposure to tobacco smoke, though there is still work to be done in most countries and in all regions.

Guidelines for the implementation of Article 8

The objectives of the Article 8 guidelines are “to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under Article 8 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in a manner consistent with the scientific evidence regarding exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke and the best practice worldwide in the implementation of smoke free measures...[and] to identify

the key elements of legislation necessary to effectively protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke, as required by Article 8” (2).

The Article 8 guidelines development process was a rapid and tangible success. During its second session in July 2007, the working group presented a completed set

of draft guidelines for the implementation of Article 8, which the COP, representing all Parties to the WHO FCTC, adopted unanimously (2, 3).

The foundations of the COP guidelines are consistent with scientific evidence and well supported by best practices. The document establishes high standards of

There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke. All people should be protected from such exposure.



accountability for treaty compliance and includes principles and definitions of terms. The substance of the Article 8 guidelines is separated into four sections:

Scope of effective legislation

In this section, the guidelines state that Parties are obligated to pass measures that provide *universal* protection from tobacco smoke in all indoor public places, indoor workplaces, and public transport. Additionally, there are no legal or health justifications for exemptions. Each Party is expected to provide such protection within five years of entry into force of the treaty for that Party. The guidelines note that Article 8 also requires Parties to pass measures to protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke in "other" public places "as appropriate" (3). Parties are encouraged to consider the evidence of health

hazards and the protection that could be afforded to their populations when choosing these other places.

Inform, consult and involve the public to ensure support and smooth implementation

The critical issue of public awareness and support for smoke-free legislation is addressed in this section. The guidelines indicate that Parties should involve all stakeholders, in particular businesses that will be affected by smoke-free legislation, during the legislation development process. The association between high levels of public awareness and support and strong enforcement of smoke-free laws supports implementation of broad educational campaigns that include the following key messages:

1. the harm caused by second-hand tobacco smoke exposure;

2. the fact that elimination of indoor smoke is the only science-based solution to ensure complete protection from exposure;
3. the right of all workers to be equally protected by law; and
4. that smoke-free environments do not adversely affect economic interests, particularly those of the hospitality industry; rather, the evidence indicates economic benefits for all sectors in addition to any health benefits achieved.

Enforcement

The enforcement section indicates that Parties should adopt legislation that includes a duty of compliance by both businesses and smokers, with businesses required to take actions such as posting "no smoking" signs, removing all ashtrays, supervising observance of the rules and taking measures against individuals who break the rules. Penalties for failing to comply with this



legislation should focus on businesses rather than individual smokers and should be large and/or serious enough to deter violations. Additionally, the authority responsible for enforcement should be identified within the enabling legislation, as should a system for monitoring compliance and prosecuting violators. Enforcement strategies include utilizing “soft enforcement” by warning violators immediately following passage of the legislation, transitioning into strong, decisive enforcement to ensure future compliance. Smoke-free laws often become self-enforcing over time; legislation should include an avenue for community members

to report violations, as such reports can be one of the primary and most effective forms of enforcement.

Monitoring and evaluation of measures

Monitoring and evaluating the effects of the measures implemented in accordance with Article 8 are critical to maintain public awareness and support, study best practices and lessons learned, and identify the tobacco industry’s efforts to undermine smoke-free policies. The guidelines provide

eight key process and outcome indicators for monitoring and evaluation (3).

Perhaps most importantly, the COP guidelines for implementing Article 8 reiterate that there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke, and that all people should be protected from such exposure. It is with these principles in mind that this report focuses on second-hand tobacco smoke and the protections from this health threat that the world’s governments provide for their people.

WHO recommendations

In support of the development and drafting of the COP’s Article 8 guidelines, WHO released detailed country-level policy recommendations for facilitating the passage and successful implementation and enforcement of smoke-free laws (4). Based on evidence of the cost-

effectiveness, feasibility and popularity of smoke-free policies, and the successful experience of a rapidly growing number of jurisdictions worldwide, WHO makes the following four key policy recommendations to protect workers and the public from exposure to second-hand smoke (4):

1. Remove the source of the pollutant – tobacco smoke – by implementing 100% smoke-free environments. This is the only effective strategy to reduce exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke to safe levels in indoor environments and to provide an acceptable level of protection



from the dangers of exposure. Ventilation and smoking areas, whether separately ventilated from non-smoking areas or not, do not reduce exposure to a safe level of risk and are not recommended.

2. Enact legislation requiring all indoor workplaces and public places to be 100% smoke-free environments. Laws should ensure universal and equal protection for all. Voluntary policies are not an acceptable response to protection. Under some circumstances, the principle of universal, effective protection may require specific quasi-outdoor and outdoor workplaces to be smoke-free.

3. Implement and enforce the law. Passing smoke-free legislation is not enough. Its proper implementation and adequate enforcement require relatively small but critical efforts and means.

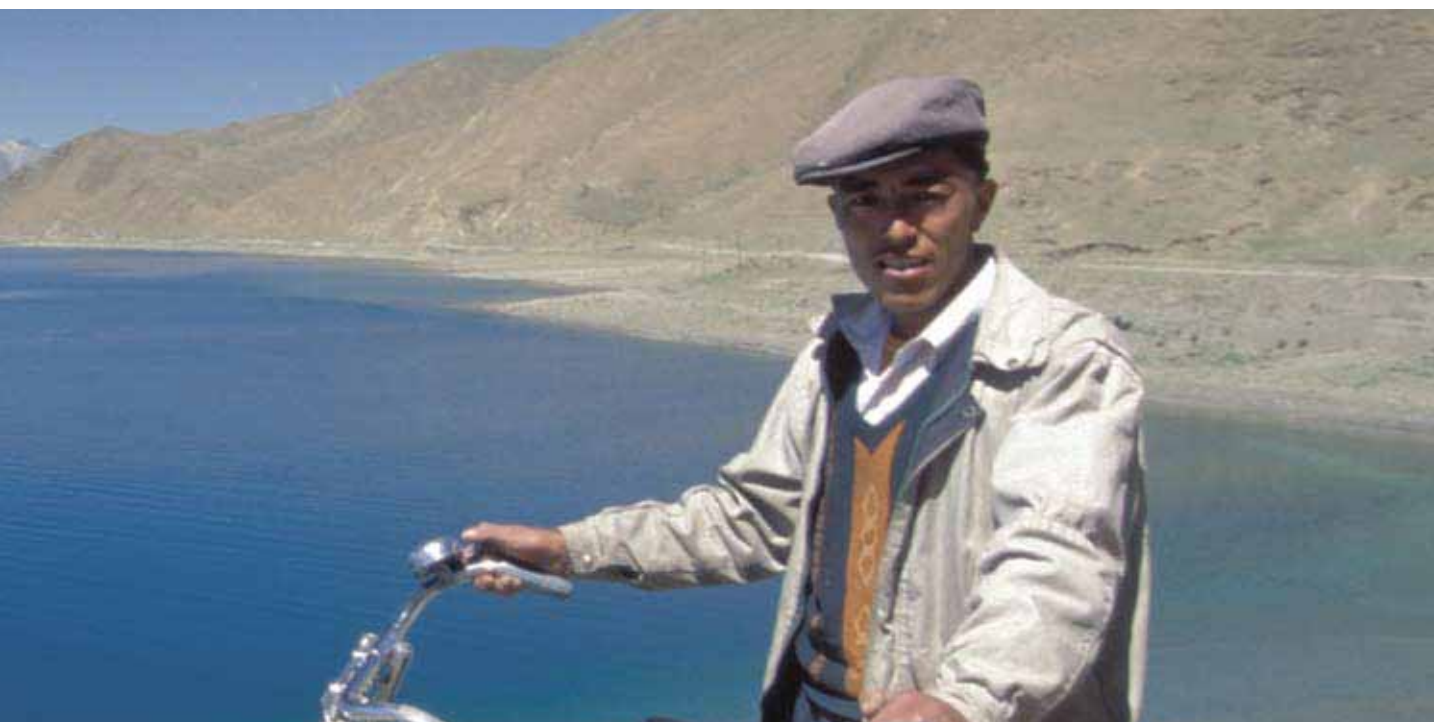
4. Implement educational strategies to reduce second-hand tobacco smoke exposure in the home, recognizing that smoke-free workplace legislation increases the likelihood that people (both smokers

and non-smokers) will voluntarily make their homes smoke-free.

Policy recommendations such as these are part of WHO's larger tobacco control programme driven by the WHO FCTC. To provide technical assistance to help Member States fulfil some of their commitments to the treaty, WHO has proposed the MPOWER package of measures. MPOWER supports the implementation of six effective tobacco control measures proven to reduce tobacco use: raising taxes and prices; banning advertising, promotion and sponsorship; protecting people from second-hand tobacco smoke; warning about the dangers of tobacco; offering help to people who want to quit; and carefully monitoring the epidemic and prevention policies (5). Each measure reflects one or more provisions of the WHO FCTC, and the package of six measures is an important entry point for scaling up efforts to reduce the demand for tobacco.

As part of MPOWER, WHO is developing practical training materials as well as assessment, surveillance and monitoring

tools designed to support the WHO FCTC and its guidelines. MPOWER is an integral part of the WHO Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, which was endorsed at the 61st World Health Assembly in 2008 and reflects the commitment of WHO Member States to WHO FCTC implementation.



Protect people from tobacco smoke

Second-hand tobacco smoke is dangerous to health

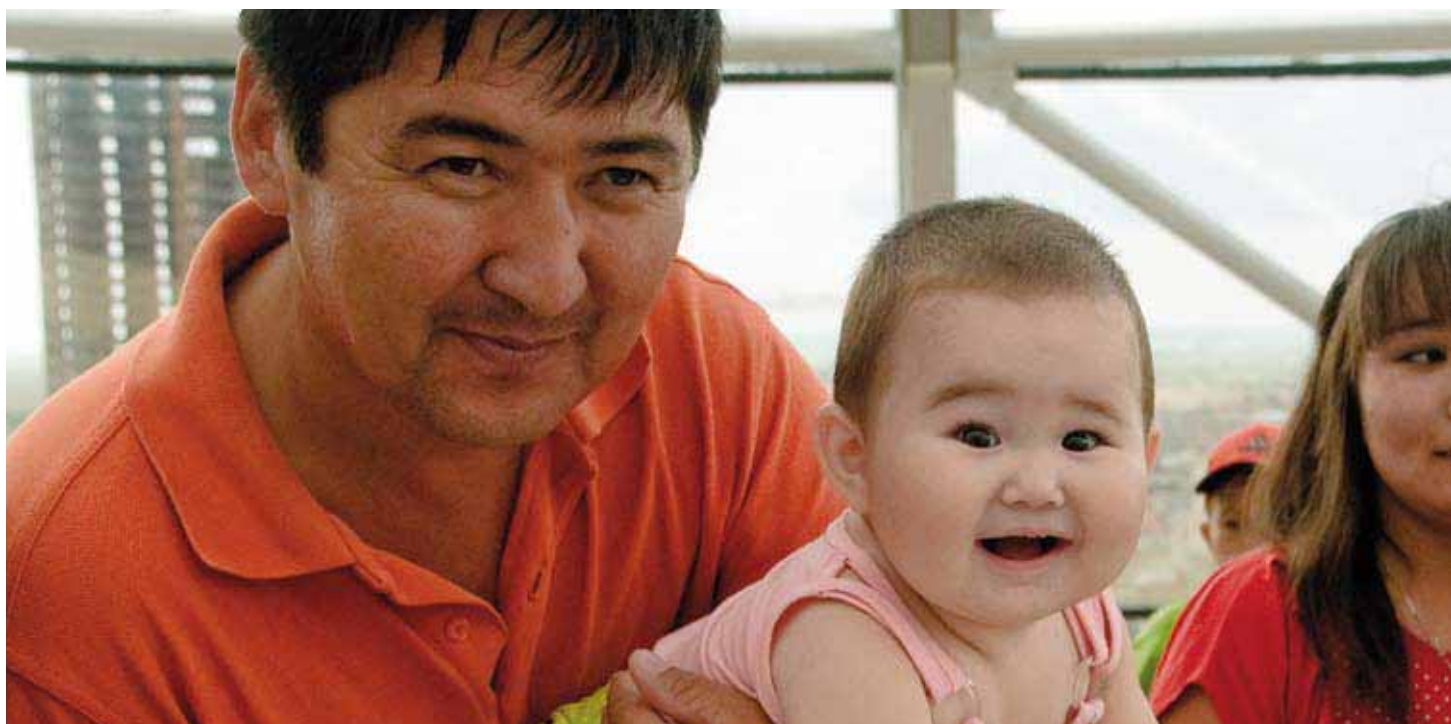
Second-hand tobacco smoke is the smoke emitted from the burning end of a cigarette (side-stream smoke) or from other tobacco products, usually in combination with the mainstream smoke exhaled by the smoker, and has similar components to inhaled or mainstream smoke (6). However, it is three to four times more toxic per gram of particulate matter than mainstream tobacco smoke, and the toxicity of side-stream smoke is higher than the sum of the toxicities of its constituents (7).

More than 4 000 chemicals have been identified in tobacco smoke, at least 250 of which are known to be harmful and

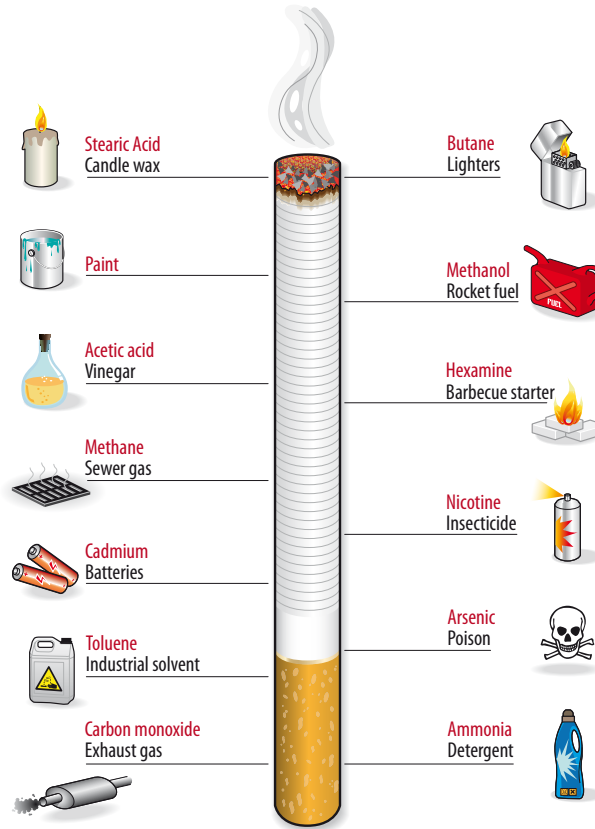
more than 50 of which are known to cause cancer (8, 9). People in places that allow smoking can be subject to significant levels of toxins, as pollution from tobacco smoke can reach levels that are much higher than levels of other environmental toxins, such as particles found in automobile exhaust. Studies have shown that pollution levels in indoor places that allow smoking are higher than levels found on busy roadways, in closed motor garages and during firestorms (10).

Second-hand tobacco smoke can spread from one room to another within a building, even if doors to the smoking area

are closed. Toxic chemicals from second-hand tobacco smoke contamination persist well beyond the period of active smoking, and then cling to rugs, curtains, clothes, food, furniture and other materials. These toxins can remain in a room weeks and months after someone has smoked there (11, 12), even if windows are opened or fans or air filters are used. Filters can become a source for deposited chemicals that are then recycled back into the air of a room rather than removed. Tobacco toxins that build up over time, coating the surfaces of room elements and materials and smokers' belongings, are sometimes referred to as "third-hand smoke" (13).



CHEMICALS CONTAINED IN SECOND-HAND TOBACCO SMOKE (PARTIAL LIST)



**More than 4 000 chemicals
have been identified in tobacco smoke.**



Exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke and early death

Second-hand tobacco smoke is present in virtually all public places where smoking is permitted (14), and there is no safe level of exposure (15).

Globally, it is estimated that about one third of adults are regularly exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke (16). In the European Union, 14% of non-smokers are exposed to other people's tobacco smoke at home, and a third of working adults are exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke at the workplace at least some of the time (17). In Canada, about a quarter of non-smokers report regular exposure at home, in vehicles or in public places (18).

An estimated 700 million children worldwide – about 40% of all children – are exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke at home (19). The global average of children with at

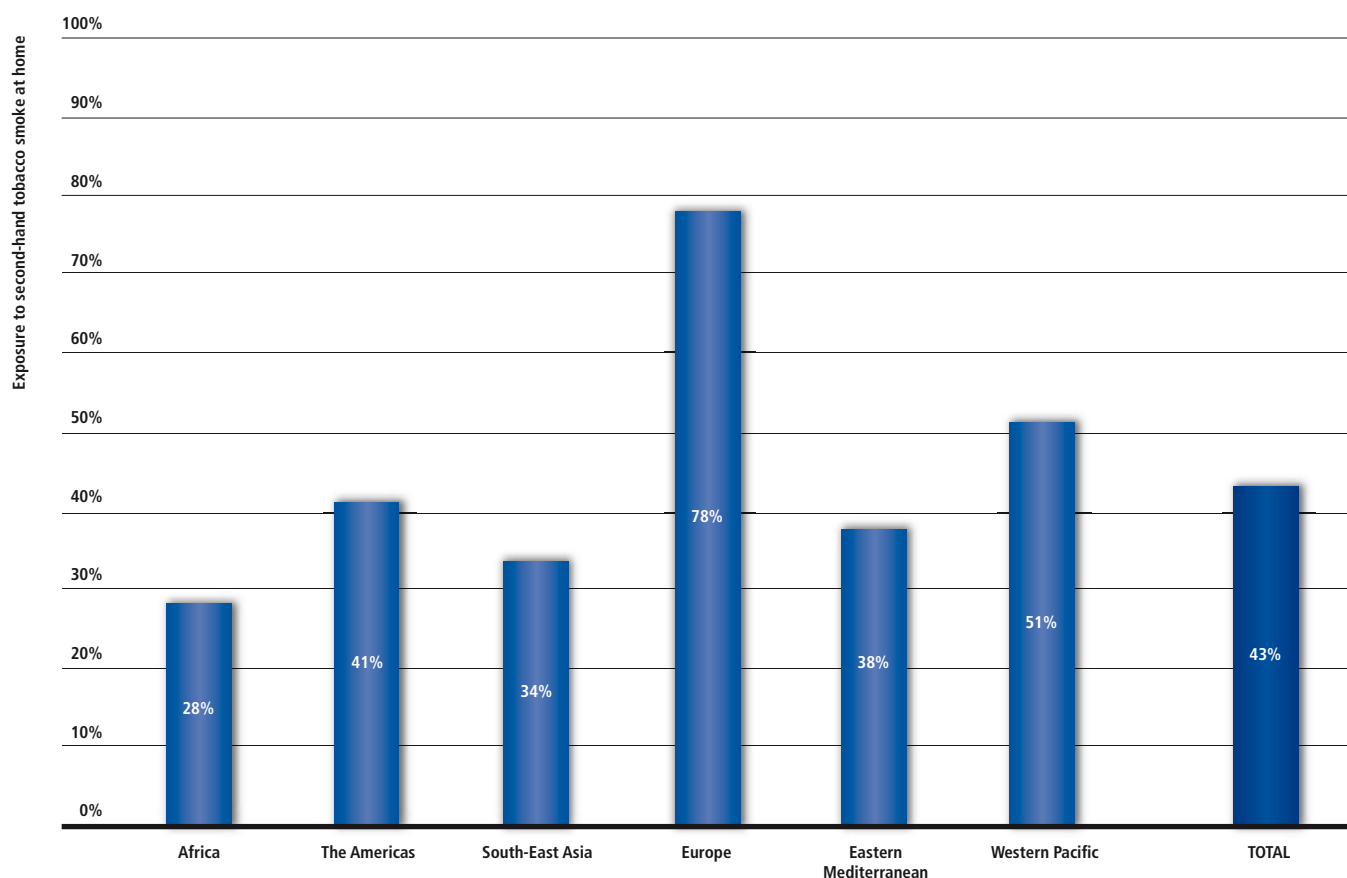
least one smoking parent, according to the definition used by the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), is estimated to be 43% (20). Data from the GYTS indicate that, among those surveyed, nearly half of youth aged 13 to 15 years who have never smoked are exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke at home, with a similar percentage exposed in places other than the home; these youth are 1.5 to 2 times more likely to initiate smoking than those not exposed (20).

Second-hand tobacco smoke is estimated to cause about 600 000 premature deaths per year worldwide (16), approximately the same number of people who are killed by measles or women who die during childbirth each year (21). Of all deaths attributable to second-hand tobacco smoke, 31% occur among children and 64% occur among women (16). About

50 000 deaths in the United States each year – about 11% of all tobacco-related deaths – are attributable to exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke (22). In the European Union, second-hand tobacco smoke exposure at work is estimated to cause about 7 600 deaths per year, with exposure at home causing an additional 72 100 deaths (23).



AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF 13–15-YEAR-OLDS LIVING IN A HOME WHERE OTHERS SMOKE, BY WHO REGION, 2008



Source: (20).



Globally, it is estimated that about one third of adults are regularly exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke.

Second-hand tobacco smoke exposure causes serious health problems

The scientific evidence of the health harms of smoking has been conclusively established for more than 50 years (24). However, smokers are not the only ones sickened and killed by tobacco: non-smokers who breathe air containing second-hand tobacco smoke also face increased risk of disease and death.

In the quarter century since evidence confirmed the health hazards of second-hand tobacco smoke (25–27), 14 scientific consensus reports by virtually all major medical and scientific organizations, including the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (6), the United States Surgeon General (28), the California Environmental Protection

Agency (29), and the United Kingdom Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health (30) leave no doubt that exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke contributes to a range of serious and often fatal diseases in non-smokers.

Multiple studies confirm that exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke causes illness, disability and death from a wide range of diseases (31). Second-hand tobacco smoke exposure contributes to about 1% of the total global disease burden, and represents about 10–15% of the disease burden caused by active smoking (16). Second-hand tobacco smoke exposure is also associated with reduced health-related quality of life

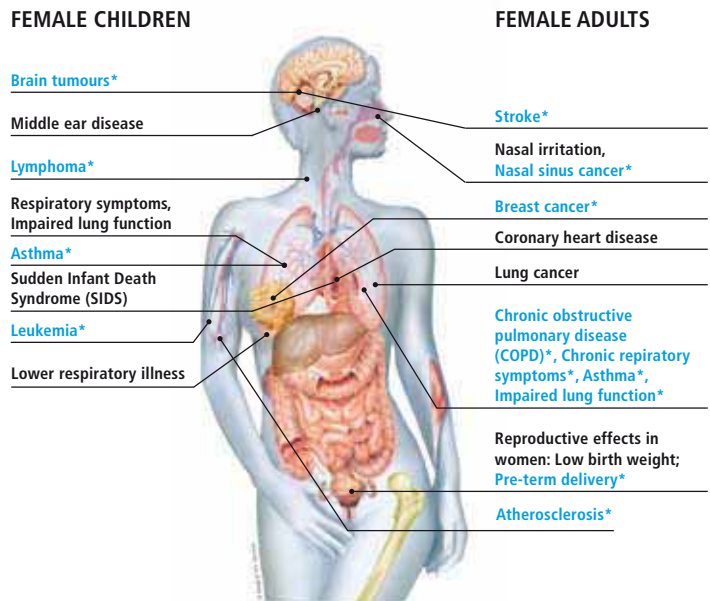
among people who have never smoked, with higher levels of exposure resulting in a greater reduction in quality-of-life measures (32). Even house pets in homes where people smoke are more likely to develop cancer (33–35).

Among newborns exposed either in utero or after birth, there is an increased risk of premature birth (36) and low birth weight (37) and a doubling of the risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (38). Among children exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke, there is a 50–100% higher risk of acute respiratory illness (39), higher incidence of ear infections (28) and an increased likelihood of developmental disabilities and behavioural problems (40, 41).

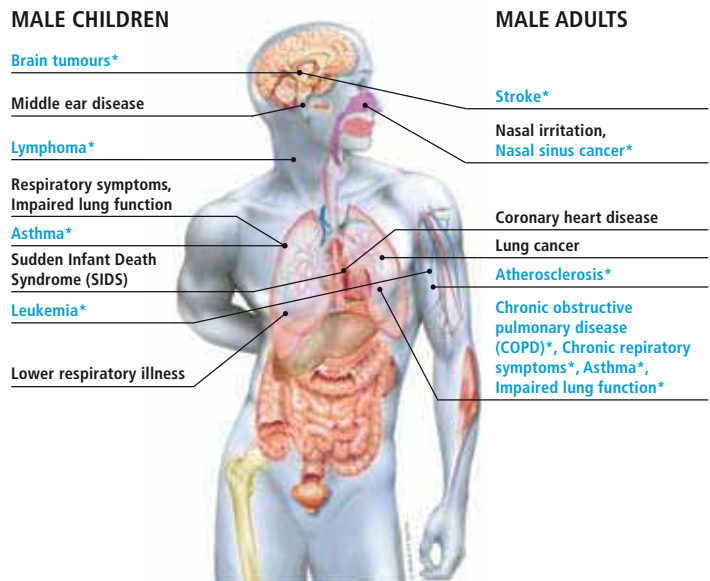


DISEASES CAUSED BY SECOND-HAND SMOKE

Breathing second-hand tobacco smoke has serious and often fatal health consequences.



* Evidence of causation: suggestive
Evidence of causation: sufficient



* Evidence of causation: suggestive
Evidence of causation: sufficient



Source: (28).

The economic threat of second-hand tobacco smoke

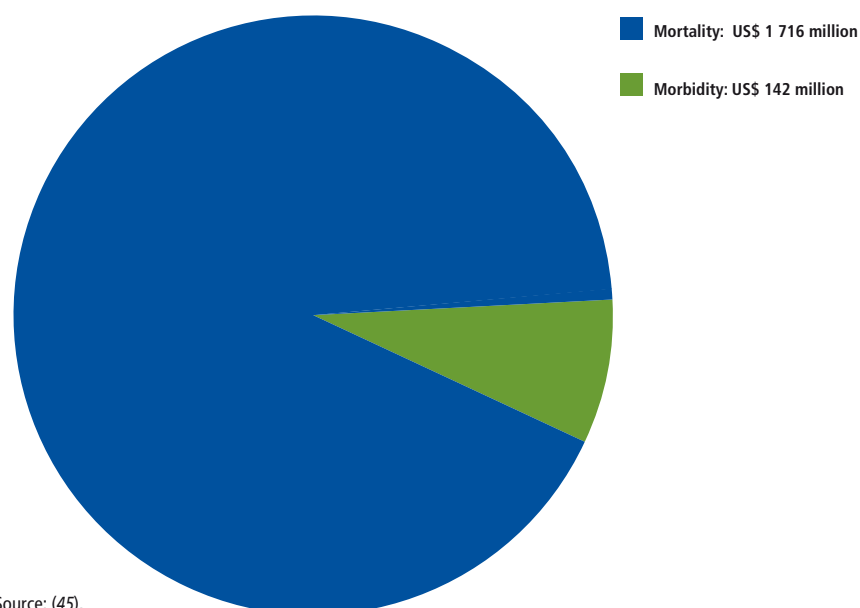
In addition to a large and growing health burden, second-hand tobacco smoke exposure also imposes economic burdens on individuals and countries, both for the costs of direct health care as well as indirect costs from reduced productivity. Second-hand tobacco smoke exposure in the United States alone costs an estimated US\$ 5 billion annually in direct medical costs and another US\$ 5 billion in indirect costs caused by productivity losses from lost wages due to disability and premature death (42). The US Occupational Health and Safety Administration estimated in 1994 that clean air increases productivity by 3% (43).

Several studies estimate that 10% of total tobacco-related economic costs are attributable to second-hand tobacco smoke exposure (44). The economic costs related to tobacco use in the United States total approximately US\$ 193 billion per year (smoking-attributable health-care expenditures of US\$ 96 billion and productivity losses of US\$ 97 billion) (22).

Economic studies on the cost of tobacco use have been conducted in some other countries, but in most cases these do not assess costs specifically related to second-hand tobacco smoke exposure. Where data exist, economic costs related to second-

hand tobacco smoke exposure elsewhere are roughly similar to those in the United States. In the China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, for example, the cost of direct medical care, long-term care and productivity losses attributable to second-hand tobacco smoke exposure is approximately US\$ 156 million annually (about US\$ 24 per capita, or 23% of total tobacco-related costs) (45).

COSTS OF TOBACCO-RELATED ILLNESS AND DEATH, CHINA, HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, 1998



Source: (45).

Smoke-free laws reduce exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke

The International Agency for Research on Cancer concluded: “there is sufficient evidence that implementation of smoke-free policies substantially decreases second-hand smoke exposure” (46). Studies of the effects of smoke-free policies consistently show that these policies decrease exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke by 80–90% in high-exposure settings, and that they can lead to overall decreases in exposure of up to 40% (47). People who work in places that are smoke-free are exposed to 3–8 times less second-hand tobacco smoke than other

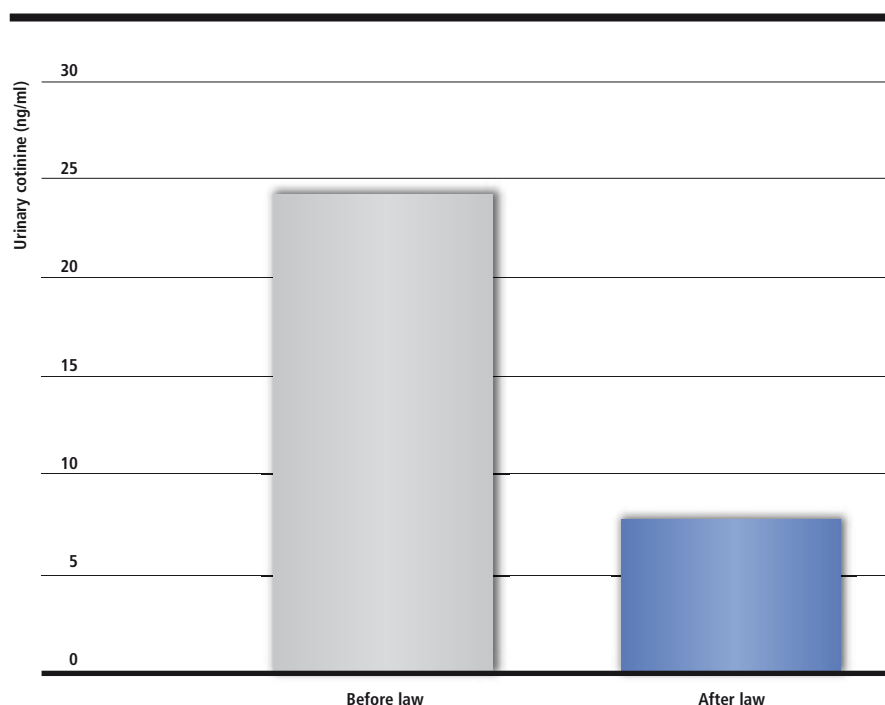
workers (48). Non-smoking adults who live in communities with comprehensive smoke-free laws are 5–10 times less likely to be exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke than those who live where there is no smoke-free legislation (49). Ireland provides strong evidence of the effects of reducing exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Following the country’s implementation of smoke-free legislation in 2004, ambient air nicotine and particulate matter concentrations in monitored indoor environments decreased by 83%, and there was a 79% reduction in exhaled breath

carbon monoxide and an 81% reduction in salivary cotinine* among bar workers. Bar workers’ exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke plunged from 30 hours per week to zero (50, 51).

These findings were confirmed in numerous other places that enacted comprehensive smoke-free legislation. In Toronto, Canada, a complete smoke-free law for bars implemented in 2004 led to a reduction of 68% in the level of urinary cotinine* of bar workers in one month, while bar workers of a control community without

Smoke-free policies decrease exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke by 80–90% in high-exposure settings.

URINARY COTININE LEVELS AMONG BAR WORKERS IN TORONTO, CANADA, BEFORE AND AFTER INTRODUCTION OF COMPREHENSIVE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION



Source: (52).

* Analysis of salivary or urinary cotinine concentrations is used as a biological marker to measure exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.

smoke-free legislation did not experience any significant change in the level of urinary cotinine levels (52). In Scotland, comprehensive smoke-free legislation enacted in 2006 resulted in an 86% decrease in the concentration of airborne particulate matter in pubs (53) and a 39% reduction in salivary cotinine levels among adult non-smokers (47).

In New York State, salivary cotinine levels in non-smoking adults decreased 47% in the year after enactment of a comprehensive smoking ban in 2003 (54); in New Zealand, comprehensive smoke-free legislation enacted in 2004 appears to have reduced exposure of bar patrons to second-hand tobacco smoke by about 90% (55); and in Finland, a nationally

implemented smoke-free law resulted in a reduction in second-hand tobacco smoke exposure in workplaces covered by this law, from 51% of workers reporting exposure before the law to 12% reporting exposure three years after the law became effective (56).

Enforcement needed to ensure protection against second-hand tobacco smoke

Based on the scientific evidence, the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) has concluded that 100% smoke-free environments are the only proven way to adequately protect the health of people from the harmful effects of second-hand tobacco smoke because no level of exposure is acceptable (2).

Once smoke-free laws have been enacted, governments must maintain strong

support through active and uniform enforcement that achieves high compliance levels, at least until such time as the law becomes self-enforcing. Although an increasing number of countries have passed legislation mandating smoke-free environments, the overwhelming majority of countries have no smoke-free laws, very limited laws, or ineffective enforcement. Legislation that is comprehensive, but that is not well enforced, does not protect against second-hand tobacco smoke

exposure, and legislation that covers only some places, even if well enforced, also does not provide significant protection.

Full enforcement of smoke-free laws is critical to establishing their credibility, especially immediately following their enactment (57). It may be necessary to actively and publicly enforce the law in the period directly after smoke-free laws are enacted to demonstrate the government's commitment to ensuring

100% smoke-free environments are the only proven way to adequately protect the health of people from the harmful effects of second-hand tobacco smoke.



compliance. Unannounced inspections by the appropriate government agency can be very effective.

Once a high level of compliance is achieved, it may be feasible to reduce the level of formal enforcement, as maintenance of smoke-free places is largely self-enforcing in areas where the public and business communities support smoke-free policies

and legislation. Placing the responsibility for enforcing smoke-free places on facility owners and managers is the most effective way to ensure that the laws are enforced. In many countries, laws have established that business owners have a legal duty to provide safe workplaces for their employees. Levying of fines and other sanctions against business owners is more likely to ensure compliance than fining individual smokers.

Enforcement of legislation and its impact should be regularly monitored. Assessing and publicizing the lack of negative impact on business following enactment of smoke-free legislation will further enhance compliance with and acceptance of smoke-free laws.

Ventilation and designated smoking rooms are not effective

Smoking anywhere in a building significantly increases concentrations of second-hand tobacco smoke, even in parts of the building where people do not smoke (58). Physically separating smokers from non-smokers by allowing smoking only in designated smoking rooms reduces exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke only by about half, and thus provides only partial protection (59).

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers concluded in 2005 that comprehensive smoke-free laws are the only effective means of eliminating the risks associated with second-hand tobacco smoke, and that ventilation techniques should not be relied upon to control health risks from second-hand tobacco smoke

exposure (60, 61). This position statement concurs with other findings that ventilation and designated smoking rooms do not prevent exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke (62, 63).



Ventilation and designated smoking rooms do not prevent exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.

Health impact of smoke-free regulations

Smoke-free laws reduce respiratory symptoms

Because of the immediate drop in pollution levels and second-hand tobacco smoke exposure after implementation of smoke-free laws (64), improvements in respiratory health are experienced very quickly. In Scotland, bar workers reported a 26% decrease in respiratory symptoms, and asthmatic bar workers had reduced airway inflammation within three months after comprehensive smoke-free legislation was enacted (65). In California, bartenders reported a 59% reduction in respiratory symptoms and a 78% reduction in sensory irritation symptoms within eight weeks after implementation of the law requiring bars to be smoke-free (66).

Smoke-free laws reduce illness from heart disease

Even low-level exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke has a clinically significant effect on cardiovascular disease risk (67). Smoke-free environments reduce the incidence of heart attack among the general population almost immediately, even in the first few months after being implemented (68). Several studies have

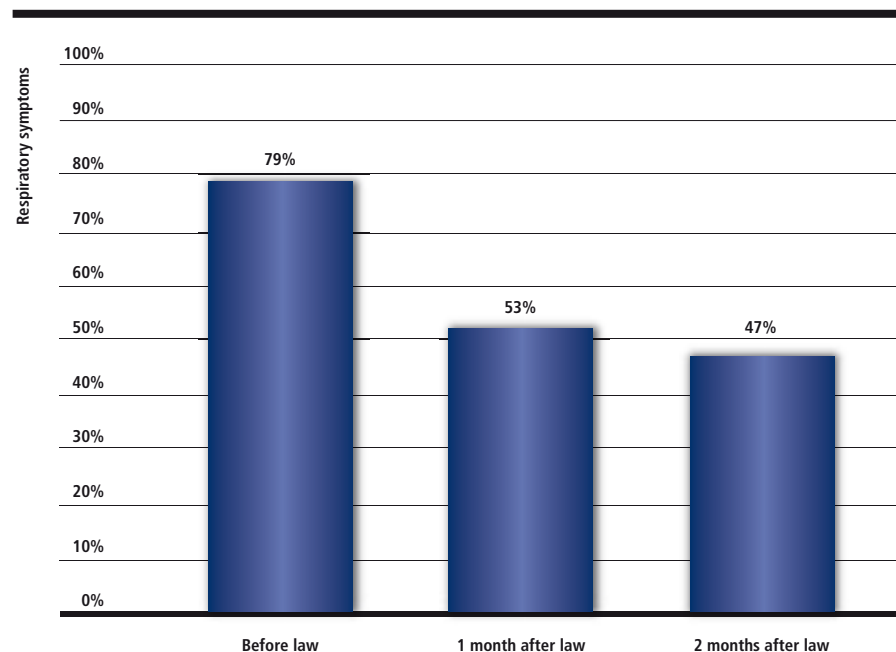
confirmed decreases in hospital admissions for heart attacks after comprehensive smoke-free legislation was enacted (69–74). Moreover, many of these studies, conducted in subnational areas (states/provinces and cities) where smoke-free laws had not been enacted on a national level, show not only the impact of such laws, but also the potential benefit of enacting smoke-free legislation on a local level when national bans are not in place.

Smoke-free laws are expected to reduce lung cancer

Because of the long time lag between second-hand smoke exposure and the

development of lung cancer, complete data are not yet available regarding the expected decline in lung cancer after implementation of smoke-free policies. Between 1988 and 2004, a period during which the state of California implemented comprehensive smoke-free legislation, rates of lung and bronchial cancer declined four times faster in California than in the rest of the United States, although at least some of this decrease may result from the sharper decline in smoking prevalence experienced in California compared with the rest of the country that began in the early 1980s (75).

RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS OF BAR WORKERS IN SCOTLAND, BEFORE AND AFTER INTRODUCTION OF COMPREHENSIVE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION



Source: (65).

Other benefits of smoke-free regulations

Smoke-free laws help smokers to reduce smoking or quit

Smoke-free environments not only protect non-smokers, they reduce tobacco use in continuing smokers by 2–4 cigarettes a day (76) and help smokers who want to quit, as well as former smokers who have already stopped, to quit successfully over the long term. Per capita cigarette consumption in the United States is between 5% and 20% lower in states

with comprehensive smoke-free laws than in states without such laws (77).

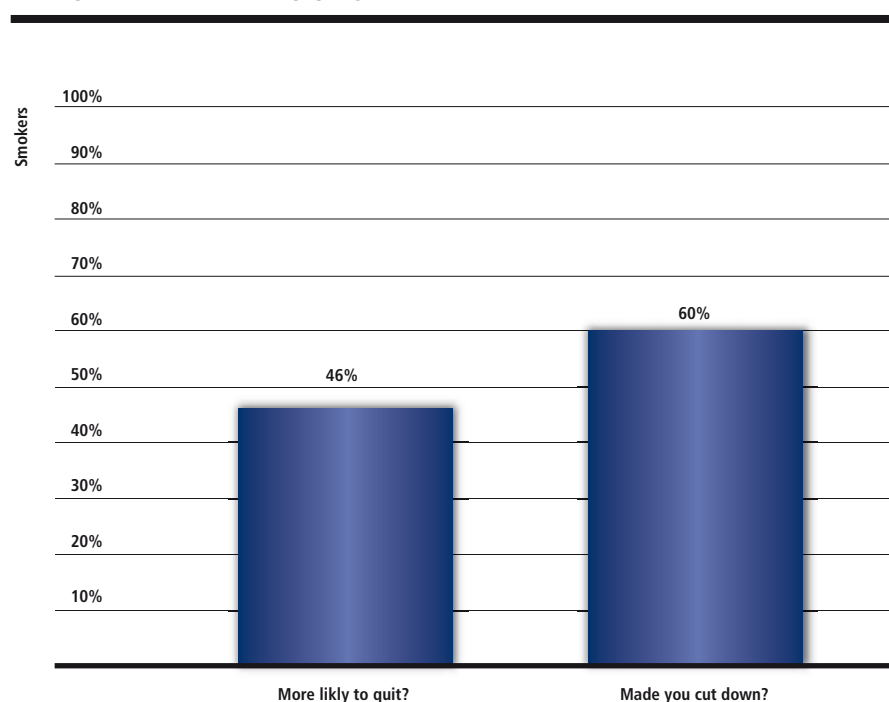
Complete workplace smoking bans implemented in several industrialized nations are estimated to have reduced smoking prevalence among workers by an average of 3.8%, reduced average tobacco consumption by 3.1 cigarettes per day among workers who continue to smoke, and reduced total tobacco consumption among workers by an average of 29% (78). People who work in environments

with smoke-free policies are nearly twice as likely to quit smoking as those in worksites without such policies, and people who continue to smoke decrease their average daily consumption by nearly four cigarettes per day (79).

After comprehensive smoke-free legislation was enacted in Ireland, about 46% of smokers reported that the law had made them more likely to quit; among those who did quit, 80% reported that the law had helped them to quit and 88% reported

Smoke-free environments not only protect non-smokers, they reduce tobacco use in continuing smokers and help smokers who want to quit.

EFFECTS OF IRELAND'S SMOKE-FREE LAW ON SMOKERS' REPORTED BEHAVIOURS



Source: (80).

that the law helped them to maintain cessation (80). In Scotland, 44% of people who quit smoking said that smoke-free legislation had helped them to quit (81).

Smoke-free laws encourage establishment of smoke-free homes

Legislation mandating smoke-free public places also encourages families

to make their homes smoke-free (82), which protects children and other family members from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke (83). In Australia, the introduction of smoke-free workplace laws in the 1990s was accompanied by a steep increase in the proportion of adults who avoided exposing children to second-hand tobacco smoke in the home (84). Even smokers are likely to voluntarily implement a “no smoking” rule in their homes after comprehensive

smoke-free legislation is enacted (85, 86).

Voluntary smoke-free home policies also decrease adult and youth smoking. Home smoking bans reduce progression to smoking experimentation among youths who live with non-smokers. Teenagers who live in homes where smoking is allowed are nearly twice as likely to start smoking, even if adults are non-smokers themselves, than in homes where smoking is prohibited (87).

Smoke-free laws are popular

Public opinion surveys show that smoke-free legislation is extremely popular wherever it is enacted, even among smokers, and that support tends to increase over time after these laws are in place. Support is generally strongest for making hospitals and other health-care facilities smoke-free, while there is usually the least support for making bars and pubs smoke-free (88–90).

In 2006, Uruguay became the first country in the Americas to become 100% smoke-free by enacting a ban on smoking in all public spaces and workplaces, including bars, restaurants and casinos. The law won support from eight out of every 10 Uruguayans, including nearly two thirds of the country’s smokers (91). After New Zealand passed smoke-free laws in

2004, 69% of its citizens said they supported the right of people to work in a smoke-free environment (92).

The smoke-free workplace law introduced in Ireland in March 2004 has been judged successful by 96% of people, including 89% of smokers (93). In California, 75% of the population approved of smoke-free workplace laws that included restaurants



In every country where comprehensive smoke-free legislation has been enacted, smoke-free environments are popular and result in either a neutral or positive impact on business.

and bars within the first few years after being enacted by that state in 1998 (94).

Although China has few smoke-free public places, 90% of people living in large cities – smokers and non-smokers alike

– support a ban on smoking on public transport and in schools and hospitals (95). More than 80% of urban residents in China support smoke-free legislation in workplaces, and about half support banning smoking in restaurants and

bars (95). In Russia, which also has few restrictions on smoking in public places, nearly a third of people support a complete ban on smoking in restaurants (96).

Smoke-free laws do not hurt business

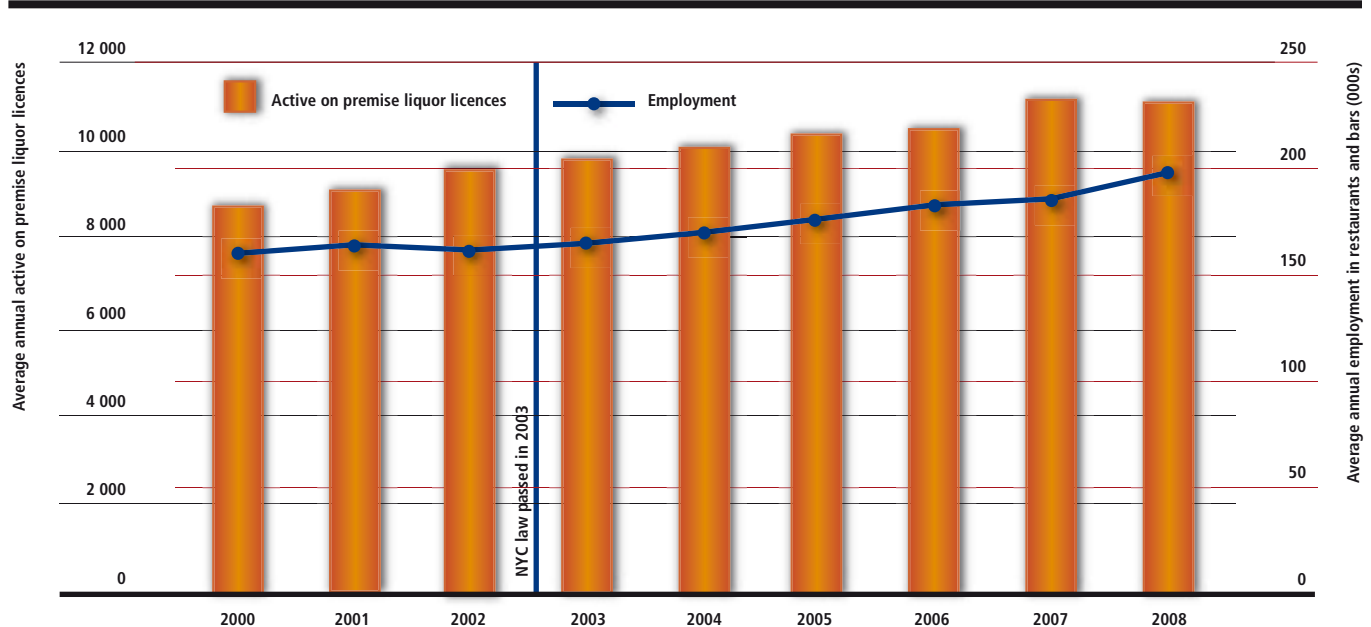
Despite tobacco and hospitality industry claims, experience shows that in every country where comprehensive smoke-free legislation has been enacted, smoke-free environments are popular, easy to implement and enforce, and result in either a neutral or positive impact on businesses, including the hospitality sector (97, 98). These findings were similar in all places studied, including in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States (99); Norway (100); New Zealand (101); the state of California (102); New York City (103); and various US states and municipalities (104).

In New York City, which implemented smoke-free legislation in two stages (covering most workplaces including most restaurants in 1995 and adding bars and remaining restaurants in 2003), restaurant employment increased after enactment of the 1995 law (105). Combined bar and restaurant employment and receipts increased in the year after enactment of the 2003 ordinance (103), and have continued increasing since.

After comprehensive smoke-free legislation was implemented, there were no statistically significant changes observed

among hospitality industry economic indicators in Massachusetts (106), no economic harm to bar and restaurant businesses reported in the mid-sized US city of Lexington, Kentucky (107), and no adverse economic impact on tourism in Florida (108). When bars located in communities with smoke-free laws were sold, they commanded prices comparable to prices paid for similar bars in areas with no restrictions on smoking (109). This type of economic evidence can be used to counter false tobacco industry claims that establishing smoke-free places causes economic harm (97, 110).

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY RESTAURANTS AND BARS, BEFORE AND AFTER COMPREHENSIVE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION



Source: (103) and additional unpublished data from the New York State Liquor Authority and New York City Economic Development Corporation.

Note: Average annual employment calculated from monthly totals.

Tobacco industry efforts to avoid 100% smoke-free legislation

The tobacco industry has long known that side-stream second-hand tobacco smoke contains higher concentrations of carcinogenic substances than does mainstream tobacco smoke (7). In a confidential 1978 report, the industry described increasing public concerns about second-hand tobacco smoke exposure as “the most dangerous development to the viability of the tobacco industry that has yet occurred” (111). The industry acknowledges the effectiveness of smoke-free environments, and how creating exceptions can undermine their impact. A 1992 internal report by Philip Morris stated: “Total prohibition of smoking in the workplace strongly affects industry volume. ... Milder workplace restrictions, such as smoking only in designated areas, have much less impact on quitting rates and very little effect on consumption” (112).

The tobacco industry has a history of creating the appearance of scientific controversy in an attempt to counter initiatives intended to restrict tobacco use. However, the ultimate goal of these types of industry-backed initiatives is to maintain

the social acceptability of smoking and prevent adoption of meaningful smoke-free policies in public places and in workplaces (113). Measures such as ventilation and separate smoking rooms, promoted as “reasonable” accommodations by the tobacco industry, also undermine the intended effects of legislative measures by continuing to expose people to second-hand tobacco smoke and reducing the incentive for smokers to quit (114).

Despite the incontrovertible scientific evidence of the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke, the tobacco industry has referred to such findings as “junk science” in an attempt to discredit them (115). The industry has also used front groups in an attempt to successfully convince some people to resist accepting these findings. Much of the impetus for discrediting scientific studies of the health effects of second-hand tobacco smoke comes from the tobacco industry, which develops and publicizes its own biased research to minimize the harmful effects of second-hand tobacco smoke because it fears that restrictions on smoking will reduce sales and profits (116–119). The tobacco

industry has also resorted to attacks on researchers studying the effects of second-hand tobacco smoke by criticizing their motives or qualifications, even while acknowledging internally the validity of their research findings (120, 121).

Researchers funded by or affiliated with the tobacco industry are nearly 100 times more likely than independent researchers to conclude that second-hand tobacco smoke is not harmful to health (122). Much of the research funded by the tobacco industry is not published in peer-reviewed medical journals, is of poor scientific quality, and should not be used in scientific, legal or policy settings unless its quality has been independently assessed (123). The tobacco industry has even attempted to create its own peer-reviewed medical journals to publish papers on the effects of second-hand tobacco smoke that are favourable to its interests (124). A US federal court has ruled that tobacco industry assertions that second-hand tobacco smoke exposure does not cause disease are “fraudulent” (125).

The tobacco industry has a history of creating the appearance of scientific controversy in an attempt to counter initiatives intended to restrict tobacco use.

Key recommendations

These key recommendations – consistent with the WHO FCTC Article 8 guidelines – build on lessons learned from the experiences of several countries and hundreds of subnational and local jurisdictions that have successfully implemented laws requiring indoor workplaces and public places to be 100% smoke-free, as follows (4):

1. Legislation that mandates completely smoke-free environments – not voluntary policies – is necessary to protect public health.
2. Legislation should be simple, clear and enforceable, and comprehensive.
3. Action should be taken at any and all jurisdictional level(s) where effective legislation can be achieved.
4. Anticipating and responding to the tobacco industry's opposition, often mobilized through third parties, is crucial.
5. Involving civil society is central to achieving effective legislation.
6. Education and consultation with stakeholders are necessary to ensure smooth implementation.
7. An implementation and enforcement plan together with an infrastructure for enforcement, including high-profile prosecutions to include fines or closing of businesses of repeat violators, are critical for successful implementation.
8. Monitoring of implementation and compliance is essential, as is measurement of the impact of smoke-free environments; ideally, experiences should also be documented and the results made available to other jurisdictions to support their efforts to successfully introduce and implement effective legislation.
9. Physically separating smokers from non-smokers (for example by establishing

designated smoking rooms) or providing ventilation of smoking areas does not eliminate the health risk resulting from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.

Because smokers and non-smokers alike are vulnerable to the harmful health effects of second-hand tobacco smoke, governments are obligated to protect health as a fundamental human right (3). This duty is implicit in the right to life and the right to the highest attainable standard of health as recognized in many international legal instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These are formally incorporated into the Preamble of the WHO FCTC, and have been ratified in the constitutions of more than 100 countries. Voluntary agreements, often promoted by the tobacco industry as a "compromise", have proven insufficient to achieve public health goals because they do not eliminate, and at best only reduce, exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke (126). Comprehensive smoke-free legislation with strong enforcement is the best strategy for reducing exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.

Recent progress has highlighted the feasibility of achieving smoke-free environments and generated increased worldwide interest in promoting them. Although much more work remains to be done, there are many examples where there have been improvements in smoke-free policies. Even smoking bans in restaurants, bars and other hospitality venues, generally considered the most difficult places to make smoke-free, have been successfully implemented in several countries with near universal compliance

and strong public support. Other countries can learn from these experiences as they create and expand smoke-free environments for the vast majority of people worldwide who remain without protection against the harm of second-hand tobacco smoke exposure.

There is no risk-free level of exposure to tobacco smoke. The health risk resulting from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke is the primary reason to ban smoking in workplaces and public places, because an individual's decision to smoke results in damage to others. Smoke-free environments help guarantee the right of non-smokers to breathe clean air, motivate smokers to quit, and allow governments to take the lead in tobacco prevention through highly popular health measures.

Implementation of effective measures is gaining momentum



Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

Monitoring needs to be representative and repeated regularly

Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation form the cornerstone of well-informed tobacco control policy development. A number of articles in the WHO FCTC require data collection, but Article 20 (*Research, surveillance and exchange of information*)

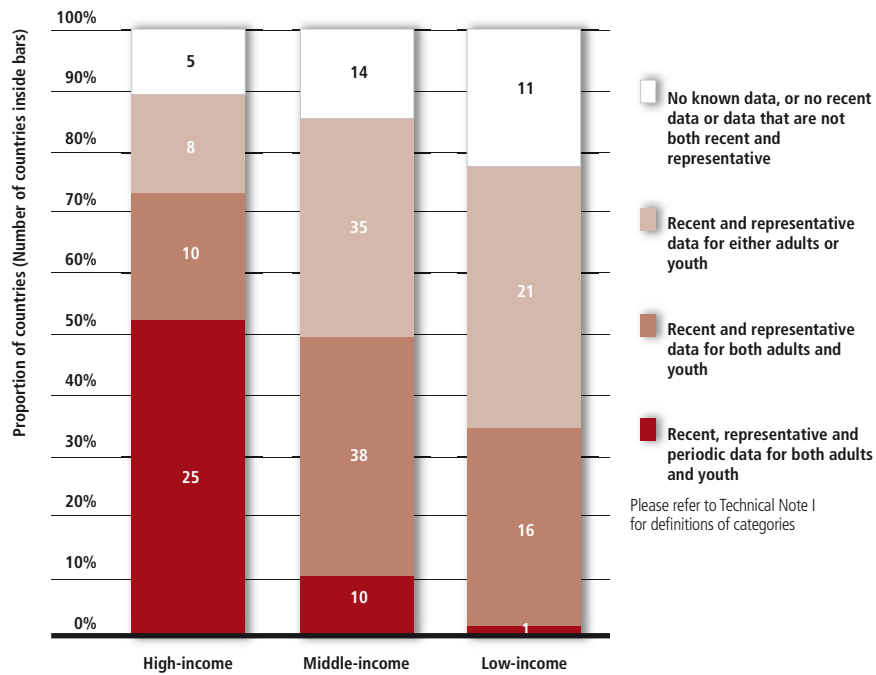
and Article 21 (*Reporting and exchange of information*) elaborate the broad surveillance requirements that are the foundation for implementation of monitoring.

Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems must use standardized and scientifically valid data collection and analysis practices. Population surveys using a representative, randomly selected sample

of sufficiently large size can provide the needed estimates, and can be conducted on tobacco use alone or combined with surveys of other priority health issues of interest to a country's health ministry. Such surveys should be repeated at regular intervals using the same questions, sampling, data analysis and reporting techniques. Comparable data across different survey periods are required to accurately monitor and evaluate the

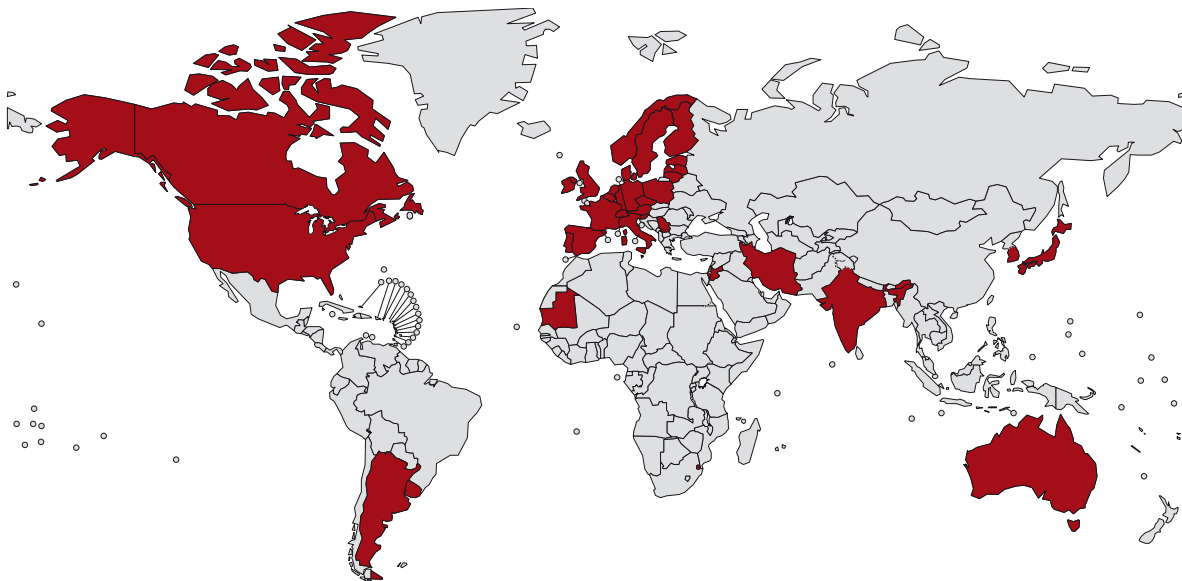


MONITORING



Monitoring activities can provide critical evidence to bolster the case for stronger tobacco control.

MONITOR THE PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



impact of tobacco control interventions over time. Standardized questions about tobacco use can be embedded in existing population-based surveys or censuses.

Other monitoring activities that should be undertaken include assessments of government enforcement of and societal compliance with tobacco control policies, including tax collection and tax evasion, smoke-free places, and advertising and marketing bans.

The extent and type of tobacco advertising, marketing and promotional activities, including tobacco industry sponsorship of public and private events, should also be monitored. The importance of eliminating tobacco industry interference in tobacco control efforts is recognized by WHO FCTC Article 5.3, which requires Parties to “act to protect [their public health] policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry”. Understanding that this provision is a keystone to effective tobacco control, the Conference of the Parties adopted guidelines on its implementation by consensus in November 2008 (3).

Monitoring activities can provide critical evidence to bolster the case for stronger tobacco control policies, and should be widely disseminated to enable governments, country leadership, and civil society to use them to develop tobacco control policies and build capacity for effective implementation and enforcement of the other MPOWER interventions.

Only one third of countries have recent, representative and periodically repeated data from monitoring systems

- Overall, monitoring activities are strongest in high-income countries. Progress is particularly needed in low- and middle-income countries, where tobacco use is rising fastest.
- More than 20% of low-income countries and about 15% of middle-income countries have no national smoking prevalence data for adults or youth, or data that are not recent and/or representative.

- A total of 100 countries, with 55% of the world’s population (compared with 48% in 2007), have recent and representative data on smoking prevalence for both adults and youth from surveys conducted in 2003 or later. However, only 36 countries, with 34% of the world’s population, also collect data on a periodic basis (i.e. at intervals of five years or less).

Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation form the cornerstone of well-informed tobacco control policy development.

Turkey expands tobacco use surveys

Data on smoking prevalence and patterns of tobacco use among adults and youth that are both recent and representative of the national population are key to successful guidance of tobacco control programmes. Turkey has shown a commitment to surveillance, beginning with its first implementation of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) on a nationally and regionally representative sample of students aged 13–15 years in 2003, and with the 2003 implementation of WHO's World Health Survey.

In 2009, Turkey repeated the GYTS with nationally and regionally representative samples of four regions within the country (the three largest cities – Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir – and the rest of the country). This representative sample design will allow for direct comparisons between the 2003 and 2009 data to show progress and challenges in Turkey's tobacco control efforts.

In December 2008, Turkey was the first country to complete data

collection for the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), a survey instrument launched as a new component of CDC/WHO's Global Tobacco Surveillance System. GATS was introduced in 14 low- and middle-income countries with large numbers of smokers. GATS is a standardized household adult tobacco survey that collects data among adults aged 15 years or older on smoking prevalence and patterns; exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke; cessation attempts; exposure to media; and knowledge, attitude and perceptions of the harm caused by tobacco use and of tobacco control measures.

Results from GATS in Turkey show that 31% of adults aged 15 years and older (48% of males and 15% of females) are current smokers. Tobacco use is most prevalent among people aged 25–44 years, with 40% this age group reporting current smoking. More than half of Turkey's adults have never smoked, and 95% of adults are aware of health warnings on cigarette packages.



Monitoring tobacco industry activities in Nigeria

In addition to collecting data on smoking prevalence and other measures of tobacco use, it is also necessary to monitor the activities of the tobacco industry. In Africa, the industry has in recent years greatly increased its presence and engaged in aggressive marketing campaigns, targeting youth in particular.

In Nigeria, one nongovernmental organization, Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth (Nigeria ERA/FOTEN) has successfully identified front groups created and used by the tobacco industry to help carry out its activities. It has highlighted the industry's unfair practices towards tobacco farmers and indifference to the use of child labour, revealed the existence of industry-

sponsored music concerts and other events that appeal to youth where cigarettes and tobacco-related merchandise have been distributed freely, and uncovered industry cooperation programmes with various government institutions and corporate social responsibility initiatives.

ERA/FOTE has also greatly strengthened the capacity of many smaller organizations to become engaged in industry monitoring and grassroots advocacy, and is spearheading formation of the Nigeria Tobacco Control Alliance, a coalition of nongovernmental organizations active in the fight against tobacco.

Progress in implementing smoke-free policies

There was notable progress between 2007 and 2008 in protecting people from the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke. Seven more countries (Colombia, Djibouti, Guatemala, Mauritius, Panama, Turkey and Zambia) joined the group of countries with complete policies in 2008, bringing the total number with comprehensive smoke-free laws to 17.

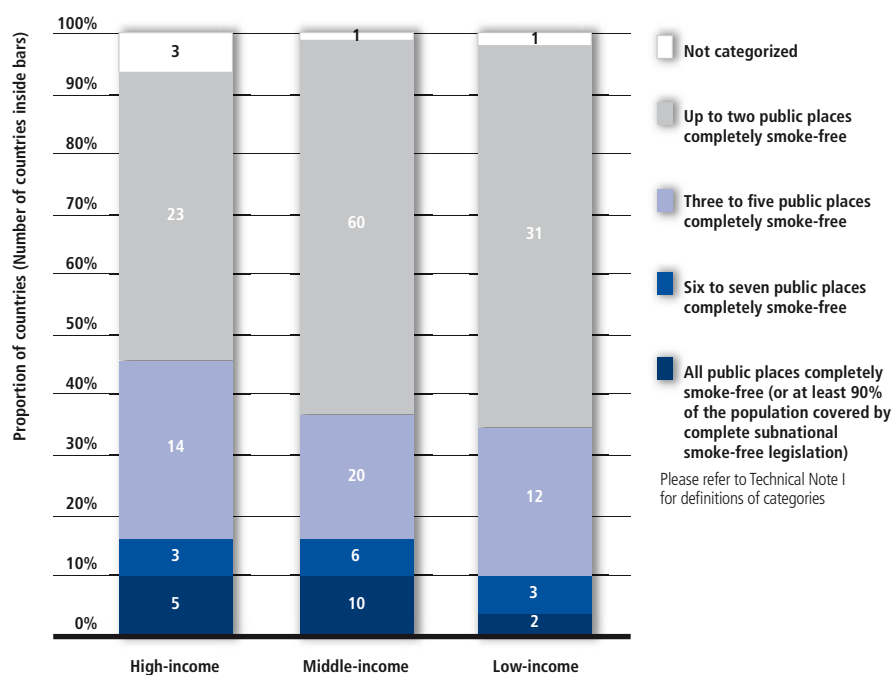
The total global population covered by comprehensive smoke-free laws increased from 3.1% to 5.4% in just one year, so that 154 million additional people worldwide are protected from the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke. Several of these countries progressed from having either no national smoke-free law or only minimal protection in some types of public places or workplaces to full protection in all types of places.

However, 114 countries at all levels of economic development still have the lowest level of legal protection: no smoke-free policies in place at all, or policies that cover only one or two of the eight types of public places assessed. Nearly half of high-income countries, and nearly two thirds of low- and middle-income countries, have the lowest level of protection. More than a third of high-income countries, about a quarter of middle-income and about a third of low-income countries have attained intermediate levels of achievement with three or more, but not all, types of public places and workplaces completely smoke-free.

The greatest progress in enacting comprehensive smoke-free laws was made among middle-income countries, with six out of seven additional countries that have enacted comprehensive policies covering all public places.

In several countries, in order to significantly expand the creation of smoke-free places including restaurants and bars, it was politically necessary to include exceptions to the law that allowed for the provision of designated smoking rooms. The requirements for designated smoking rooms are so technically complex and stringent that, for practical purposes, few or no establishments were expected to implement them. Because no data were requested on the number of complex designated smoking rooms actually constructed, it is not possible to know whether these laws have resulted in the complete absence of such rooms, as intended. For this reason, these few countries have not been categorized in the analyses for this section. Future data collection efforts will include such measures, as well as incorporate evaluation of legislation enforcement. As noted in the beginning of this report, as well as in the WHO FCTC Article 8 guidelines and multiple other governmental and nongovernmental reports, ventilation and

SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION



other forms of designated smoking areas do not fully protect from the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke, and the only laws that provide complete protection are those that result in the complete absence of smoking in all public places.

Smoke-free legislation is more likely to cover some places than others

Only 17 countries currently have smoke-free policies that provide universal and effective protection from second-hand tobacco smoke. In the great majority of countries, workers and members of the public are not protected equally from second-hand smoke, such that in many cases some workers are still exposed to its toxic effects.

About half of the world's population (49%) is currently protected by national smoke-free policies that cover health-care and educational facilities, but only about 5% are protected by smoke-free laws that cover restaurants, pubs and bars.

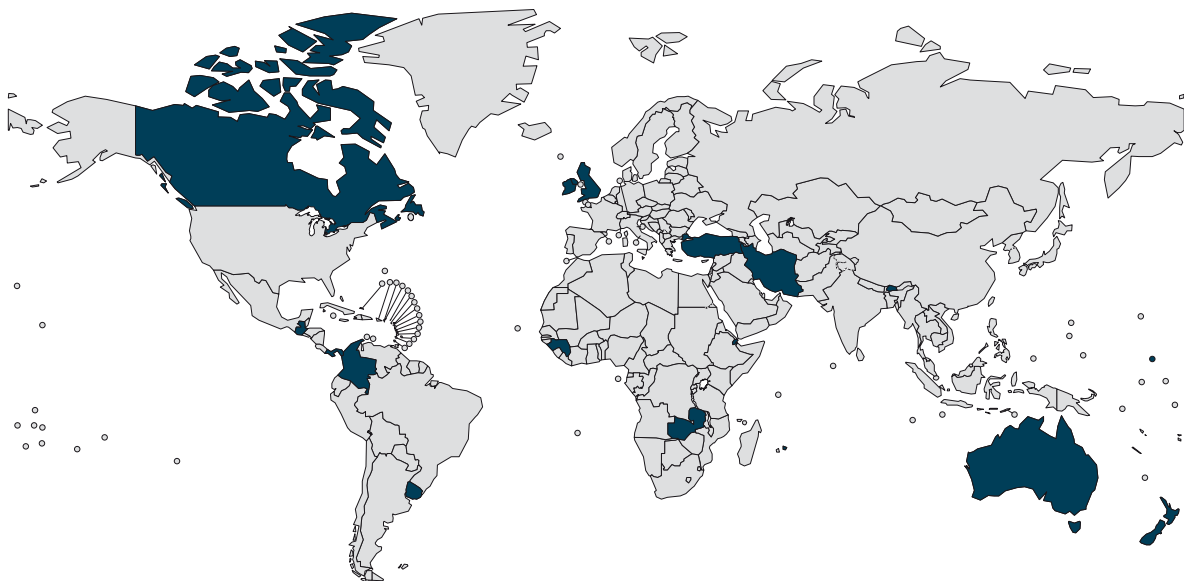
About a third of countries protect their population from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke with laws covering universities, and about 30% protect people at government facilities, but only 22% protect workers in indoor offices. About 30% of countries protect people with smoke-free legislation that covers public transport facilities; although smoking is frequently banned in transport vehicles, it is more likely to be permitted in stations as well as in semi-private vehicles such as taxis.

Few countries have good compliance with comprehensive smoke-free legislation

Good policy with inadequate compliance does not protect people from the dangers of second-hand tobacco smoke. Policy implementation must also be accompanied by a high level of compliance with those policies, so that the population is actually protected in fact and not merely theoretically protected on paper. Compliance with smoke-free policies varies greatly among countries, with comprehensive bans more likely to be complied with than smoke-free laws covering only some public places. Countries without comprehensive smoking bans are most likely to have the lowest levels of compliance.

Only 17 countries currently have smoke-free policies that provide universal and effective protection from second-hand smoke.

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



Wealthier countries are more likely to achieve high compliance with their comprehensive smoke-free legislation. Among high-income countries, four of five that have implemented comprehensive national smoke-free legislation have high compliance with the laws (with one country not reporting). Only three of 10 middle-income countries with comprehensive legislation have high compliance, and none of the two low-income countries with comprehensive laws have high compliance, suggesting that these laws are not fully protecting their citizens.

Compliance with smoke-free policies varies by type of location of the nearly half of countries that have policies in place (about 50%) report high levels of compliance in any one sector. Sectors with highest compliance reported are public transport

(50% of countries have high compliance), indoor offices (49%), health-care facilities (42%), educational facilities except universities (38%), and restaurants (32%) and bars (30%).

Countries with comprehensive smoke-free laws are more likely to have strong enforcement provisions

For the first time in 2008, data were collected regarding existence of legal provisions for enforcement of smoke-free laws. Strong enforcement mechanisms for smoke-free laws – including provisions such as fining businesses or establishments who are in violation of the law and the presence of a complaints system to report violations – are most likely to have

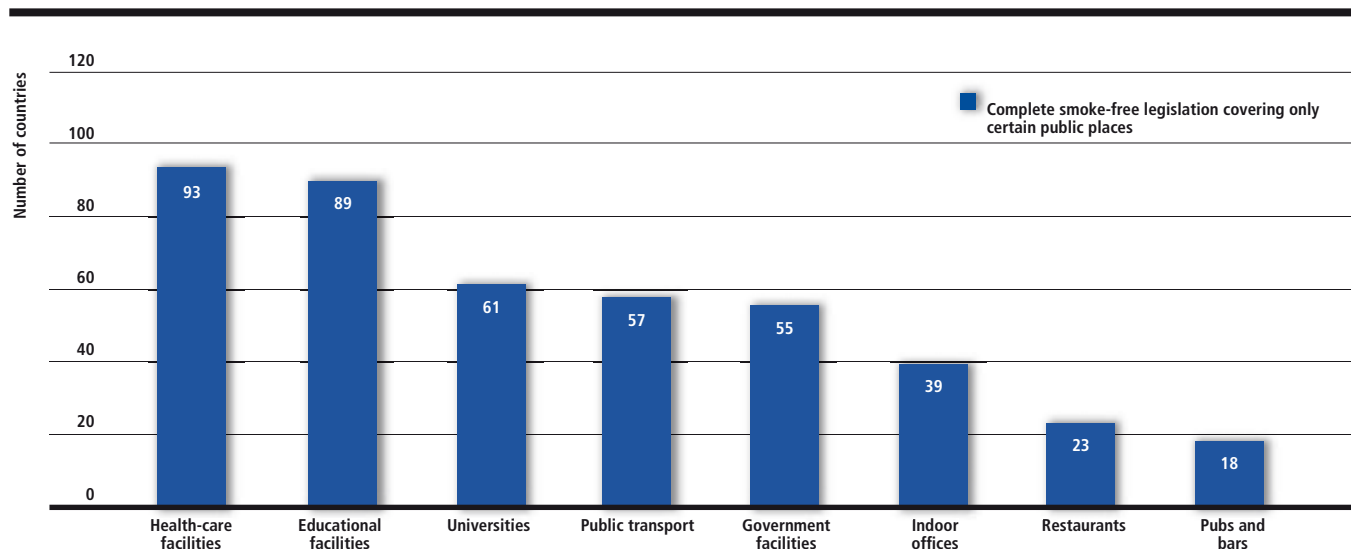
been passed in higher-income countries. Of five high-income countries with comprehensive smoke-free laws, three have legislative language allowing clear, strong mechanisms for enforcement of their smoke-free law. In the middle-income group of countries, eight of ten with comprehensive smoking laws have strong enforcement mechanisms, as do one of two countries in the low-income group where all public places are smoke-free.

Smoke-free legislation at the subnational level

In 2008, data were collected for the first time regarding implementation of smoke-free legislation at the subnational level. Many countries have a government system in which state/provincial and local jurisdictions have significant legislative

Compliance with smoke-free policies varies greatly, with comprehensive bans more likely to be complied with than partial restrictions.

STATUS OF SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION COVERING VARIOUS TYPES OF PUBLIC PLACES



COUNTRY	POPULATION COVERED BY COMPLETE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION IN LARGE SUBNATIONAL JURISDICTIONS		TOTAL POPULATION (000)
	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER (000)	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100	61 019	61 019
Canada	98	32 589	33 170
Australia	96	20 142	20 951
United Arab Emirates	29	1 292	4 503
United States of America	28	84 999	308 798
Central African Republic	14	623	4 424
Iraq	14	4 069	29 492
Argentina	12	4 813	39 934
Mexico	8	8 605	107 801
Switzerland	4	329	7 512
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3	873	28 122
China	1	7 000	1 344 074
Total	3.4	226 320	World population: 6 741 434

power and have the ability to enact smoke-free legislation (and other laws) independently from national governments.

Among the large number of countries that have not enacted comprehensive smoke-free legislation at the national level, some subnational jurisdictions have been successful in enacting their own comprehensive smoke-free legislation. Often, it is more politically feasible to enact smoke-free legislation that covers a smaller population, such as a specific city or province. In some countries (notably

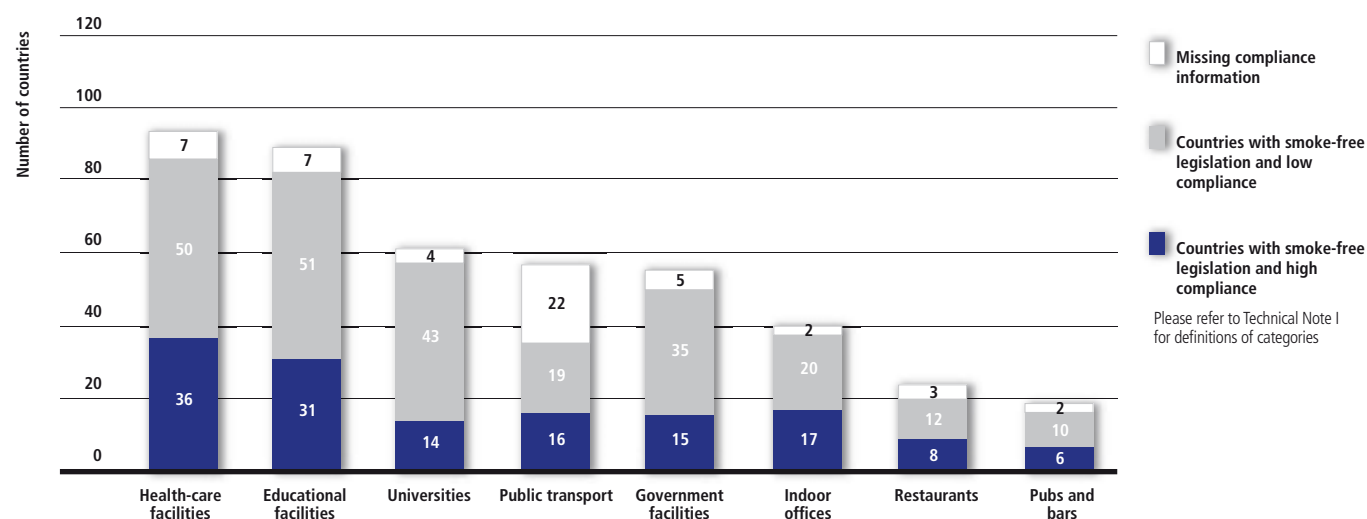
Australia, Canada and the United States), governments at the state/provincial level have broad legislative powers, which in most other countries are reserved for the national government.

Currently, 7% of people in high-income countries are covered by comprehensive smoke-free legislation at the national level, and an additional 8% are covered at the subnational level. However, there has been almost no implementation of smoke-free legislation at the subnational level in middle- and low-income countries, despite

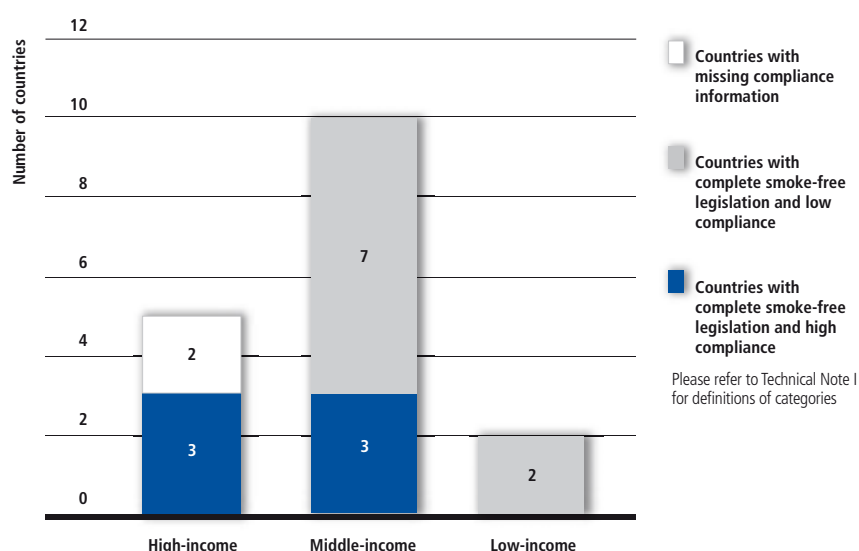
many of these jurisdictions having the legal authority to do so.

If all subnational jurisdictions with the legal authority to implement comprehensive smoke-free policies were to do so, an additional 3.3 billion people would be protected from second-hand tobacco smoke. Among the population not currently protected by smoke-free legislation, 53% could potentially be protected through laws passed at the subnational level.

COMPLIANCE WITH SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION BY LOCATION

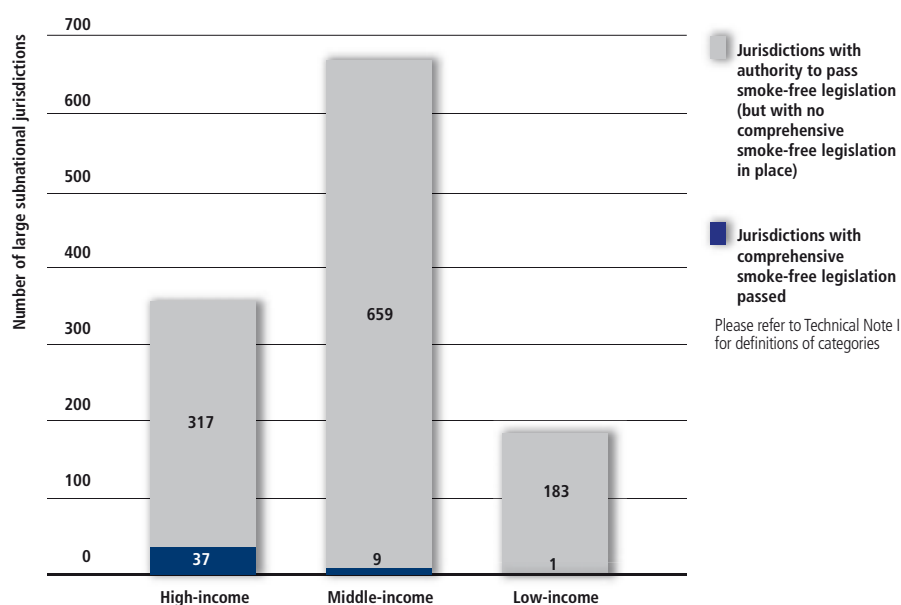


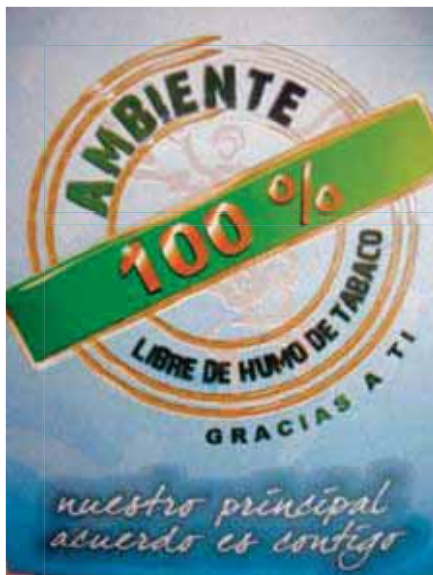
COMPLIANCE WITH COMPLETE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION



Smoke-free policy implementation must also be accompanied by a high level of compliance with those policies, so that the population is actually protected in fact and not merely theoretically protected on paper.

POTENTIAL FOR PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM SECOND-HAND TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL





Mexico Federal District goes 100% smoke-free

Mexico Distrito Federal (Mexico City or Mexico DF), with a population of nearly 9 million, passed a comprehensive smoke-free law in February 2008. This law prohibits smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces, including public transport, restaurants and

bars. Specifically, the law does not allow for designated smoking areas. Prior to passage of the law, nearly 40% of adult males and 17% of adult females reported current tobacco use, substantially higher than smoking rates in the rest of the country. Although limited smoke-free protections were in force prior to February 2008, they were nearly universally ignored.

Mexico DF's head of government and legislative assembly, along with support from tobacco control advocates, ensured that the 2008 smoke-free law protected all Mexico DF citizens from second-hand tobacco smoke. Working together, the Mexico DF government and tobacco control advocates secured strong support and active participation

during all stages of the political process, enlisted civil society partners to coordinate actions in support of smoke-free laws, employed a high-profile media strategy that effectively engaged political and civil society advocates, and secured financial resources to implement promotional campaigns and research studies to support, inform and raise awareness of smoke-free agendas.

Public support for the law, which was extremely strong in the period leading up to enactment, solidified even further after smoke-free regulations came into force. More than 90% of Mexico DF residents now support restrictions in workplaces, restaurants and hotels, and more than 70% support the smoking ban in bars. The proportion of people reporting any exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke within the past month decreased from 80% to slightly over half, and daily exposure dropped from 28% to 12%. As smoke-free places have become firmly established, 98% of people polled agree that second-hand tobacco smoke is dangerous, 97% believe that the law benefits their health, and 98% concur that people have a right to breathe clean air.

By joining other large subnational jurisdictions that have become smoke-free, Mexico DF serves as a catalyst for similar action throughout Latin America and around the world.

Smoke-free laws in New Zealand are popular and well enforced

New Zealand, which has among the world's strongest tobacco control policies, first passed countrywide legislation in 1990 to restrict smoking in locations such as workplaces and schools. In December 2004, a comprehensive smoke-free law came into effect. It significantly strengthened the existing law, expanding it to cover all indoor workplaces, including hospitality venues (pubs, bars, restaurants and casinos), with no exemptions for designated smoking rooms.

Because an intensive educational campaign encouraged many of New Zealand's smokers to select the day the law went into effect as their quit date, there was a sharp upswing in demand for smoking cessation services in the period immediately afterwards. There were substantial increases in the number of calls to the national smokers' quit line and a 20% increase in the number of people receiving government subsidized nicotine replacement therapy.

The smoke-free law has been well accepted by the public, with support steadily strengthening since its introduction. In 2004, 61%

of New Zealanders approved of the ban on smoking in bars, pubs and nightclubs, increasing to 74% in

2005 and 82% in 2006. Support for the smoking ban in bars also increased significantly among smokers, from 29% in 2004 to 64% in 2006. Nearly 90% of people surveyed in 2006 supported the smoking ban in restaurants, as did 75% of smokers.

Studies have shown very high levels of compliance with the smoke-free law. The number of people reporting exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in the workplace declined from 21% in 2004 to 8% in 2006, and bar patrons' exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke has dropped by about 90%. Legal action by health authorities for violations of the law has been rare, with fewer than 10 prosecutions. Contrary to warnings from opponents that the law would have serious economic effects on the hospitality industry, there has been no decrease in bar patronage or revenues.



Treatment of tobacco dependence helps smokers quit and supports other tobacco control initiatives

It is difficult for the world's more than 1 billion tobacco users to quit. However, most smokers want to quit when informed of the health risks (127). Although most who quit eventually do so without intervention, assistance greatly increases quit rates (128). In November 2008, the Conference of the Parties asked a working group to develop guidelines to help Parties implement Article 14 of the WHO FCTC on cessation assistance and report to the Conference in 2010 (129).

Tobacco dependence treatment is primarily the responsibility of each country's health-care system (1). Despite their lower population-wide impact, individual cessation interventions have a significant impact on individual health and are extremely cost-effective compared with

many other health system activities (130). People who quit smoking, regardless of their age, smoking history or health status, experience immediate and profound health benefits and can reduce most of the associated risks within a few years of quitting (131, 132).

Tobacco dependence treatment can include various methods, but programmes should include: cessation advice incorporated into primary health-care services; easily accessible and free telephone quit lines; and access to free or low-cost cessation medicines.

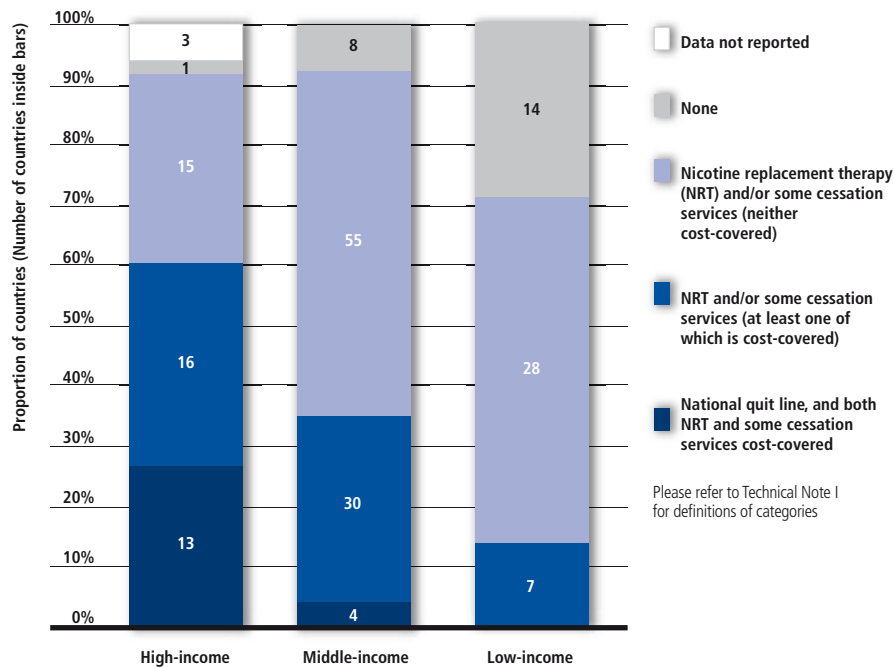
Integrated delivery of brief cessation counselling to tobacco users requires a well-functioning primary health-care system. Action to strengthen primary health care can draw on the WHO-developed health systems strengthening strategies to improve six health system building blocks (leadership/governance, health workforce, information support,

medical products and technology, financing, and service delivery) (133). Brief cessation counselling is relatively inexpensive when integrated into existing primary health-care services, is usually well received by patients, and is most effective when it includes clear, strong and personalized advice to quit (128). There are many existing opportunities or entry points to incorporate brief cessation counselling into primary health-care services. Integration of brief cessation counselling into management and prevention of cardiovascular disease as well as tuberculosis care is already in process (134, 135). Doctors and other health-care workers should also serve as role models by not smoking themselves.

Advice and counselling can also be provided in the form of telephone quit lines, which should be free of charge and accessible to the public at convenient times (136).

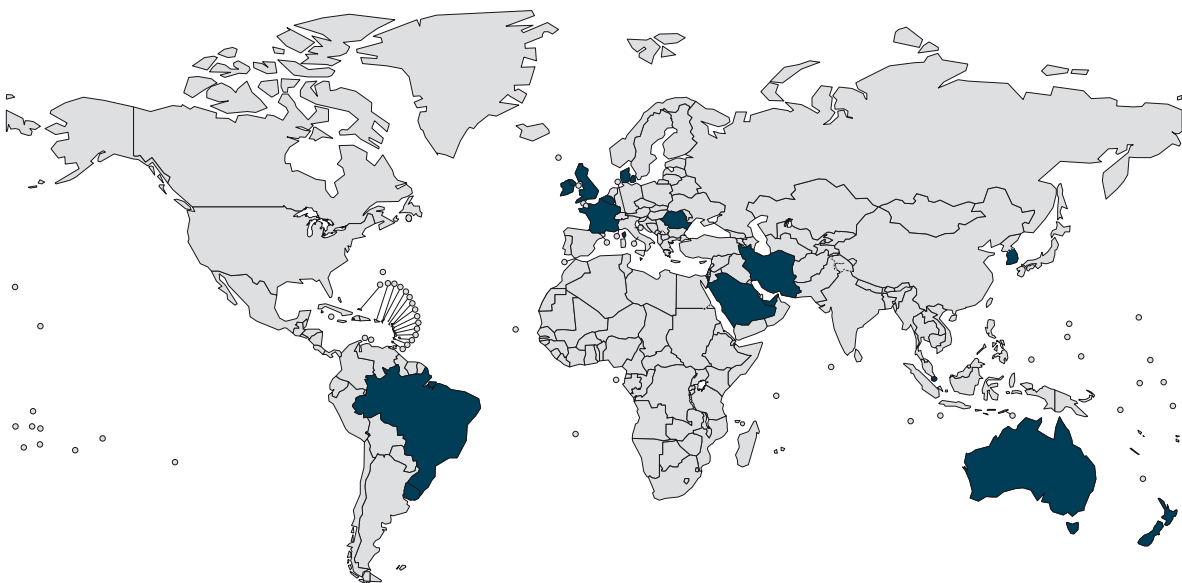


TOBACCO DEPENDENCE TREATMENT



Smoking cessation services are most effective when they are part of a coordinated tobacco control programme.

TOBACCO DEPENDENCE TREATMENT – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



Pharmacological treatment of nicotine addiction should ideally be used in conjunction with advice and counselling, although it is also effective when provided separately (128). Cessation medications can double the likelihood that someone will successfully quit, and this probability increases even further if the medication is administered in conjunction with counselling. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) has recently been added to the 16th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines because of the high-quality evidence of its effectiveness, acceptable safety and cost-effectiveness (137). At least some forms of NRT should be broadly available at very affordable prices to the tobacco user wanting to quit.

Smoking cessation services are most effective when they are part of a coordinated tobacco control programme. Wealthy countries with substantial financial resources should be expected to offer comprehensive quit smoking services at no or minimal cost, although low- and medium-income countries can effectively implement at least some cessation services. Most countries can use lower-cost counselling options effectively, even when financial support for medications is beyond

budgetary limits. Uruguay, an example of a middle-income country that has a strong commitment to effective tobacco control, has implemented some components of a comprehensive cessation programme. Although Uruguay covers the cost of some types of NRT and other medications, it does not cover other types due to cost constraints. While Uruguay has developed national treatment guidelines and provides extensive counselling services, there is currently no national quit line or formal mechanism for provision of physician counselling in primary care, although these services are planned for the near future when funding is made available. Governments can use tobacco tax revenues to fund quit lines and subsidize clinical cessation services, and providing cessation support may also reduce opposition to other tobacco control policies.

Only 17 countries provide access to comprehensive help to quit smoking

- Three countries (Israel, Romania and United Arab Emirates) joined the group of countries offering comprehensive help to quit smoking in 2008, bringing

the total number with a national quit line and coverage for costs of both NRT and some cessation services to 17, covering 8.2% of the world's population (compared with 7.7% in 2007).

- High-income countries have made the greatest progress in offering help for people who want to quit tobacco use, with 27% operating a national quit line and at least partially covering the cost of the cost of both NRT and some cessation services. High-income countries are most able to afford to cover these costs.
- About a third of middle-income countries and less than 15% of low-income countries provide coverage for NRT and/or cessation services. Only four middle-income countries and no low-income countries provide a national toll-free quit line and coverage for both NRT and cessation services.
- In the vast majority of low- and middle-income countries, the cost of cessation assistance is not covered by government, and 8% of middle-income and 29% of low-income countries provide no assistance to smokers at all.



England provides free, comprehensive tobacco dependence treatment to all

The four countries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a national tobacco dependence treatment service that is universally available to all smokers, mainly free of charge, through the countries' National Health Service (NHS).

In England for example, nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is available without prescription through pharmacies and in other stores (e.g. supermarkets and corner shops). NRT, as well as other smoking cessation medications, is also available by prescription at a reduced charge. Because people with low incomes are exempt from prescription charges, all prescription medicines including NRT, Bupropion and Varenicline are free to around half of England's population, with the remainder paying a small charge equivalent to about US\$ 10 for about one month of medications (although this can vary).

There are also two free national quit lines – one operated through the NHS and a separate one run by an independent organization called Quit. The NHS Stop Smoking Helpline is available 16 hours a day, 7 days a week. Callers are offered counselling on the telephone, are proactively called back or sent e-mails or text messages to provide ongoing support and motivation, and are given details about their local treatment services. The NHS Asian Tobacco Helpline,

available one day a week, provides similar services in five languages (Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu).

Any smoker can go to his or her general practitioner and be referred to specialized treatment or go directly to a treatment centre, at no charge. To further improve treatment services, England has launched a national training centre that will develop evidence-based training for stop smoking counsellors and managers, assess core competences and certify counsellors, and commission and accredit training. An evaluation found that treatment services disproportionately reach low-income smokers in England – the opposite of what usually happens with health promotion – which means that these services are helping those most in need. For additional information on tobacco dependence treatment in England please refer to <http://smokefree.nhs.uk/>.

This is an example of what is possible with a significant investment of resources. For low- and middle-income countries that do not have the financial resources to support implementation of a comprehensive cessation programme, there are steps that can be taken to help people quit while more comprehensive initiatives are developed as mentioned above in the case of Uruguay.

Warning labels on tobacco packaging and hard-hitting mass media campaigns provide needed information about the health dangers of smoking

Despite conclusive evidence regarding the dangers of tobacco, relatively few tobacco users worldwide understand the full extent of the risk to their health (138). Smokers tend to underestimate the risks of tobacco use to themselves and others. Article 11 (*Packaging and labelling of tobacco products*) of the WHO FCTC establishes an obligation for Parties to meet global standards for warning labels that clearly communicate the dangers of tobacco use in the principal national language, comprise not less than 30% of the principal display areas on all tobacco products, and rotate periodically. The Conference of the Parties has developed and adopted guidelines for implementing Article 11 (3).

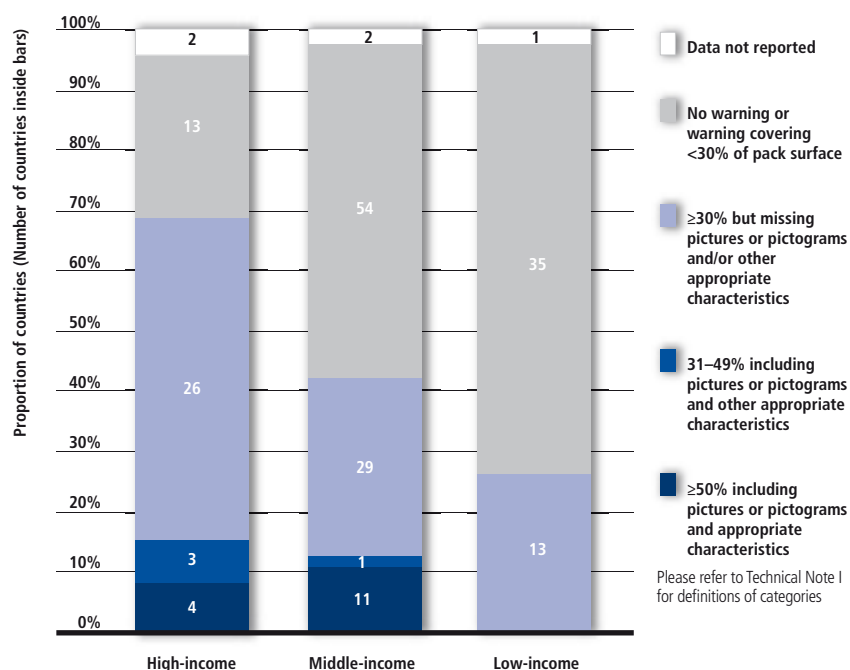
Comprehensive warnings about the dangers of tobacco are critical to changing tobacco's image, especially among adolescents and young adults, the ages at which people are most likely to begin tobacco use (139). Ultimately, the objective of anti-tobacco education and counter-advertising is to change social norms about tobacco use. This will cause many individuals to choose not to use tobacco, and also increases support for other tobacco control measures. Article 12 (*Education, communication, training and public awareness*) of the WHO FCTC reinforces this by creating a legal obligation for Parties to promote access to information about the dangers of tobacco consumption and the benefits of cessation. To this end, a working group is elaborating guidelines for implementation of Article 12 for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (140).

Prominent warning labels on tobacco product packaging provide the most direct health messages to all smokers, as well as

to non-smokers who see the packs (138, 141-143). Warning labels encourage smokers to quit and discourage non-smokers from starting, are well accepted by the public, and can be implemented at virtually no cost to governments. Warnings on both the front and back of packaging are extremely important so that smokers cannot overlook them, but most countries do not require warning labels of this size on both sides of packaging.

Warning labels should describe specific health effects and diseases caused by tobacco use, and should be periodically rotated to continue to attract the attention of the public. Pictorial warnings are more effective than text-only warnings (143), and are essential for persons who cannot read and for young children whose parents smoke. Deceptive terms such as "low tar", "light", or "mild" should also be banned; these terms suggest incorrectly that some products are less harmful (144).

HEALTH WARNINGS



Anti-tobacco advertising in all forms of media can help publicize the full extent of tobacco's dangers and can counter tobacco use as a social norm. When exposed to effective television anti-tobacco messages, teenagers are half as likely to become established smokers (145) and adult smokers are more likely to quit (146). Hard-hitting campaigns using graphic images that demonstrate the physical harm caused by tobacco use are especially effective in convincing users to quit (147). The tobacco industry has created its own anti-tobacco advertising, but its advertisements are ineffective in reducing smoking and may even increase smoking, especially among the young (148). In addition to paid advertising, anti-tobacco educational campaigns can also be supplemented effectively and inexpensively through public relations efforts that generate free media coverage (a process sometimes referred to as "earned media") (149).

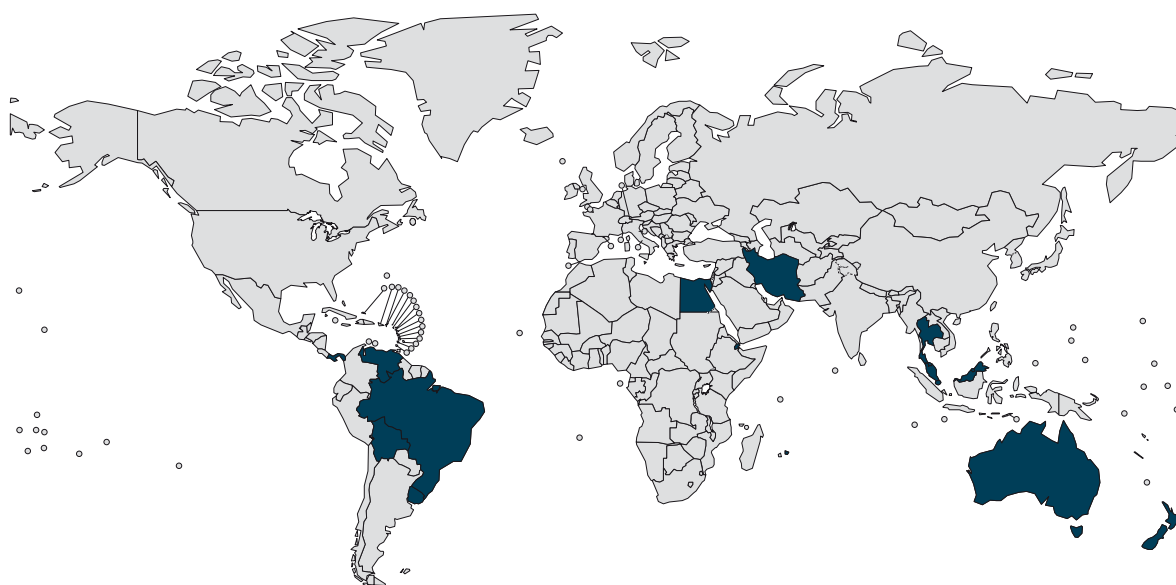
Only 8% of the world's population live in a country with strong graphic warnings on cigarette packs

- Five countries (Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Malaysia and Mauritius, totalling 178 million people) joined the group of countries that fully meet WHO FCTC Article 11 guidelines for pack warning labels in 2008. Fifteen countries covering 7.6% of the world's population (compared with 4.9% in 2007) now require warning labels that cover at least half of both the front and back of cigarette packs and also include pictures and all other listed characteristics.
- All of the countries newly implementing comprehensive warning label requirements in 2008 were middle-income countries.
- Less than 10% of high-income countries require warning labels with

all appropriate characteristics. Although more than a quarter of low-income countries have warning labels covering at least 30% of packages, all are missing other important characteristics – most notably, they lack pictures or pictograms that can be easily understood by people who are less educated or who are unable to read.

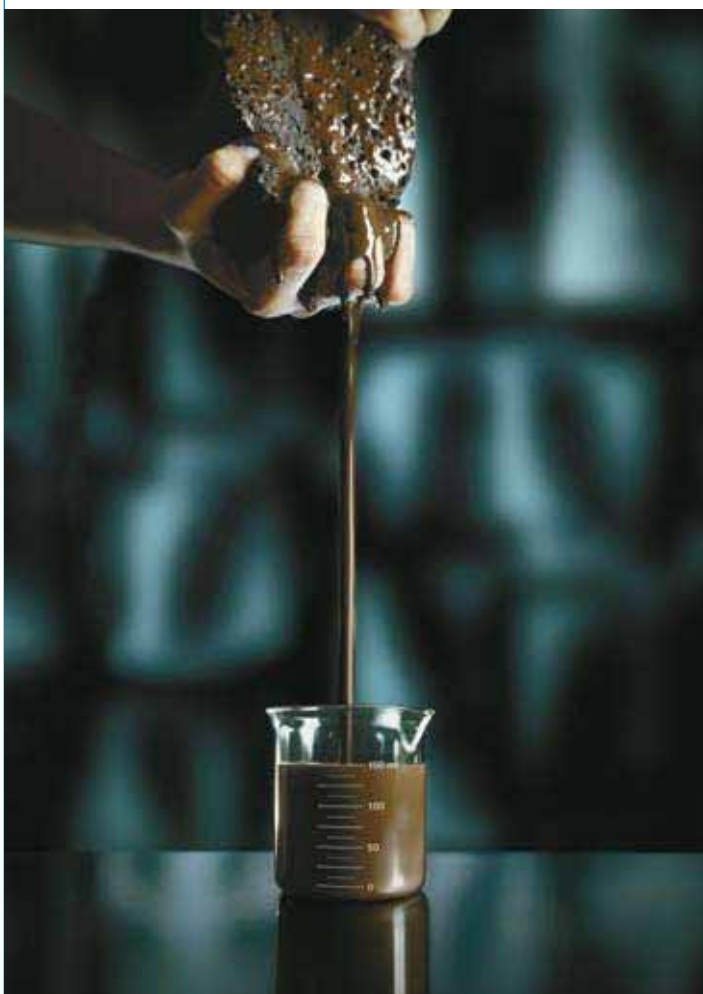
- More than 70% of low-income countries and nearly 55% of middle-income countries require either no warning labels of any kind or labels that cover less than 30% of cigarette packs.
- In most countries, there are essentially no health warnings at all on smoked tobacco products other than manufactured cigarettes (e.g. bidis, kreteks, roll-your-own and water pipe tobacco). Only one high-income country and six middle-income countries require strong health warnings on these other smoked tobacco products.

WARN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



Five countries totalling 178 million people adopted graphic health warnings on cigarette packs in 2008.

Mass media campaign in India



**Image from "Sponge" TV campaign in India.
"Lungs are like sponges. Smokers' lungs are like
sponges full of tar."**

In India, where 10% of the world's smokers live, nearly a million people are killed by tobacco-related diseases each year. About a third of Indian men smoke cigarettes or bidis, and more than half either smoke or use chewing tobacco. Tobacco use among women, while historically low, is increasing, as are smoking rates among youth.

As part of a systematic strengthening of its national tobacco control programme, India has implemented several mass media advertising campaigns. These intend to increase public awareness of the harms of smoking and second-hand tobacco smoke, change attitudes towards tobacco use, and motivate smokers to quit. As with pack warning labels, public service announcements should be rotated periodically so that they maintain their impact.

In its most recent campaign, India ran the advertisement "Sponge", which was originally developed by the Cancer Institute New South Wales (Australia). It graphically depicts the amount of cancer-producing tar that an average smoker's lungs soak up in just one year. This vivid demonstration illustrates that smoking is more harmful than many people realize.

The Sponge campaign was adapted and aired in five languages: the original English, with translations into Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi and Tamil. The Government of India spent approximately US\$ 1 million to purchase television advertising time for Sponge spots, which ran on 40 national and regional television channels for a six-week period in June and July 2009.

The campaign was rigorously tested among 24 local focus groups to ensure it resonated similarly with Indian audiences. Among the 10 tobacco control advertisements tested, Sponge ranked highest in terms of behavioural indicators, such as making smokers concerned about their smoking, more likely to quit, and more likely to speak to someone about stopping smoking.

These pre-testing efforts are critical to the success of mass media campaigns, because cultural differences and belief systems can play a role in how messages are received, and must be considered before publicity can be promoted in a particular country.

Earned media efforts target tobacco promotion and sponsorship in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the tobacco industry is poorly regulated. Legislation banning tobacco advertising and marketing is weak, as are laws that establish smoke-free places and require health warnings on cigarette packaging, and tobacco industry interests are well represented in government. As a result, major multinational tobacco companies are free to employ marketing tactics that they are prohibited from using elsewhere.

Tobacco company sponsorship of events that target youth and young adults can be especially difficult to monitor and regulate, even in countries that have enacted strong tobacco control legislation. Several Indonesian nongovernmental organizations have successfully developed and implemented strategies focused on earned media, which involves outreach to journalists to generate news stories in print and broadcast media.

In July 2008, Indonesian nongovernmental organizations contacted popular singer Alicia Keys to ask her to withdraw tobacco industry sponsorship of her concert in Jakarta and to speak out against the tobacco industry. The story was pitched to international media outlets, generating a number of news stories in both international

and Indonesian media. As a result of this coverage, Keys immediately demanded that the tobacco sponsorship be withdrawn, and the sponsoring company (Philip Morris International) agreed to remove billboards and posters promoting its involvement.

Other successes resulting from earned media range from stopping promotional activities and giveaways of free cigarette samples at concerts, forcing withdrawal of tobacco companies from sponsorship of high-profile music festivals, and highlighting marketing of tobacco products directly to children.



Iran implements strong pack warning labels



Iran cigarette package warning

To combat the continuing problem of tobacco use, the Islamic Republic of Iran enacted a comprehensive national tobacco control law in 2006 that established a national tobacco control programme headed by the ministry of health, banned all types of direct and indirect tobacco advertising and marketing, implemented an ongoing series of annual tax increases, and mandated strong health warnings on cigarette packaging, among other interventions.

In 2008, the Islamic Republic of Iran further strengthened its law to require pictorial warnings on all cigarette packages sold in the country beginning in January 2009. These warning labels cover 50% of both the front and back of all cigarette packages and incorporate graphic, full-colour images of diseases caused by smoking. Eight health warnings have been approved for use and will be rotated on cigarette packages over a period of two years, when another set of graphic warning labels will be introduced. Use of misleading terms, such as "mild" and "light", are also banned. As a result, Iran's requirements now fully meet the WHO FCTC Article 11 guidelines for size, content and presentation of cigarette pack warning labels, and thus effectively warn smokers about the risks to their health.

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Banning tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship reduces smoking and denormalizes tobacco use

The tobacco industry spends tens of billions of dollars worldwide each year on advertising, promotion and sponsorship (150). To counter this, WHO FCTC Article 13 (*Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship*) calls for comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in accordance with each country's constitutional principles (1). To assist countries in achieving this goal, the Conference of the Parties adopted guidelines for implementing Article 13 (3).

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship can make smoking more socially acceptable, impede efforts to educate people about the hazards

of tobacco use, and strengthen the tobacco industry's influence over media, sporting and entertainment businesses. A comprehensive ban on all advertising, promotion and sponsorship protects people from industry marketing tactics and could decrease tobacco consumption by about 7%, independent of other tobacco control interventions (151). Complete bans block the industry's ability to continue marketing to young people who have not yet started to use tobacco, and to adult tobacco users who want to quit. Partial bans have little or no effect: if advertising is prohibited in a particular medium, the tobacco industry merely redirects expenditures to places where advertising is permitted (152, 153).

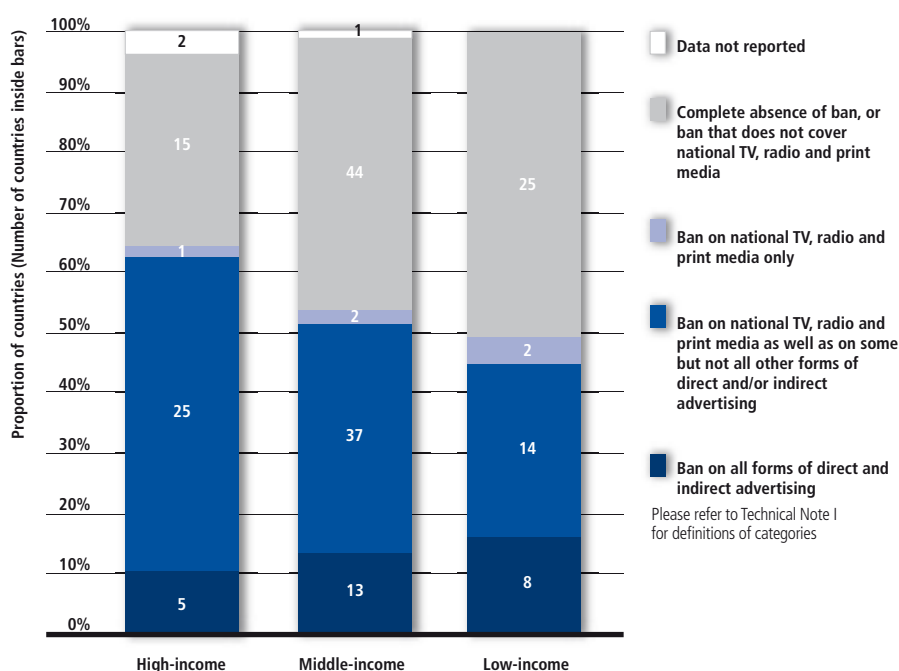
The tobacco industry strongly opposes marketing bans because they are highly effective in reducing tobacco use. The industry often argues that outright bans

on advertising, promotion and sponsorship are not necessary and that voluntary codes and self-regulation are sufficient. However, voluntary restrictions are ineffective because there is no force of law, and ultimately the industry fails to comply with its own voluntary regulations (154). Government intervention through well-drafted and well-enforced legislation is required because the tobacco industry has substantial expertise in circumventing advertising bans.

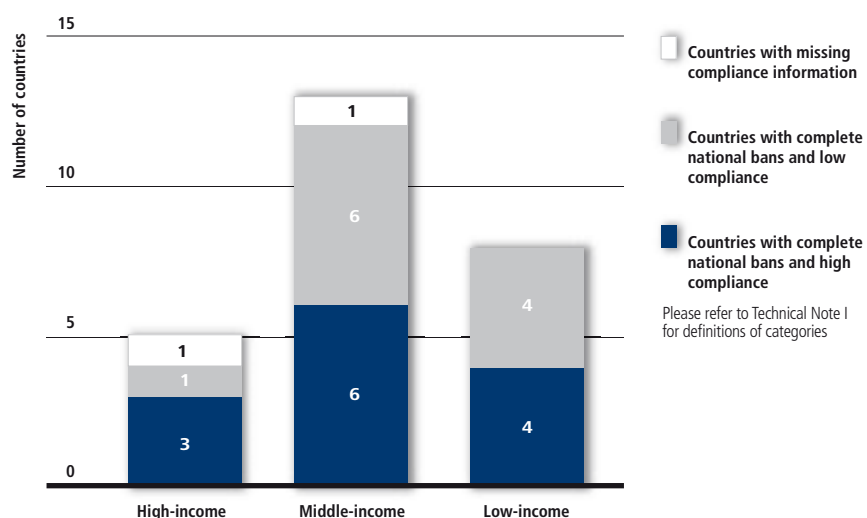
Only Panama implemented a new ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in 2008

- One country (Panama) joined the group of countries with complete bans on all forms of advertising, promotion and

BANS ON ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP

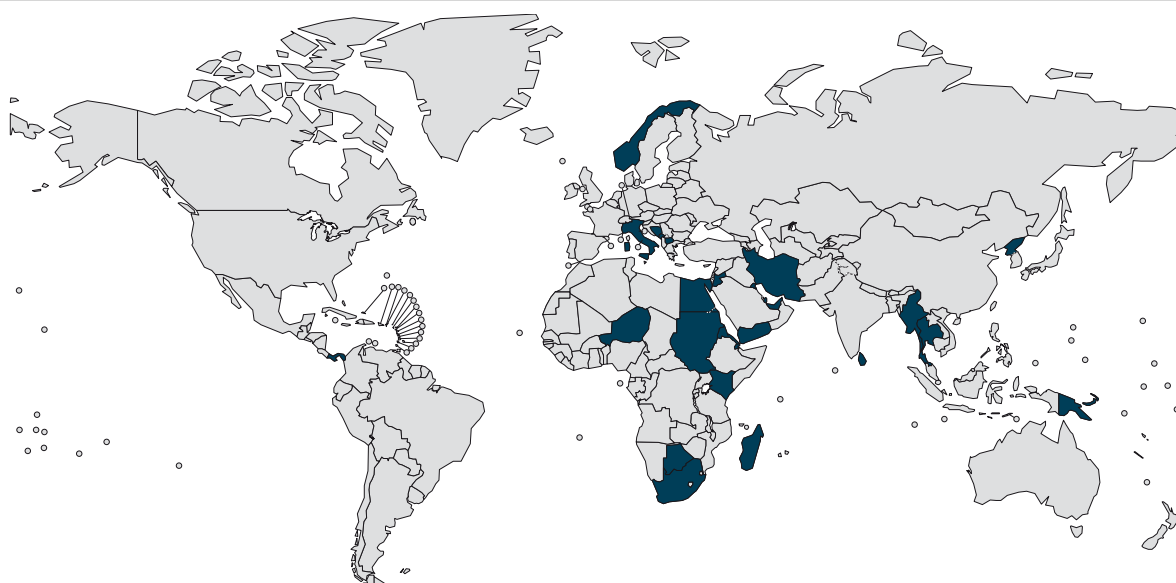


COVERAGE AND COMPLIANCE WITH COMPREHENSIVE BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP



A comprehensive ban on all advertising, promotion and sponsorship protects people from industry marketing tactics and could decrease tobacco consumption by about 7%.

ENFORCE BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



sponsorship in 2008, bringing the total number with complete bans on all forms of direct and indirect advertising and marketing to 26, covering 8.8% of the world's population (compared with 8.7% in 2007).

- Middle-income countries have made greater progress in implementing comprehensive bans on all advertising, promotion and sponsorship than have

low- or high-income countries.

- More than half of high-income countries have banned tobacco advertising in all broadcast and print media but ban only some other forms of direct and indirect advertising, compared with over one third of middle-income countries and about 28% of low-income countries.
- Few countries with comprehensive

bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship enforce these policies to a high degree. Only three high-income countries and six middle-income countries have achieved high compliance, and four low-income country have done so.

Low- and middle-income countries are more likely than high-income countries to have comprehensive bans on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

Jordan strengthens prohibitions on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Jordan, which first began to implement tobacco control measures more than 30 years ago, further strengthened its restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in 2008. All tobacco advertising and marketing activities had in theory been banned starting in 1977, but enforcement of these and other tobacco control provisions was generally weak. Although the ban on marketing and promotion of tobacco products was adequately enforced, the judiciary tended not to prosecute violations vigorously and frequently imposed only the minimum permissible penalties, thus leading to widespread violations.

The 2008 legislation clarified and strengthened the wording of Jordan's tobacco control laws, dedicated additional resources to tobacco control, and increased training of tobacco control programme staff. Additionally, the law added several new provisions to limit point-of-sale tobacco marketing, including bans on the sale of individual cigarettes and sales through vending machines.

To strengthen enforcement, the ministry of health trained 35 health promotion coordinators regarding the tobacco control legislation, practical and suitable methods for enforcing and implementing the law, and procedures for inspections. These coordinators have broad authority to warn and educate people about the law, confiscate any prohibited promotional materials, and initiate judicial proceedings to enforce the laws.

The capital city of Amman, where the full range of tobacco promotional activities used to be pervasive, was selected to pilot these new provisions. In Amman today, print and electronic media are now free from tobacco advertising, tobacco billboards are gone, there is no tobacco sponsorship of sports or cultural activities, and tobacco vending machines have disappeared. This successful model for enforcing advertising and marketing bans is now ready to be expanded to the rest of the country.

Panama bans all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship



Signing of the legislation

In 2008, Panama became the first country in the Americas to enact a total ban on all advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. Before implementing its new law, Panama had virtually no restrictions of any kind on tobacco advertising and marketing. The new law completely bans all forms of direct or indirect tobacco advertising and marketing, including distribution of clothing and other items with tobacco brand logos as well as sponsorship of sports teams and other high-profile events that often involve children. Advertising in international media originating outside the country is also prohibited.

In addition to banning advertising in all media, including outdoor displays such as billboards, Panama's law also prohibits distribution of free tobacco products, promotional price discounting, and product placement in television and motion pictures. Of particular note is the restriction on advertising and marketing at the point of sale, which

most countries with even comprehensive bans have been unable to pass. The tobacco industry has already found loopholes in the law banning point-of-sale marketing, which highlights the tobacco industry's willingness to violate the spirit of the law to market its products, as well as the need for tobacco control experts to closely monitor industry activities.

The most comprehensive ban on advertising and marketing will have little effect if it is not enforced. Even though Panama's law has been in place for less than two years, levels of compliance are extremely high, ranking 95 out of a possible 100 points. In a recent assessment of compliance with the law, several neighbourhoods of Panama City as well as rural areas of the country were surveyed. In all areas visited, no advertising of any kind was seen, no indirect promotion or sponsorship activities were observed, and only one violation of the point-of-sale marketing ban was noted.

Madagascar passes legislation banning all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Madagascar has had moderately strong tobacco control policies in place for the last few years. In addition to a ban on smoking in public places and health warnings that cover 50% of tobacco packaging, all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship activities are prohibited. Both direct advertising and indirect marketing are covered by the ban.

Because the law prohibiting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship has been well enforced and includes strict penalties

for violations, these activities have ceased completely. Throughout Madagascar, there are no television, newspaper, magazine or billboard advertisements for tobacco products, and Internet marketing is similarly banned. Promotional activities such as distribution of free cigarettes and tobacco product rewards have ended. To strengthen monitoring and enforcement, district-level public health officials and local law enforcement work closely with the national tobacco control programme and the ministry of health to expose and investigate violations.

Increasing the price of tobacco is the most effective intervention to reduce smoking

Increasing the price of tobacco products through significant tax increases is the single most effective way to decrease tobacco use and to encourage current users to quit (155). In addition, higher tobacco taxes are particularly effective in keeping youth from taking up tobacco use and in reducing use among the poor (156), as both groups are highly responsive to price changes (155-157). In Article 6 (*Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco*) the WHO FCTC recognizes the effectiveness of raising taxes on tobacco products.

Governments levy many taxes on tobacco products, including excise taxes, value added and other sales taxes, and import duties. Among these, excises are the most important due to their specificity to tobacco products. There are two types of excise taxes: specific excises (based on quantity, weight and/or other characteristics) and ad valorem excises (based on value). High specific excises are the most appropriate method to protect public health, since these lead to relatively higher prices and smaller price differences between premium and discount brands, which will result in reduced tobacco use.

Cigarettes should become less affordable over time to reduce consumption

To improve public health, tobacco taxes should also make tobacco products progressively less affordable by offsetting the combined effects of inflation and increased consumer incomes and purchasing power. This requires periodic increases in specific excise taxes to maintain their impact. Many countries have tobacco products that are becoming increasingly more affordable because taxes do not keep pace with inflation and incomes.

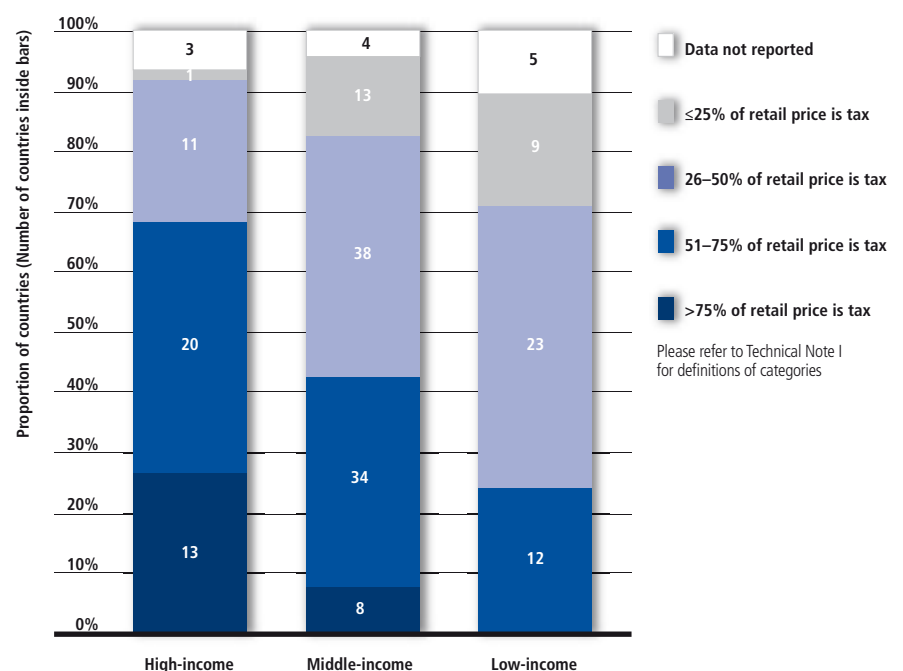
As demonstrated in country after country, increasing tobacco taxes increases tobacco tax revenues in the short and medium term, even when taking reduced consumption into account (155). This is due to relatively low price sensitivity of demand; in high-income countries, a 10% increase in tobacco prices reduces

consumption by about 4% (158), with larger reductions expected in lower-income countries where price sensitivity is likely to be greater. Price increases are particularly effective where there is a low share of taxes contributing to retail prices.

For the greatest revenue impact, the overall tax structure should be simple and easy to implement. A more complex structure is likely to increase tax evasion and tax avoidance. For specific excises, the risk of tax avoidance is increased when the tax is based on product characteristics (e.g. length or weight) rather than quantity. Ad valorem excises maintain their value adjusted to inflation, while specific excises need to be regularly adjusted to keep pace with inflation; to date, only two countries (Australia and New Zealand) automatically adjust their specific excises for inflation.

Contrary to tobacco industry's claims, increased smuggling does not

TOTAL TAX ON CIGARETTES



automatically follow tax increases (159). Large tobacco tax and price increases in several countries have not been followed by dramatic increases in smuggling. Other factors, such as weak border controls, poor tax administration, the presence of informal distribution channels, and people's willingness to buy smuggled products can be more important determinants of smuggling than differences in tax rates. Many countries with high taxes and prices (e.g. Finland, Norway and Sweden) show relatively little evidence of smuggling, while several low tax and price countries (e.g. Italy and Spain) experience a relatively higher incidence of smuggling (159).

Tax compliance is facilitated by a centralized system that focuses on manufacturers with strong tax administration and customs enforcement. Article 15 (*Illicit trade in tobacco products*) of the WHO FCTC states that monitoring tobacco production and trade can contribute to reducing illicit trade; furthermore, the currently negotiated draft protocol on illicit trade in tobacco products proposes to control and monitor tobacco

production and trade to eliminate illicit trade (160).

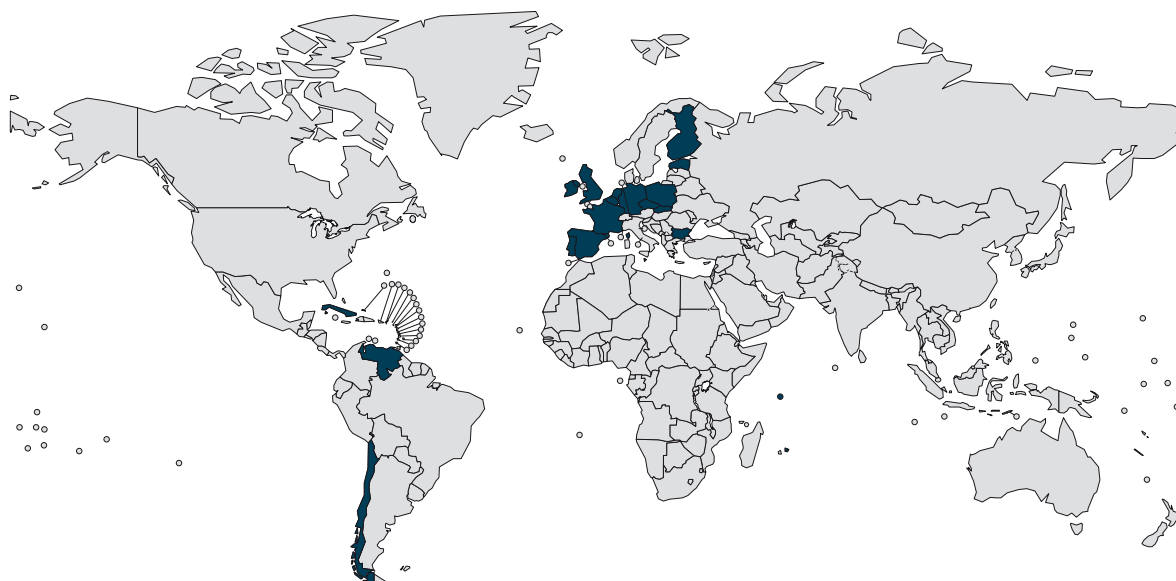
In 2008, there was a minimal increase in the proportion of the world's population covered by effective tobacco taxation policies

- Six more countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, the Netherlands, and Seychelles) joined the group of countries that levy taxes higher than 75% of retail price in 2008, bringing the total number that levy taxes at this rate to 21, covering 6.2% of the world's population (compared with 5.7% in 2007).
- Globally, the average total tax contribution to total retail prices of tobacco products was just under 50% in 2008.
- Tax rates are generally highest in high-income countries. The average contribution of total taxes to the total retail price of cigarettes is 63% in high-income countries, 49% in middle-

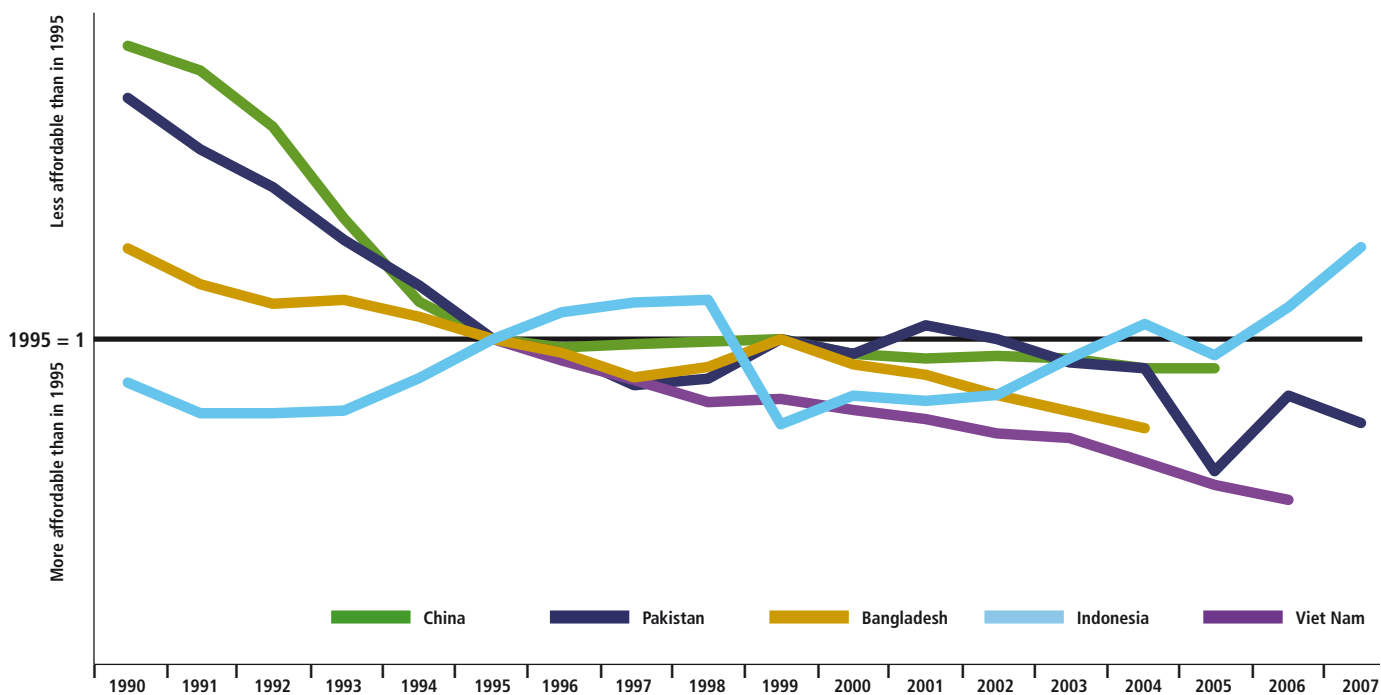
income countries, and 39% in low-income countries.

- About 70% of high-income countries levy taxes that account for at least half of the total tax-inclusive retail sales price, compared with less than half of middle-income countries and about 25% of low-income countries. Relatively few countries (13 high-income, eight middle-income, and no low-income) impose excise and other taxes on cigarettes that account for at least 75% of retail price.
- Cigarettes are more than twice as expensive in high-income countries as in middle-income countries, and nearly five times as expensive as in low-income countries.
- Of 163 countries for which cigarette excise tax data are available, 55 countries rely solely on specific excises and 60 countries solely on ad valorem excises, 48 countries (mostly in Europe) use a combination of the two, and 19 countries impose no excise tax but instead rely on import duties on cigarettes instead.

RAISE TAXES ON TOBACCO – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2008



AFFORDABILITY OF CIGARETTES OVER TIME, SELECTED COUNTRIES

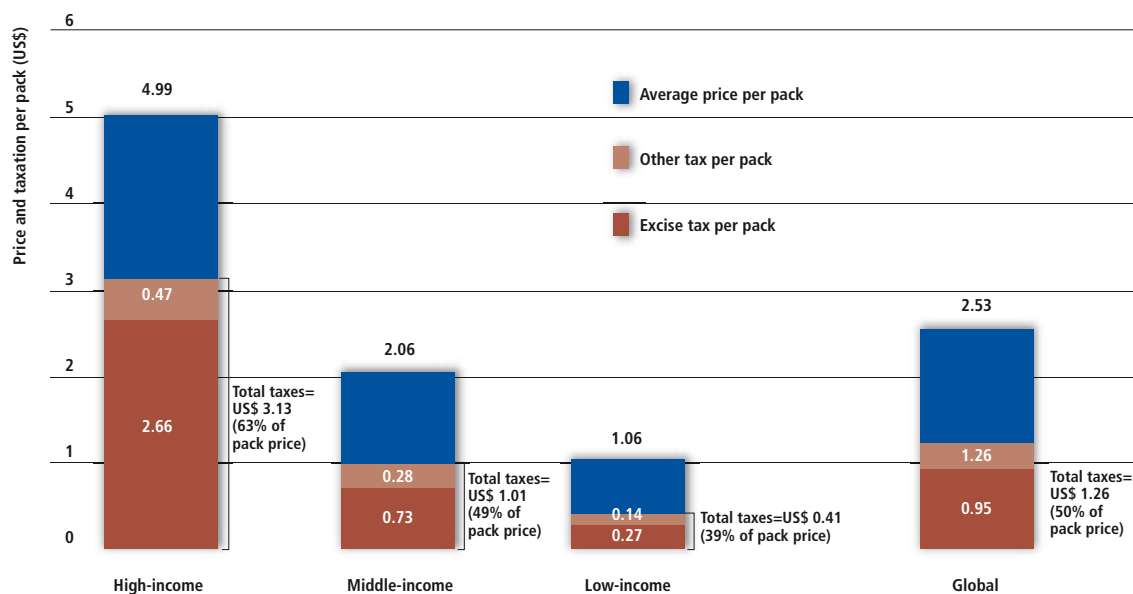


Source: WHO calculations using data from papers prepared as part of the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use (published at <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/publications.ph>)

Note: The affordability index is created by first dividing the price of the most popular brand by the average per capita income (GDP/capita). The value for 1995 is assumed to be 1 and the values of other years are estimated by using 1995 as a base. The estimated values greater than 1 indicate that cigarettes were less affordable compared with the 1995 level. Similarly, the estimated values that are less than 1 indicate that cigarettes were more affordable compared with the 1995 level.

Increasing the price of tobacco products through significant tax increases is the single most effective way to decrease tobacco use and to encourage current users to quit.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE AND TAXATION (EXCISE AND TOTAL) OF MOST SOLD BRANDS OF CIGARETTES, 2008



Thailand earmarks tobacco tax revenues for tobacco control



สสส. สำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุน
การสร้างเสริมสุขภาพ

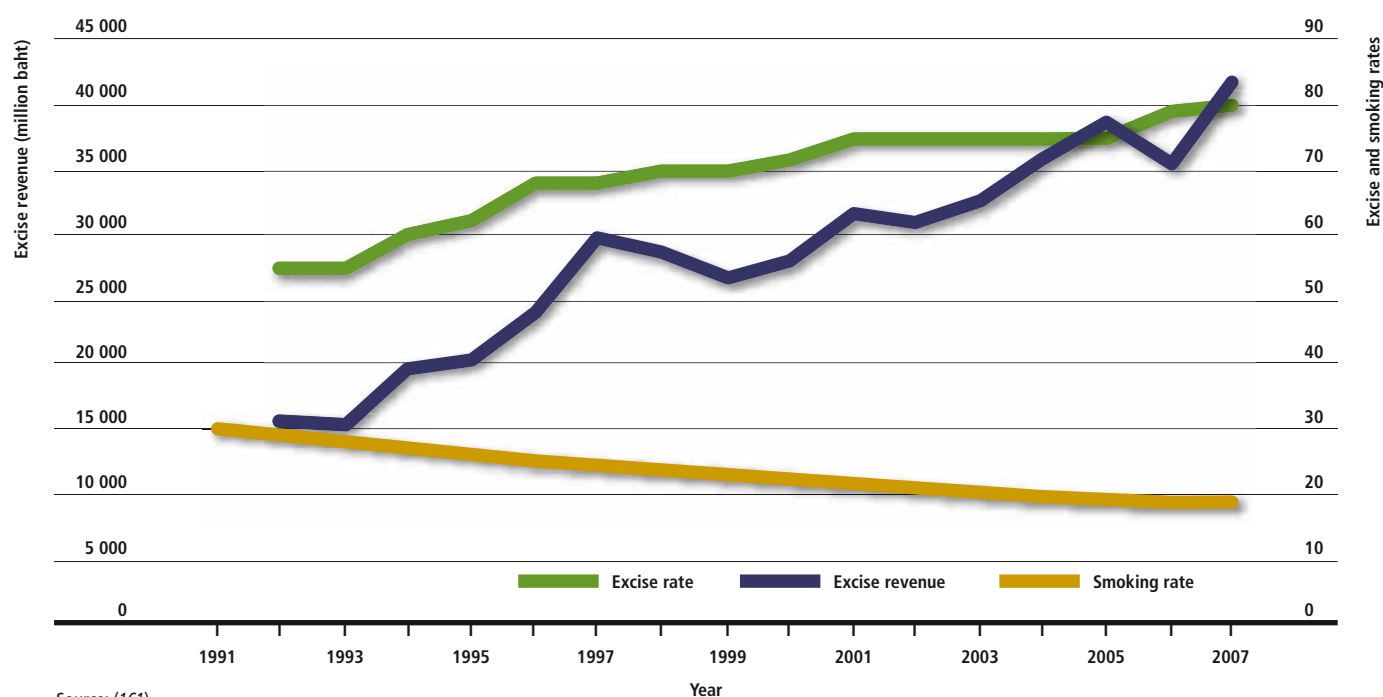
Thailand, a leader in tobacco control, levied an 83.5% statutory excise tax on cigarettes, which in 2008 resulted in an overall tax rate of 57% of the actual retail pack price. An important feature of Thailand's tax structure is a 2% tax surcharge, collected on both tobacco and alcohol, that is earmarked for a broad agenda of national health promotion programs. The 2% excise earmark, established in Thailand's Health Promotion Foundation Act of 2001, secures funding for the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) and provides annual revenues of about US\$ 35 million.

With this funding, ThaiHealth seeks to reduce sickness and death and make general improvements in quality of life.

Another strong feature of Thailand's cigarette tax structure is that cigarette excise taxes have been increased more rapidly than the inflation rate. As a result, the relative affordability of cigarettes has decreased. In January 1992, at a time when adult smoking prevalence was 30% (nearly 60% among males), the excise rate was set at 55%. The tax rate was increased to the current 83.5% in a series of eight steps, which increased the retail price of the most popular brand by nearly 400% and nearly tripled Thailand's annual tobacco tax revenues. Adult smoking rates have now decreased to about 18%, with youth male smoking rates about half of adult male rates.

Thailand levies taxes on all cigarette products at a single rate, which simplifies calculation and collection of taxes. Because the domestic tobacco industry is state-controlled, the government can set the wholesale factory price, thus ensuring that manufacturers are unable to reduce prices to counter the effects of increased taxation. Industry price manipulation is an important concern in countries that rely solely on ad valorem tax and that do not have a state-controlled tobacco industry.

EXCISE TAX RATE, EXCISE REVENUE AND SMOKING PREVALENCE, THAILAND, 1991–2007



Source: (161).

National tobacco control programmes and capacity

National programmes are required to lead tobacco control efforts

Building national capacity to carry out effective and sustainable national tobacco control programmes is critical to reversing the tobacco epidemic, and countries are obligated to implement a national tobacco control programme as part of their WHO FCTC obligations (1). Nongovernmental organizations and other members of civil society not affiliated with the tobacco industry, including health professional bodies, women's, youth, environmental and consumer groups, and academic and health-care institutions, have made great contributions to tobacco control efforts nationally and internationally. Although involvement by many sectors of government and civil society is required to

implement an effective national tobacco control programme, strategic planning and leadership should occur centrally within a country's ministry of health (57). In larger countries, the programme may be designed for flexible implementation by decentralizing authority to subnational jurisdictions (57).

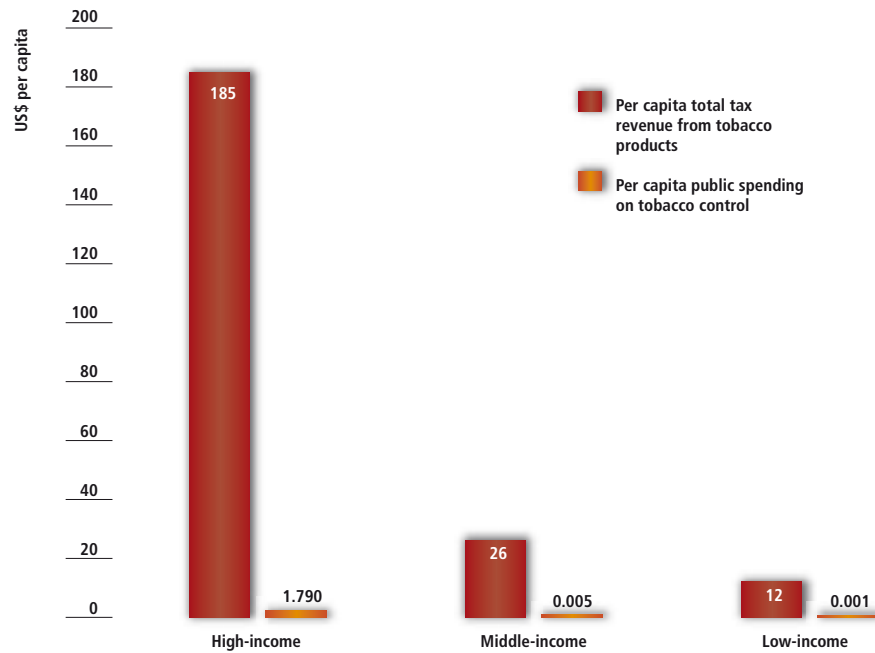
A national tobacco control programme with full-time, dedicated staff at both central and (where appropriate) subnational levels, with support from senior levels throughout government as well as technical experts and persons with expertise in planning and implementation, can provide highly effective leadership and administration of all programme initiatives. Additionally, a national coordinating committee for tobacco control convened at a high level of government (i.e. cabinet or

presidency) should include representatives from all government and civil society groups directly involved with tobacco control activities.

It is critical that the government provide its tobacco control programme with a steady source of funding at both national and, where appropriate, subnational levels. Because most governments currently collect hundreds or even thousands of times more in tobacco tax revenues than they spend on tobacco control, there is room to increase tobacco control spending substantially. This can be accomplished either through use of general government funds or specific earmarks from tobacco tax revenues. Other sources of funding include donations and grants from national and international nongovernmental or philanthropic organizations.



TOBACCO CONTROL IS UNDERFUNDED



Note: Based on 55 countries that provided information on both tax revenues from tobacco products and expenditures for tobacco control for 2007 and 2008.

Governments annually collect more than US\$ 167 billion in tobacco tax revenues, yet spend a total of only US\$ 965 million on tobacco control.



Data from 2007 and 2008 show that aggregate tobacco tax revenues in countries reporting data are more than 173 times higher than expenses for tobacco control activities. Governments collect annually more than US\$ 167 billion in tobacco tax revenues, yet spend a total of only US\$ 965 million on tobacco control – with 99% of this amount spent by 17 high-income countries. Per capita spending on tobacco control ranges from a tenth of a cent per capita per year in low-income countries to half a cent per

capita per year in middle-income countries and about US\$ 1.80 per capita per year in high-income countries.

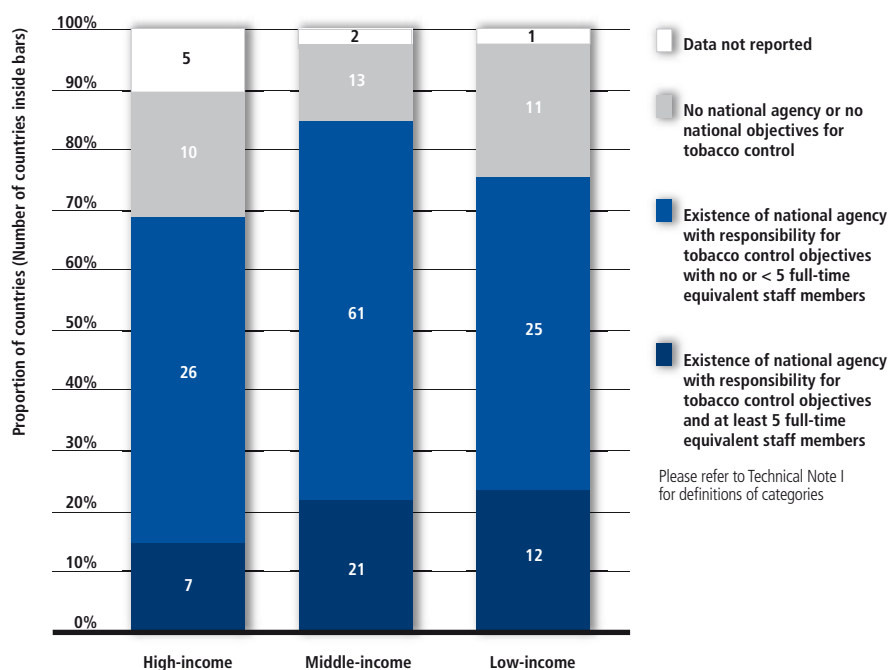
Most countries have a national tobacco control programme, but many do not staff them adequately

- Nearly 80% of countries report having a national agency with responsibility for tobacco control objectives, with

low- and middle-income countries more likely to have such an agency than high-income countries.

- Less than 15% of high-income countries and 22% of middle-income countries also have an agency with at least five full-time equivalent staff members, while 24% of low-income countries have an agency staffed at that level.

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMMES



It is critical that governments provide tobacco control programmes with a steady source of funding at both national and, where appropriate, subnational levels.

Brazil has high capacity in tobacco control programmes

Brazil has given high priority and commitment to combating the tobacco epidemic. The country's comprehensive approach to tobacco control is based on a sector-wide national coordination mechanism, which is led by a national tobacco control programme under the ministry of health that serves as the secretariat of the tobacco control health sector commission and the national committee for implementation of the WHO FCTC. Surveillance agencies within

the ministry of health perform tobacco control monitoring and regulatory, enforcement and evaluation functions.

Due to the federal structure of the country (27 states and the Federal District, with 5592 municipalities) and the decentralized nature of the health system, implementation and enforcement of most tobacco control policies are at the state and local levels. Subnational health departments and enforcement agencies constitute a powerful governmental tobacco control network with specific tobacco control focal points and devoted staff. In 2005, all states and more than two thirds of municipalities had trained staff to implement tobacco control activities, and a third of municipalities, including all major Brazilian cities, had implemented specific tobacco control programmes and enforcement actions.



Ministry of Health, Brazil

Conclusion

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control demonstrates commitment to decisive action against the global tobacco epidemic, which kills millions of people and disables millions more each year. More than 160 Parties to the WHO FCTC, covering 86% of the world's population, have made a legally binding commitment to implement effective tobacco control policies. Unlike many leading public health problems, the means to curb tobacco use are within our reach: with the specific demand reduction measures in MPOWER and other WHO FCTC policies, countries have tobacco control tools needed to reduce tobacco use and save lives.

The results presented in this report show that progress is possible and is being made. In some countries, this progress has been rapid and sweeping – these countries

can serve as models for action by countries that still need to do more to protect their people against the harms of tobacco use. If we do not continue to expand and intensify tobacco control efforts, millions of people will continue to die each year from preventable tobacco-related illness, and tens of billions of dollars will be lost annually to avoidable health-care expenditures and productivity losses.

This report shows that nearly 400 million additional people are benefiting from a tobacco control policy newly implemented during 2008 but also that there is still far more work that must be done.

- Less than 10% of the world's population is covered by any one of the MPOWER demand reduction measures.

- Progress on implementing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship has stalled, leaving more than 90% of the world's population without protection from tobacco industry marketing.

- Progress on increasing tobacco taxes has also come to a halt, with nearly 95% of the world's population living in countries where taxes represent less than 75% of retail price.

- Tobacco control remains severely underfunded, with 173 times as many dollars collected worldwide through tobacco tax revenues each year than are spent on tobacco control.



Progress has been made on smoke-free policies, which are the focus of this report, yet most people worldwide are still not protected from the dangers of second-hand tobacco smoke exposure.

- An additional 2.3% of the world's population – representing more than 154 million people – became newly covered by smoke-free laws in 2008, with nearly all living in low- and middle-income countries.
- Smoke-free policies at the subnational level are becoming increasingly common. Of the 100 biggest cities in the world, 22 are smoke-free – and three more (Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo, all in Brazil) have become smoke-free since data for this report were collected.

- Compliance with smoke-free laws is low. Only 2% of the world's population live in countries with comprehensive smoke-free laws that also have high levels of compliance.

The current global economic crisis makes it even more imperative that countries ensure they have the means to fund effective tobacco control programmes. Increasing taxes on tobacco not only greatly reduces smoking prevalence, it also increases government revenues and generates funding that can be spent on tobacco control and other public health initiatives. However, even with existing tax rates, tobacco control remains severely underfunded, particularly among low- and middle-income countries.

Above all, in addition to funding, tobacco control requires political commitment at the highest levels of government. Unless urgent action is taken, more than 1 billion people could be killed by tobacco during this century. The success of the WHO FCTC provides strong evidence that this political will exists on national and global levels and can be tapped to great effect. By taking action to implement the measures to reduce tobacco use, governments and civil society can and will save millions of lives each year.



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TECHNICAL NOTES

- TECHNICAL NOTE I Evaluation of existing policies and compliance
- TECHNICAL NOTE II Smoking prevalence in WHO Member States
- TECHNICAL NOTE III Tobacco taxes in WHO Member States

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX I Regional summary of MPOWER measures
- APPENDIX II Regulation of smoke-free environments
- APPENDIX III Status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

- APPENDIX IV Global tobacco control policy data
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Appendices IV through X are available in electronic format on the CD accompanying this book and online at www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/en.

Evaluation of existing policies and compliance

To ensure consistency and comparability between the *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008* and this 2009 report, the data collection and analysis methodology used are based on last year's report. Some of the methodology employed in the first report has been revised and strengthened for the present report. Where revisions have been made, data from the first report have been reanalysed so that the results are comparable between years. The methodology employed for this year's report is described in this technical note. The questionnaire form used for data collection can be found at www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/en.

Data collection

Consistent with the first report, data were collected using a survey instrument to assess countries' implementation of the six MPOWER measures. The questionnaire for the 2009 report contained 131 questions and was constructed using Microsoft Excel.

The use of an electronic data collection mechanism was introduced to streamline the data collection and data analysis processes. The questionnaire had two main objectives:

- to collect information on the status of each MPOWER measure as of 31 December 2008;
- to correct information published in the previous report.

Thus, for each question, the data collector was asked to confirm or correct the value that was published in the first report as well as to indicate any changes in the status of the MPOWER measure as of 31 December 2008. Where measures

pertained to legislation passed in the country, data collectors were asked to provide electronic copies of the legislation. The data collection method was pre-tested in English in six countries (one country in each region). Data for this report were collected electronically from 100% of the participating countries.

Data validation

The data validation process occurred in two stages. The first stage was an internal validation conducted at WHO: questionnaires were checked for logical inconsistencies; any inconsistencies found were reviewed by WHO staff and resolved by checking the WHO FCTC Parties reports¹, the documentation provided by governments, or by communicating directly with the country data collector. The second stage was validation of the data by the ministry of health of the reporting country. To facilitate review by the ministries of health, a summary sheet was generated for each country and was sent to the appropriate ministry for review prior to the close of the report database.

Further details about data processing procedures are available from the Tobacco Free Initiative at WHO.

Data analysis

The summary measures developed for the *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008* were carefully revised in order to more precisely assess the implementation of the six MPOWER measures, to better identify the tobacco control policy areas in each country that require attention, and to target efforts

limitations on the effectiveness of them. The implementation status of the six measures was classified by grouping countries into four categories in each area (five categories in the case of smoke-free environments). In order to compare the status between 2007 and 2008, the 2007 groups were recalculated using a revised grouping methodology (except for the Monitoring groups, where the information was not available to recalculate the 2007 baseline). Hence, grouping data published in the first report differ from the recalculated 2007 groups published in this report.

Monitoring

The section of the questionnaire devoted to measuring monitoring asked the data collector to note the most recent smoking prevalence survey data available and collect the following information:

- how recent the survey was;
- whether the survey was representative of the country's population;
- whether it covered adults, youth or both;
- whether the survey was repeated at least every five years (survey periodicity).

Surveys were considered recent if the data were collected in 2003 or later. Surveys were considered representative if the sample was representative of the national population. Surveys were considered periodic if they were conducted at least once every five years. Surveys were considered "adult surveys" if participants were above 15 years of age. Surveys were considered "youth surveys" if all participants were between 11 and 19 years of age.

For this year's report, the groupings for the Monitoring indicator have been revised to

reflect the additional information collected on the survey periodicity. Periodicity of surveys of at least every five years is included in the highest category in addition to the requirements of recent and representative data for adults and youth. Because of this, some countries that fell in the highest category in the first report (defined as those having recent and representative data only) do not fall in the highest category in this second report. The groupings for the Monitoring indicator are listed below.

	No known data or no recent* data or data that are not both recent* and not representative**
	Recent* and representative** data for either adults or youth
	Recent* and representative** data for both adults and youth
	Recent*, representative** and periodic*** data for both adults and youth

* Data from 2003 or later.

** Survey sample representative of the national population.

*** Occurring at least every five years.

Smoke-free legislation

There is a wide range of places and institutions where it is possible to prohibit smoking. Smoke-free legislation can take place at the national or subnational level. This year's report includes items to measure national legislation as well as legislation in subnational jurisdictions. The assessment of subnational smoke-free legislation includes large jurisdictions that are first-level administrative boundaries (first administrative subdivisions of a country) and, in addition, large cities with over 5 million inhabitants or encompassing more than 20% of the country's population.

This year's questionnaire included items measuring whether smoke-free laws existed in each of the following places at either the national or subnational level:

- health-care facilities;
- educational facilities other than universities;
- universities;
- government facilities;
- indoor offices;
- restaurants;
- pubs and bars;
- public transport.

For this year's report, groupings for the Smoke-free Legislation indicator have been revised so that they are based on the numbers of places and institutions where smoking is completely prohibited. In addition, countries where at least 90% of the population are covered by complete subnational smoke-free legislation are grouped in the top category. Subnational smoke-free legislation is considered "comprehensive" when smoking in all of the public places assessed is completely banned.

In several countries, in order to significantly expand the creation of smoke-free places, including restaurants and bars, it was politically necessary to include exceptions to the law that allowed for the provision of designated smoking rooms. The requirements for designated smoking rooms are so technically complex and stringent that, for practical purposes, few or no establishments are expected to implement them. Because no data were requested on the number of complex designated smoking rooms actually constructed, it is not possible to know whether these laws have resulted in the complete absence of such rooms,

as intended. For this reason, these few countries have not been categorized in the analyses for this section.

The groupings for the Smoke-free Legislation indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported/not categorized
	Up to two public places completely smoke-free
	Three to five public places completely smoke-free
	Six to seven public places completely smoke-free
	All public places completely smoke-free (or at least 90% of the population covered by complete subnational smoke-free legislation)

Future data collection efforts will include such measures, as well as incorporate evaluation of legislation enforcement. As noted at the beginning of this report, as well as in the WHO FCTC Article 8 guidelines and several other governmental and nongovernmental reports, ventilation and other forms of designated smoking areas do not fully protect from the harms of second-hand tobacco smoke, and the only laws that provide complete protection are those that result in the complete absence of smoking in all public places.

Tobacco dependence treatment

Despite the low cost of quit lines, few low- or middle-income countries have implemented such programmes. Thus, national toll-free quit lines are included as a qualification only for the highest category. Reimbursement for tobacco dependence treatment is considered only for the top two categories, to take the tight

national budgets of many lower-income countries into consideration.

The top three categories reflect varying levels of government commitment to the availability of nicotine replacement therapy and cessation support. The groupings for the Tobacco Dependence Treatment indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported
	None
	NRT* and/or some cessation services** (neither cost-covered)
	NRT* and/or some cessation services** (at least one of which is cost-covered)
	National quit line, and both NRT* and some cessation services** cost-covered

* Nicotine replacement therapy.

** Smoking cessation support available in any of the following places: health clinics or other primary care facilities, hospitals, office of a health professional, the community.

Health warnings

The section of the questionnaire devoted to measuring health warnings asked the data collector to note the following information about the cigarette pack warnings:

- the mandated size of the warnings, as a percentage of the front and back of the cigarette pack;
- whether specific health warnings are mandated;
- whether the warnings appear on individual packages as well as on any outside packaging and labelling used in retail sale;
- whether the warnings describe specific harmful effects of tobacco use on health;
- whether the warnings are large, clear, visible and legible (e.g. specific colours and font style and sizes are mandated);
- whether the warnings rotate;
- whether the warnings are written in (all) principal language(s) of the country.

The size of the warning on front and back of the cigarette pack was averaged

to calculate the percentage of the total pack surface area that is covered by the warnings. This information was combined with the warning characteristics to construct the groupings for the Health Warnings indicator. The groupings for the Health Warnings indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported
	No warning or warning covering <30% of pack surface
	≥30%* but no pictures or pictograms and/or other appropriate characteristics**
	31%–49%* including pictures or pictograms and other appropriate characteristics**
	≥50%* including pictures or pictograms and appropriate characteristics**

* average of the front and back of the cigarette pack.

- **
- Specific health warnings mandated;
 - appearing on individual packages as well as on any outside packaging and labelling used in retail sale;
 - describing specific harmful effects of tobacco use on health;
 - are large, clear, visible and legible (e.g. specific colours and font style and sizes are mandated);
 - rotate;
 - written in (all) principal language(s) of the country.

Bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship

The section of the questionnaire devoted to measuring bans on advertising, promotion and sponsorship asked the data collector to note whether advertising bans covered the following types of advertising:

- national television and radio;
- local magazines and newspapers;
- billboards and outdoor advertising;
- point of sale;
- free distribution of tobacco products in the mail or through other means;
- promotional discounts;
- non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names (brand extension);
- brand names of non-tobacco products used for tobacco products;

- appearance of tobacco products in television and/or films;
- sponsored events.

The first four bans listed are considered “direct” advertising bans, and the remaining six are considered “indirect” bans. Complete bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship usually start with bans on direct advertising in national media and progress to bans on indirect advertising as well as promotion and sponsorship. Bans that cover national TV, radio and print media were used as the basic criteria for the two lowest groups, and the remaining groups were constructed based on how comprehensively the law covers the forms of direct and indirect bans included in the questionnaire.

The groupings for the Bans on Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported
	Complete absence of ban, or ban that does not cover national television (TV), radio and print media
	Ban on national TV, radio and print media only
	Ban on national TV, radio and print media as well as on some but not all other forms of direct* and/or indirect** advertising
	Ban on all forms of direct* and indirect** advertising

* Direct advertising bans:

- national television and radio;
- local magazines and newspapers;
- billboards and outdoor advertising;
- point of sale.

** Indirect advertising bans:

- free distribution of tobacco products in the mail or through other means;
- promotional discounts;
- non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names (brand extension);
- brand names of non-tobacco products used for tobacco products;
- appearance of tobacco products in television and/or films;
- sponsored events.

Tobacco tax levels

Countries are grouped according to the percentage contribution of taxes to the retail price. Taxes assessed include excise tax, value added tax (sometimes called "VAT"), import duty (when the cigarettes were imported) and any other taxes levied. Only the price of the most popular brand of cigarettes is considered. In the case of countries where different levels of taxes applied to cigarettes are based on either length, quantity produced or type (e.g. filter vs. non-filter), only the rate that applied to the most popular brand is used in the calculation.

Given the lack of information on country- and brand-specific profit margins of retailers and wholesalers, their profits were assumed to be zero (unless provided by the national data collector). The groupings for the Tobacco Tax indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported
	≤ 25% of retail price is tax
	26–50% of retail price is tax
	51–75% of retail price is tax
	>75% of retail price is tax

National tobacco control programmes

Classification of countries' national tobacco control programmes is based on the existence of a national agency with responsibility for tobacco control objectives as a minimum criterion for group 3. Countries with at least 5 full-time equivalent staff members working at the national agency with responsibility for tobacco control meet the criteria for the highest group.

The groupings for the National Tobacco Control Programme indicator are listed below.

	Data not reported
	No national agency or no national objectives on tobacco control
	Existence of national agency with responsibility for tobacco control objectives with no or < 5 full-time equivalent staff members
	Existence of national agency with responsibility for tobacco control objectives and at least 5 full-time equivalent staff members

Compliance assessment

Compliance with national and comprehensive subnational smoke-free legislation as well as with advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans (covering both direct and indirect marketing) was assessed by a group of five national experts, who assessed the compliance in these two areas as "minimal", "moderate" or "high". These five experts were selected by the national data collector according to the following criteria:

- person in charge of tobacco prevention in the country's ministry of health, or the most senior government official in charge of tobacco control or tobacco-related conditions;
- the head of a prominent nongovernmental organization dedicated to tobacco control;
- a health professional (e.g. physician, nurse, pharmacist or dentist) specializing in tobacco-related conditions;
- a staff member of a public health university department;
- the Tobacco Free Initiative focal point of the WHO country office.

The experts performed their assessments independently through an interview with the national data collector. Summary scores were calculated by WHO from the five individual assessments by assigning two points for highly enforced policies, one point for moderately enforced policies and no point for minimally enforced policies, with a potential minimum of 0 and maximum of 10 points in total from these five experts.

The country-reported answers to each survey question are listed in Appendix IV. Appendix I summarizes this information. Compliance scores are represented separately (i.e. compliance is not included in the calculation of the grouping categories). As noted above, future data collection efforts will include a more extensive assessment of legislation enforcement, and this assessment will be used to construct the categories of MPOWER measures.

¹ Parties report on the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control according to Article 21. The objective of reporting is to enable Parties to learn from each other's experience in implementing the WHO FCTC. Parties' reports are also the basis for review by the COP of the implementation of the Convention. Parties submit their initial report two years after entry into force of the WHO FCTC for that Party, and then every subsequent three years, through the reporting instrument adopted by COP. For more information please refer to <http://www.who.int/fctc/reporting/en/>.

Smoking prevalence in WHO Member States

Monitoring the prevalence of tobacco use is central to any surveillance system involved with tobacco control. Reliable prevalence data provide the information needed to assess the impacts of tobacco control actions adopted by a country and can be used by tobacco control workers in their efforts to counter the tobacco epidemic. This report contains prevalence estimates for smoking for 145 countries (see Appendix VII).

Collection of tobacco use prevalence estimates

As discussed in Technical Note I, the data collection questionnaire for this report included a detailed section on surveys of tobacco use. The section on Monitoring in Technical Note I provides a full discussion of information that was submitted by countries regarding their existing surveys of tobacco use. Data were requested on four indicators of tobacco smoking:

- current and daily prevalence of tobacco smoking;¹
- current and daily prevalence of cigarette smoking.

These indicators provide for the most complete representation of tobacco smoking across countries and at the same time help to minimize attrition of countries from further analysis due to lack of adequate data. Although we realize that differences exist in the types of tobacco products used in different countries and grown or manufactured in different regions of the world, data on cigarette smoking and tobacco smoking are the most widely available and are common to all countries, thereby permitting statistical analyses.²

The information collected from countries about their recent surveys of tobacco use was checked against WHO's Global Infobase, a portal of information on eight

risk factors for noncommunicable diseases including tobacco (www.who.int/infobase). This enabled both validation of data already held by WHO as well as permitted an updating of the Global Infobase. In addition, an extensive literature search was conducted to try and identify any other possible data sources.

During this process, multiple data sources were frequently identified. In such cases, preference was given to surveys that met the following four criteria:

- provide country survey summary data for one or more of four tobacco use definitions: daily smoker, current smoker, daily cigarette smoker, or current cigarette smoker;
- include randomly selected participants who were representative of a general population;
- present prevalence values by age and sex;
- survey the adult population aged 15 years and above.

Data identified from new collections identified through the questionnaires and literature searches were entered into the Global Infobase.

Analysis and presentation of tobacco use prevalence estimates

Data collected on prevalence estimates are presented in this report in two forms:

1. Crude prevalence rates (Appendix VIII): these should be used to assess the actual use of tobacco in a country and to generate an estimate of the number of smokers for the relevant indicator (e.g. current smokers, daily smokers) in the population.
2. Adjusted and age-standardized prevalence rates (Appendix VII): these rates are constructed solely for the purpose of comparing tobacco use prevalence

estimates across multiple countries or across multiple time periods for the same country. These rates should not be used to estimate the number of smokers in the population. The methods for adjusting and age-standardizing for survey differences are described separately below, but the estimates presented in Appendix VII have been both adjusted and age standardized.

Crude prevalence. The crude smoking prevalence, a summary measure of tobacco use in a population, reflects the actual use of tobacco in a country (e.g. prevalence of smoking by adults aged 15 years and above). The crude rate, expressed as a percentage of the total population, refers to the number of smokers per 100 population of the country. When this crude prevalence rate is multiplied by the country's population, the result is the number of smokers in the country.

Adjusted prevalence. Adjustments to data are typically done when collecting information from heterogeneous sources that originate from different surveys and do not employ standardized survey instruments. These differences render difficult the production of national-level age-standardized rates. WHO has also developed a regression method that attempts to adjust the estimates to enable comparisons of the results between countries. The general principal that underlies the regression method is that if data are partly missing or are incomplete for a country, then the regression technique uses data available for the region in which the country is located to generate estimates for that country. The regression models are run at the United Nations sub-regional level³ separately for males and females in order to obtain age-specific prevalence rates for that region. These estimates are then substituted for the country falling within the sub-region for the missing indicator. Note that the technique cannot be used for countries without any data: these countries are excluded from any analysis. The four types of differences between surveys and the relevant adjustment procedures used are listed below.

Differences in age groups covered by the survey. In order to estimate smoking

prevalence rates for standard age ranges (by five-year groups from age 15 until age 80 and thereafter from 80 to 100 years), the association between age and daily smoking is examined for males and females separately for each country using scatter plots. For this exercise, data from the latest nationally representative survey are chosen; in some cases more than one survey is chosen if male and female prevalence rates stem from different surveys or if the additional survey supplements data for the extreme age intervals. To obtain age-specific prevalence rates for five-year age intervals, regression models using daily smoking prevalence estimates from a first order, second order and third order function of age are graphed against the scatter plot and the best fitting curve is chosen. For the remaining indicators, a combination of methods is applied: regression models are run at the sub-regional level to obtain age-specific rates for current and daily cigarette smoking, and an equivalence relationship is applied between smoking prevalence rates and cigarette smoking where cigarette smoking is dominant to obtain age-specific prevalence rates for current and daily cigarette smoking for the standard age intervals.

Differences in the types of indicators of tobacco use measured. If we have data for current tobacco smoking and current cigarette smoking, then definitional adjustments are made to account for the missing daily tobacco smoking and daily cigarette smoking. Likewise, if we have data for current and daily tobacco smoking only, then tobacco type adjustments are made across tobacco types to generate estimates for current and daily cigarette smoking.

Differences in geographic coverage of the survey within the country. Adjustments are made to the data by observing the prevalence relationship between urban and rural areas in countries falling within the relevant sub-region. Results from this urban-rural regression exercise are applied to countries to allow a scaling-up of prevalence to the national level. As an

example, if a country has prevalence rates for daily smoking of tobacco in urban areas only, the regression results from the rural-urban smoking relationship are used to obtain rural prevalence rates for daily smoking. These are then combined with urban prevalence rates using urban-rural population ratios as weights to generate a national prevalence estimate as well as national age-specific rates.

Differences in survey year. For this report, smoking prevalence estimates are generated for year 2006. Smoking prevalence data are sourced from surveys conducted in countries in different years. In some cases, the latest available prevalence data came from surveys before the year 2006 while in other cases the survey was later than 2006. To obtain smoking prevalence estimates for 2006, trend information is used either to project into the future for countries with data older than 2006 or backtracked for countries with data later than 2006. This is achieved by incorporating trend information from all available surveys for each country. For countries without historical data, trend information from the respective sub-region in which they fall is used.

In the absence of crude prevalence rates for the relevant indicator, adjusted prevalence estimates can be used to assess the number of smokers for the relevant indicator in a country.

Age-standardized prevalence. Tobacco use generally varies widely by sex and across age groups. Although the crude prevalence rate is reasonably easy to understand for a country at one point in time, comparing crude rates between two or more countries at one point in time, or of one country at different points in time, can be misleading if the two populations being compared have significantly different age distributions or differences in tobacco use by sex. The method of age-standardization is commonly used to overcome this problem and allows for meaningful comparison of prevalence between countries. The method involves applying the age-specific

rates by sex in each population to one standard population. When presenting age-standardized prevalence rates, both this and the WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008 used the WHO Standard Population, a fictitious population whose age distribution was artificially created and is largely reflective of the population age structure of low- and middle-income countries. The resulting age-standardized rate, also expressed as a percentage of the total population, refers to the number of smokers per 100 WHO Standard Population. As a result, the rate generated using this process is only a hypothetical number with no inherent meaning in its magnitude. It is only useful when contrasting rates obtained from one country to those obtained in another country, or from the same country at a different points in time. In order to produce an overall smoking prevalence rate for a country, the age-standardized prevalence rates for males and females must be combined to generate total prevalence. Since the WHO Standard Population is the same irrespective of sex, the age-standardized rates for males and females are combined using population weights for males and for females at the global level from the UN population data for 2006. For example, if the age-standardized prevalence rate for tobacco smoking in adults is 60% for males and 30% for females, the combined prevalence rate for tobacco smoking in all adults is calculated as $60 \times (0.51) + 30 \times (0.49) = 45\%$, with the figures in brackets representing male and female population weights. Thus, of the total smoking prevalence (45%) the proportion of smoking attributable to males is 66.7% $[= (30 \div 45) \times 100]$ and to females 33.3% $[= (15 \div 45) \times 100]$. These combined rates are shown in Appendix VII.

¹ Tobacco smoking includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes and any other form of smoked tobacco.

² For countries where consumption of smokeless tobacco products is high, we have published these data for that particular country.

³ There are 21 United Nations sub-regions; Oceania, Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia are combined into one subregion to form a total of 18. For a complete listing, please refer to World Population Prospects, 2008 Revision at <http://esa.un.org/unpp/index.asp?panel=5> (accessed 29 September 2009).

Tobacco taxes in WHO Member States

This report includes appendices containing information on the share of total and excise taxes in the price of the most widely sold brand of cigarettes, based on tax policy information collected from each country. As described below, the figures were calculated by WHO based on submitted data. Because of these calculations, the figures published in this report may differ from those submitted by country data collectors. This note contains information on the methodology used by WHO to calculate the share of total and tobacco excise taxes in the price of a cigarette pack for this report using country-reported data.

Data collection

As discussed in Technical Note I, the data collection questionnaire for this report included a detailed section on the taxation of tobacco products in each country, as well as any supporting documents such as laws, decrees, or other official materials.

Not all taxes increase the price of tobacco. For example, taxes on the profits of tobacco manufacturers have no impact on price. Other features of tax systems, such as tax credits and amortization policies, generally have no impact either and are very difficult to analyse. For this reason, the data requested in the questionnaire focus on the types of taxes that usually have a direct impact on price.

Indirect taxes include various types of excise taxes, import duties and value added-taxes. The most important of these taxes, however, are excise taxes, because they are applied specifically to tobacco and are responsible for substantially increasing the price of tobacco products. Thus, the rates, amounts, functioning and application of excise taxes are central components of the data being

collected and are an important tool in reducing tobacco consumption.

The table below describes the types of tax information collected:

1. Amount-specific excise taxes	An amount-specific excise tax is a tax <i>on a selected good</i> produced for sale within a country, or imported and sold in that country. In general, the tax is collected from the manufacturer/wholesaler or at the point of entry into the country by the importer, in addition to import duties. These taxes come in the form of an amount per pack, per 1000 sticks, or per kilogram. Example: US\$ 1.50 per pack of 20 cigarettes.
2. Ad valorem excise taxes	An ad valorem excise tax is a tax <i>on a selected good</i> produced for sale within a country, or imported and sold in that country. In general, the tax is collected from the manufacturer/wholesaler or at the point of entry into the country by the importer, in addition to import duties. These taxes come in the form of a percentage of the value of a transaction between two independent entities at some point of the production/distribution chain; ad valorem taxes are generally applied to the value of the transactions between the manufacturer and the retailer/wholesaler. Example: 27% of the retail price.
3. Tobacco-specific import duties	An import duty is a tax <i>on a selected good</i> imported into a country to be consumed in that country (i.e. the goods are not in transit to another country). In general, the import duties are collected from the importer at the point of entry into the country. These taxes can be either amount-specific or ad valorem. Amount-specific import duties are applied in the same fashion as amount-specific excise taxes. Ad valorem import duties are generally applied to the CIF (cost, insurance, freight) value (i.e. the value of the unloaded consignment that includes the cost of the product itself, insurance and transport and unloading). Example: 50% import duty levied on CIF.
4. Value added taxes	The value added tax (VAT) is a "multi-stage" tax <i>on all consumer goods and services</i> applied proportionally to the price the consumer pays for a product. Although manufacturers and wholesalers also participate in the administration and payment of the tax all along the manufacturing/distribution chain, they are all reimbursed through a tax credit system, so that the only person who pays in the end is the final consumer. Most countries that impose a VAT do so on a base that includes any excise tax and customs duty. Example: VAT representing 10% of the retail price.
5. Other taxes	Any other tax that is not called an excise tax or VAT but applies to either the quantity of tobacco or to the value of a transaction of tobacco product was reported in the questionnaire, with as much detail as possible regarding what is taxed (base), who pays the tax and how the base is taxed.

The data reported in the questionnaires were provided through contacts with the ministries of finance. Where possible, the information was again checked against supporting documents. The nature of the supporting documents for tobacco taxation was in most cases laws or decrees, but other sources were used depending on the legal structure of the country. Secondary sources were also used if any doubts remained, and most of the information was actually downloaded from ministry of finance web sites. In the case of imported cigarettes, import data was used from the United Nations Comtrade database web site (<http://comtrade.un.org/db/>).

Data analysis

Only the price of the most widely sold brand of cigarettes was considered. In the case of countries where different levels of taxes are applied to cigarettes based on either length of cigarette, quantity produced or type (e.g. filter vs. non-filter), only the rate that applied to the most widely sold brand was used in the calculation. The only exceptions were made in Canada and the United States where, in addition to federal taxes, state/provincial taxes are applied. Therefore, an average price and average state/provincial tax were calculated in order to estimate the total tax rate of a pack of cigarettes.

The import duty was only applied to most popular brand of cigarettes that were imported into the country. Countries which reported that the most popular brand was produced locally were not imposed an import duty.

Excise taxes and VAT were applied wherever existent and applicable in the country.

“Other taxes” are all other taxes excluding excise and VAT, such as “sales taxes”. These types of taxes were considered excises if they had a special rate applied on

TAX INCLUSIVE RETAIL SALES PRICE OF CIGARETTES		COUNTRY A (US\$)	COUNTRY B (US\$)
[A]	Manufacturer's price (same in both countries)	2.00	2.00
[B]	Country A: ad valorem tax on manufacturer's price (20%) = 20% x [A]	0.40	-
[C]	Countries A and B: specific excise	2.00	2.00
[D]	Retailer's and wholesaler's profit margin (same in both countries)	0.20	0.20
[E]	Country B: ad valorem tax on retailer's price (20%) = 20% x [A]+[C] +[D]	-	0.84
[F]	Final price = $P = [A]+[B]+[C]+[D]+[E]$	4.60	5.04

tobacco products. Sales taxes that applied to all products in the same manner were considered VAT. For example, in the case of Egypt, the general sales tax imposed on consumed products is applied at a much higher rate for tobacco products compared with other products. It therefore acts like an excise tax and in this report is considered as such.

The next step of the exercise was to convert all tax rates into the same base, in our case, the tax inclusive retail sales price (hereafter referred to as P). Consider the example in the table above where Country B applies the same ad valorem tax as Country A, but ends up with higher taxation because the tax is applied later in the distribution chain.

Comparing ad valorem tax rates without taking into account the stage at which the tax is applied could therefore lead to biased results. This is why WHO used the information provided on tax policy in order to calculate the share of tobacco taxes on the most widely sold brand of cigarettes in the country. This indicator takes into account the exact contribution of all taxes in the price of a cigarette pack and therefore represents the best measure of the magnitude of tobacco taxes.

Calculation

S_{ts} is the share of taxes on the price of a widely consumed brand of cigarettes (20-cigarette pack or equivalent).

$$S_{ts} = S_{as} + S_{av} + S_{id} + S_{VAT} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Where:

S_{ts} = Total share of taxes on the price of a pack of cigarettes;

S_{as} = Share of amount-specific excise taxes (or equivalent) on the price of a pack of cigarettes;

S_{av} = Share of ad valorem excise taxes (or equivalent) on the price of a pack of cigarettes;

S_{id} = Share of import duties on the price of a pack of cigarettes (if the most popular brand is imported);

S_{VAT} = Share of the value added tax on the price of a pack of cigarettes.

Calculating S_{as} is fairly straightforward and involves dividing the amount for a 20-cigarette pack by the total price. Unlike S_{as} , the share of ad valorem taxes, S_{av} is much more difficult to calculate and involves making some assumptions. On the other hand, S_{id} is sometimes amount-specific, sometimes value-based. It is therefore calculated the same way as S_{as} if it is amount-specific and the same way as S_{av} if it is value-based. S_{VAT} is usually applied at the end of the taxation process, either on the VAT-exclusive or inclusive retail sales price.

To calculate price, it was assumed that the price of a pack of cigarettes could be expressed as the following :

$$P = [(M + M \times ID) + (M + M \times ID) \times T_{av}\% + T_{as} + \pi] \times (1 + VAT\%) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Where:

P = Price per pack of 20 cigarettes of the most popular brand consumed locally

M = Manufacturer's/distributor's price, or import price if the brand is imported

ID = Total import duties (where applicable) on a pack of 20 cigarettes¹

T_{av} = Statutory rate of ad valorem tax

T_{as} = Amount specific excise tax on a pack of 20 cigarettes

π = Retailer's, wholesaler's and importer's profit margins (sometimes expressed as a mark-up)

VAT = Statutory rate of value added tax

Changes to this formula were considered based on country-specific conditions such as the base for the ad valorem tax and excise tax, the existence of ad valorem and specific excise taxes, and whether the most popular brand was locally produced or imported. In most of the cases the base for the ad valorem excise tax was the manufacturer's/distributor's price.

Given knowledge of price (P) and amount-specific excise tax (T_{as}) the shares S_{as} (and, where applicable, S_{id}) are easy to recover. The case of ad valorem taxes (and, where applicable, S_{id}) is more complicated because one needs to recover and separate the base ($M + M \times ID$) of the tax into its component parts in order to calculate the amount of ad valorem tax. In most of the cases M was not known (unless specifically reported by the country).

Using equation ②, it is possible to calculate M :

$$M = \frac{P}{(1 + VAT\%) \times (1 + ID)} - \frac{\pi - T_{as}}{(1 + T_{av}\%) \times (1 + ID)} \quad \text{③}$$

Unfortunately, π is unknown and will systematically vary from country to country. For domestically produced most popular brands, we considered π to be nil (i.e. 0) in the calculation of M because the retailer's and wholesaler's margins are assumed to be negligible. This would result in an

overestimation of M and therefore of the base for the ad valorem tax. This will in turn result in an overestimation of the amount of ad valorem tax. Since the goal of this exercise is to measure how high the share of tobacco taxes is in the price of a typical pack of cigarettes, the assumption that the retailer's/wholesaler's profit (π) is nil, therefore, does not penalize countries by underestimating their ad valorem taxes. In light of this it was decided that unless and until country-specific information was made available to WHO, the retailer's/wholesaler's margin would be assumed to be nil for the domestically produced brands.

However, for those countries where the most popular brand is imported, assuming π to be nil would grossly overestimate the base for the ad valorem tax because the importer's profit needs to be taken into account. The import duty is applied on CIF values, and the consequent excise taxes are applied on import duty inclusive CIF values. The importer's profit or own price is added on tax inclusive CIF value. For domestically produced cigarettes, the producer's price includes its own profit so it is automatically included in M but this is not the case for imported products where the tax is imposed on the import duty inclusive CIF value excluding the importer's profit. So calculating M as in equation ③ would mean assuming importer's profit to be zero. The importer's profit is assumed to be relatively significant and ignoring it would therefore overestimate M . For this reason, M had to be estimated differently for imported products: M^* (or the CIF value) was calculated using secondary sources (data from the United Nations Comtrade database). M^* was normally calculated as the import price of cigarettes in a country (value of imports divided by the quantity of imports for the importing country). However, because of limited data availability and because of inconsistencies in the import data in some cases, the export price was also considered. When both values were available, the higher of

the two was selected for the CIF value. Looking more closely at the data, import and export prices sometimes varied greatly depending on the partner considered. In order to take this variation into account, the average import and export prices were weighted for each country by the quantities of the imports/exports coming from the different available partners. When the export price was selected, an additional 10 cents was added to the CIF value because the export price does not include cost, insurance and freight price. The 10 cents value was calculated based on the global difference between import and export prices. The ad valorem and other taxes were then calculated in the same manner as for local cigarettes using M^* as the base, where applicable.

In the case of VAT, in most of the cases the base was P excluding the VAT (or, similarly, the manufacturer's/distributor's price plus all excise taxes). In other words:

$$S_{VAT} = VAT\% \times (P - S_{VAT}), \text{ equivalent to } S_{VAT} = VAT\% \div (1 + VAT\%)$$

So in sum the tax rates are calculated this way:

$$S_{ts} = S_{id} + S_{as} + S_{av} + S_{VAT}$$

$$S_{as} = T_{as} \div P$$

$$S_{av} = (T_{av}\% \times M) \div P$$

or

$$(T_{av}\% \times M^* \times (1 + S_{id})) \div P$$

if the most popular brand was imported

$$S_{id} = (T_{id}\% \times M^*) \div P$$

(if the import duty is value-based)

or

$$ID \div P$$

(if it is specific)

$$S_{VAT} = VAT\% \div (1 + VAT\%)$$

¹ Import duties may vary depending on the country of origin in cases of preferential trade agreements. WHO tried to determine the origin of the pack and relevance of using such rates where possible.

APPENDIX I: REGIONAL SUMMARY OF MPOWER MEASURES

Appendix I provides an overview of selected tobacco control policies. For each WHO region an overview table is presented that includes information on monitoring and prevalence, smoke-free environments, treatment of tobacco dependence, health warnings and packaging, advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans, and taxation levels, based on the methodology outlined in Technical Note I.

Country-level data were often but not always provided with supporting documents such as laws, regulations, policy documents, etc. Available documents were reviewed by WHO and questionnaire answers were amended accordingly, especially for Member States that reported meeting

the highest standards. This review, however, does not constitute a thorough and complete legal analysis of each country's legislation. Except for smoke-free environments, data were collected at the national/federal level only and, therefore, provide incomplete policy coverage for Member States where subnational governments play an active role in tobacco control.

Age-standardized prevalence estimates for both sexes combined were produced by applying global population weights for males and females to the age-standardized adult male and female daily smoking prevalence rates (as presented in Appendix VII). Global male and female population weights were obtained from the UN population data for 2006.

Africa

Table 1.0.1
Summary of
MPOWER measures

... Data not reported/not available.

2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	M	P	O	W	E	R
		MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	TAXATION
Algeria	14%					...	68%
Angola	...		|			...	37%
Benin	8%		...			...	22%
Botswana	...		...			...	48%
Burkina Faso	14%					|| »	20%
Burundi	...		...			...	54%
Cameroon	6%					||||	22%
Cape Verde	8%		||||			|||||	22%
Central African Republic	...		||			||||	28%
Chad	7%					|||||	33%
Comoros	16%		||			|||||	20%
Congo	4%		...		»	|||||	32%
Côte d'Ivoire	6%		||||			...	26%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6%		|			|||||	31%
Equatorial Guinea	...		||			|| »	35%
Eritrea	6%		||||			|||||	55%
Ethiopia	3%		...			...	56%
Gabon	...		...			...	21%
Gambia	15%		||||			|||||	62%
Ghana	4%		...			...	29%
Guinea	...		|||	»		||||	37%
Guinea-Bissau	...		...		»	...	18%
Kenya	11%		||||			|||||	55%
Lesotho	...		||||			|||||	38%
Liberia	...		...			...	40%
Madagascar	...		||||			|||||	67%
Malawi	11%		...			...	51%
Mali	9%		||			||||	21%
Mauritania	18%					...	34%
Mauritius	14%		||||| ○		○	|||||	81%
Mozambique	9%		||||			||||	48%
Namibia	13%		...			...	42%
Niger	...		||||			|||||	23%
Nigeria	5%		|||||			|||||	32%
Rwanda	...		||||			|||||	57%
Sao Tome and Principe	15%		...			...	37%
Senegal	8%					...	28%
Seychelles	15%		...			...	76%
Sierra Leone	...		...			...	42%
South Africa	16%		||||			||||| ○	45%
Swaziland	10%		...			...	32%
Togo	...		||			|||||	30%
Uganda	9%		... ☆			...	63%
United Republic of Tanzania	11%					|	35%
Zambia	10%		||||			||||	44%
Zimbabwe	15%		||||			...	43%

The Americas

Table 1.0.2
Summary of
MPOWER measures

... Data not reported/not available.

2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	M	P	O	W	E	R
		MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	TAXATION
Antigua and Barbuda	...		...			...	31%
Argentina	25%		...			...	68%
Bahamas	...		...		»	...	25%
Barbados	10%		...			...	49%
Belize	4%		...			...	35%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	29%		...		⊙	...	41%
Brazil	14%		|||||			|||||	58%
Canada	15%		...			...	65%
Chile	36%		|||||			|||||	76%
Colombia	...		||||			||	34%
Costa Rica	6%		||			...	56%
Cuba	34%		|			...	87%
Dominica	...		...			...	49%
Dominican Republic	14%		||			|	62%
Ecuador	4%		||||			||||	64%
El Salvador	...		||||			||	31%
Grenada	...		...			...	30%
Guatemala	4%		| ⊙			...	57%
Guyana	...		|||||			...	27%
Haiti	...		...			...	...
Honduras	...		||			|	41%
Jamaica	13%		...			...	45%
Mexico	14%		|||			|||||	65%
Nicaragua	...		|||			...	23%
Panama	...		|||||			|||||	44%
Paraguay	16%		||||			...	19%
Peru	...		||||			...	43%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...		...			...	30%
Saint Lucia	19%		...			...	14%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11%		...			...	29%
Suriname	1%		...			...	42%
Trinidad and Tobago	...		|||||			...	37%
United States of America	17%		...			...	37%
Uruguay	31%		|||||			|||||	66%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	23%		||||			|||||	78%



South-East Asia

Table 1.0.3
**Summary of
 MPOWER measures**

... Data not reported/not available.

2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	M	P	O	W	E	R
		MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	TAXATION
Bangladesh	23%		||||			|||||||	67%
Bhutan	...		|||||||			|||||||	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...		|			||||||| »	...
India	15%		||||			||||	55%
Indonesia	29%					...	53%
Maldives	24%		||| »			|||||||	30%
Myanmar	23%		|||			|||||||	75%
Nepal	28%		||||			...	25%
Sri Lanka	14%		|||||||			||||	72%
Thailand	18%		||||			|||||||	64%
Timor-Leste	...						...



Table 1.0.4
Summary of
MPOWER measures

... Data not reported/not available.

2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	M	P	O	W	E	R
		MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	TAXATION
Albania	21%					||||| »	50%
Andorra	28%		...			...	...
Armenia	29%					|||	32%
Austria	41%		|			||||| »	73%
Azerbaijan	...		||			...	22%
Belarus	38%		|||			|||||	23%
Belgium	25%		|||||			|||||	77%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38%		|||			|||	57%
Bulgaria	37%		|||			|||||	87%
Croatia	30%		||||| *⊙		»	||||| »	61%
Cyprus	...		...			...	72%
Czech Republic	25%		|||			|||||	79%
Denmark	26%		...			...	72%
Estonia	29%		|||||			|||||	78%
Finland	21%		||||| *			|||||	77%
France	27%		... *			...	80%
Georgia	28%		...			|||	55%
Germany	27%		|||||			...	76%
Greece	30%		...			...	73%
Hungary	34%		|||			|||||	74%
Iceland	20%		|||||			|||	71%
Ireland	24%		|||||			|||||	79%
Israel	21%		|||||			...	72%
Italy	23%		||||| *			|||||	75%
Kazakhstan	22%		|||			|||||	20%
Kyrgyzstan	21%		|||			|||||	31%
Latvia	32%		...			|||	72%
Lithuania	29%		|||||			|||||	71%
Luxembourg	31%		...			...	70%
Malta	23%		|||			|||||	76%
Monaco	...		...				...
Montenegro	...		|||			|||||	44%
Netherlands	25%		...			...	76%
Norway	23%		|||||			|||||	73%
Poland	29%		|||			|||||	94%
Portugal	21%		|||||			|||||	77%
Republic of Moldova	21%		|			|||	22%
Romania	29%		|||			|||||	74%
Russian Federation	44%		...			...	37%
San Marino	...		...				...
Serbia	29%		||			|||||	64%
Slovakia	25%		|||||			|||||	90%
Slovenia	23%		|||||			|||||	75%
Spain	28%		|||			|||||	77%
Sweden	15%		|||||			|||||	73%
Switzerland	22%		...			...	62%
Tajikistan	...		||| »			|||	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...		|||			|||||	39%
Turkey	30%		||| ⊙			|||||	73%
Turkmenistan	...		|||			|||||	43%
Ukraine	39%		...			|||	45%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18%		|||||			|||||	80%
Uzbekistan	11%		...			...	32%

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 1.0.5
**Summary of
 MPOWER measures**

... Data not reported/not available.
 < Refers to a territory.

2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	M	P	O	W	E	R
		MONITORING	SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	CESSATION PROGRAMMES	HEALTH WARNINGS	ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	TAXATION
Afghanistan	...		II			III	8%
Bahrain	6%		IIIIIIII			IIIIIIII	33%
Djibouti	...		III		⊙	IIIIIIII	44%
Egypt	14%		III			IIIIIIII	59%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14%		IIIIIIII		⊙	IIIIIIII	19%
Iraq	11%		I			IIIIII	23%
Jordan	36%		III			IIIIII	69%
Kuwait	18%		III			IIIIII	34%
Lebanon	17%					...	44%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...		II			...	2%
Morocco	15%		II			IIIIIIII	66%
Oman	4%		IIIIIIII			...	33%
Pakistan	17%					...	52%
Qatar	...		IIII		»	IIIIIIII	33%
Saudi Arabia	7%		... »			... »	33%
Somalia	...		...			...	...
Sudan	14%		II			IIIIIIII	72%
Syrian Arab Republic	...		...			IIIIIIII »	30%
Tunisia	32%				»	IIIIIIII »	65%
United Arab Emirates	8%		...			...	31%
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	...		II		»	... »	...
Yemen	14%		I			IIIIII	47%



Western Pacific

Table 1.0.6
**Summary of
 MPOWER measures**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	ADULT DAILY SMOKING PREVALENCE (2006)	2008 INDICATOR AND COMPLIANCE					
		M MONITORING	P SMOKE-FREE POLICIES <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	O CESSATION PROGRAMMES	W HEALTH WARNINGS	E ADVERTISING BANS <small>LINES REPRESENT LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</small>	R TAXATION
Australia	18%		...			|||||||	62%
Brunei Darussalam	...		||||			|||||||	71%
Cambodia	24%		|||||||			...	20%
China	31% ¹		||||	¹	¹	...	36% ¹
Cook Islands	33%		||||			|||||||	65%
Fiji	10%		||||			||||	77%
Japan	25%		...			...	63%
Kiribati	...						50%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	35%		|||||||			|||||||	41%
Malaysia	23%		...			...	48%
Marshall Islands	18%		|||			|	40%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	20%		|||||||			|||||||	39%
Mongolia	24%		||||			||||	37%
Nauru	47%		|||			|||	62%
New Zealand	19%		|||||||			|||||||	69%
Niue	...		...			...	66%
Palau	20%		|||||||			...	57%
Papua New Guinea	...		||||	»	»	||||||| »	47%
Philippines	27%		|||			|||	54%
Republic of Korea	28%		||||			|||||||	62%
Samoa	37%		...			...	63%
Singapore	15%		|||||||			|||||||	67%
Solomon Islands	...		...			...	...
Tonga	36%		|||||||			|||||||	53%
Tuvalu	34%		||||		»	|||	...
Vanuatu	26%		||||			|||||||	61%
Viet Nam	18%		|			|||||||	45%

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.





APPENDIX II: REGULATION OF SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Appendix II provides detailed information on smoke-free policies, as reported by Member States. Data are provided globally and for each WHO region.

Data on smoke-free environments were often but not always substantiated with

supporting documents such as laws, regulations, policy documents, etc.

Available documents were reviewed by WHO and implications for questionnaire answers were discussed with countries, especially for Member States that reported meeting the highest standards.

Africa

Table 2.1.1
Public places with smoke-free legislation in Africa

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.

◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Algeria	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	No
Benin	Yes	Yes
Botswana	No	No
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Burundi	No	No
Cameroon	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	No	No
Central African Republic	No	No
Chad	Yes	Yes
Comoros	Yes	Yes
Congo	No	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes
Eritrea	No	No
Ethiopia	No	No
Gabon	No	No
Gambia	No	No
Ghana	No	No
Guinea	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No	No
Kenya	No	No
Lesotho	Yes	No
Liberia	No	No
Madagascar	Yes	Yes
Malawi	No	No
Mali	No	No
Mauritania	Yes	No
Mauritius	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Mozambique	No	No
Namibia	No	No
Niger	No	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No
Senegal	Yes	No
Seychelles	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	No	No
South Africa	Yes	Yes
Swaziland	No	No
Togo	No	No
Uganda ◆	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No	No
Zambia	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	No	No

UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
...	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	4

The Americas

Table 2.1.2
Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Americas

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page 124 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No
Argentina	No	No
Bahamas	No	No
Barbados	No	No
Belize	No	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes
Brazil	No	No
Canada ¹	No	No
Chile	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	No	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes
Dominica	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No
Ecuador	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	No
Grenada	No	No
Guatemala	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Guyana	Yes	Yes
Haiti	No	No
Honduras	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	No	No
Mexico	No	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	No
Panama	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No
Saint Lucia	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No
Suriname	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No
United States of America	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	9
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	6

South-East Asia

Table 2.1.3
Public places with smoke-free legislation in South-East Asia

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
 » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
 ... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.
 Please refer to page 124 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	No
India	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Yes »	Yes »
Myanmar	Yes	Yes
Nepal	No	No
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes
Thailand	No ²	Yes
Timor-Leste	No	No



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	...	No	No	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	8
No ²	No ²	No ²	No ²	No ²	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—

Europe

Table 2.1.4
Public places with smoke-free legislation in Europe

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31st December 2008.
- ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Albania	No	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Austria	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Belarus	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No
Bulgaria	No	Yes
Croatia ◆	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Cyprus	No	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No
Estonia	No	Yes
Finland ◆	Yes	Yes
France ◆	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No	No
Germany	No	No
Greece	No	No
Hungary	No	No
Iceland	No	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes	No
Italy ◆	☆	☆
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes
Lithuania	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes
Monaco	...	...
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	No
Poland	No	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	No
Russian Federation	No	No
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	No
Tajikistan	Yes »	Yes »
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	No
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No	No

UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...	Yes	No	No	No	...	No	...
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	0
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	6
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	Yes	Yes	10
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	...	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
...
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 2.1.5
Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Eastern Mediterranean

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

Please refer to page 124 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	Yes	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes
Jordan	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	No	No
Lebanon	Yes	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Yes	Yes
Morocco	Yes	No
Oman	Yes	No ³
Pakistan ⁴	Yes	Yes
Qatar	No	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »	Yes »
Somalia	No	No
Sudan	No	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	No	No
Tunisia	No	No
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip ^{<}	Yes	Yes
Yemen	Yes	Yes



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	Yes	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	—	Yes	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	—	No	No	...
...	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	...	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1

Western Pacific

Table 2.1.6
Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Western Pacific

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page 124 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Australia ¹	No	No
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	No	No
China	No ⁵	No ⁵
Cook Islands	No	No
Fiji	Yes	No
Japan	No	No
Kiribati	No	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	No
Marshall Islands	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	No
Mongolia	No	No
Nauru	No	No
New Zealand	Yes	Yes
Niue	No	No
Palau	No	No
Papua New Guinea	No	No
Philippines	Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes
Samoa	No	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	No	No
Tonga	No	No
Tuvalu	No	No
Vanuatu	No	No
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No ⁵	No ⁵	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	7
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1

Africa

Table 2.2.1

Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in Africa

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Algeria	2
Angola	1
Benin	4
Botswana	0
Burkina Faso	4
Burundi	0
Cameroon	2
Cape Verde	1
Central African Republic	0
Chad	7
Comoros	2
Congo	0
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4
Equatorial Guinea	3
Eritrea	0
Ethiopia	0
Gabon	0
Gambia	0
Ghana	0
Guinea	8
Guinea-Bissau	0
Kenya	0
Lesotho	1
Liberia	0
Madagascar	3
Malawi	0
Mali	0
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	8
Mozambique	0
Namibia	1
Niger	3
Nigeria	5
Rwanda	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0
Senegal	1
Seychelles	2
Sierra Leone	0
South Africa	3
Swaziland	0
Togo	0
Uganda ◆	5
United Republic of Tanzania	0
Zambia	8
Zimbabwe	1

				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

The Americas

Table 2.2.2
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in the Americas

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Antigua and Barbuda	0
Argentina	0
Bahamas	0
Barbados	0
Belize	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Chile	2
Colombia	8
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	4
Dominica	0
Dominican Republic	0
Ecuador	3
El Salvador	3
Grenada	0
Guatemala	8
Guyana	2
Haiti	0
Honduras	5
Jamaica	0
Mexico	2
Nicaragua	1
Panama	8
Paraguay	2
Peru	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0
Saint Lucia	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0
Suriname	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1
United States of America	0
Uruguay	8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
...
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

South-East Asia

Table 2.2.3
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in South-East Asia

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
 — Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Bangladesh	2
Bhutan	8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0
India	5
Indonesia	3
Maldives	4
Myanmar	3
Nepal	0
Sri Lanka	6
Thailand	2
Timor-Leste	0



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—

Europe

Table 2.2.4

Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in Europe

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Albania	0
Andorra	3
Armenia	5
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	2
Belarus	1
Belgium	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
Bulgaria	3
Croatia ◆	2
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	1
Estonia	1
Finland ◆	6
France ◆	2
Georgia	0
Germany	3
Greece	1
Hungary	0
Iceland	3
Ireland	8
Israel	1
Italy ◆	0
Kazakhstan	4
Kyrgyzstan	3
Latvia	1
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	2
Malta	3
Monaco	0
Montenegro	4
Netherlands	3
Norway	2
Poland	0
Portugal	5
Republic of Moldova	2
Romania	2
Russian Federation	0
San Marino	0
Serbia	3
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	3
Spain	5
Sweden	1
Switzerland	0
Tajikistan	6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0
Turkey	8
Turkmenistan	5
Ukraine	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8
Uzbekistan	0

				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
...
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 2.2.5
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in the Eastern Mediterranean

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Afghanistan	3
Bahrain	6
Djibouti	8
Egypt	6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8
Iraq	3
Jordan	6
Kuwait	0
Lebanon	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6
Morocco	1
Oman	2
Pakistan	4
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	4
Somalia	2
Sudan	1
Syrian Arab Republic	0
Tunisia	0
United Arab Emirates	5
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	7
Yemen	4



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
...
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Western Pacific

Table 2.2.6
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in the Western Pacific

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Australia	0
Brunei Darussalam	6
Cambodia	0
China	0
Cook Islands	1
Fiji	1
Japan	0
Kiribati	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3
Malaysia	1
Marshall Islands	8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0
Mongolia	0
Nauru	0
New Zealand	8
Niue	0
Palau	1
Papua New Guinea	0
Philippines	3
Republic of Korea	2
Samoa	0
Singapore	4
Solomon Islands	0
Tonga	2
Tuvalu	3
Vanuatu	0
Viet Nam	6



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes »	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—

Table 2.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

Please refer to page 124 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
Argentina	Córdoba
	Entre Ríos
	Mendoza
	Neuquén
	Santa Fé
	Tucumán
Australia	Australian Capital Territory
	New South Wales
	Northern Territory
	Queensland
	South Australia
	Tasmania
	Victoria
Western Australia	
Belgium	Flemish Region
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
Canada	Alberta
	British Columbia
	Manitoba
	New Brunswick
	Newfoundland and Labrador
	Northwest Territories
	Nova Scotia
	Nunavut
	Ontario
	Prince Edward Island
	Quebec
Saskatchewan	
Yukon	
Central African Republic	Bangui
China	Beijing
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
	Autonomous Island of Ngazidja
Germany	Baden-Württemberg
	Bavaria
	Berlin
	Brandenburg
	Bremen
	Hamburg
	Hesse
	Lower Saxony
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
	North Rhine-Westphalia
	Rhineland-Palatinate
	Saarland
	Saxony
	Saxony-Anhalt
	Schleswig-Holstein
Thuringia	



Table 2.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iraq	Al Anbar
	Al Basrah
	Al Muthanna
	Al-Qadisiyyah
	Arbil
	As Sulaymaniyah
	Babil
	Baghdad
	Dhi Qar
	Diyala
	Duhok
	Karbala
	Kirkuk
	Maysan
	Najaf
Ninawa	
Salah ad Din	
Wasit	
Mexico	Federal District (Mexico City)
	Veracruz
Nigeria	Cross River State
	Federal Capital Territory
Switzerland	Ticino
Ukraine	Kiev
	Lutsk
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
	Sharjah
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	England
	Northern Ireland
	Scotland
	Wales
United States of America	Alaska
	Arizona
	Arkansas
	California
	Colorado
	Connecticut
	Delaware
	District of Columbia
	Florida
	Georgia
	Hawaii
	Idaho
	Illinois
Iowa	
Kansas	
Louisiana	



HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	OTHER INDOOR WORKPLACES
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 2.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
United States of America (contd.)	Maine
	Maryland
	Massachusetts
	Michigan
	Minnesota
	Mississippi
	Missouri
	Montana
	Nebraska
	Nevada
	New Hampshire
	New Jersey
	New Mexico
	New York
	North Carolina
	North Dakota
	Ohio
	Oklahoma
	Oregon
	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	
Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia	
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Monagas

NOTES TO APPENDIX II

- ¹ Smoke-free legislation does not meet criteria for a complete ban, which is defined such that smoking is not allowed at any time in any indoor area under any circumstances. However, there is very strong subnational smoke-free legislation meeting these conditions.
- ² Air-conditioned public places are completely smoke-free.
- ³ Designated smoking rooms are allowed without specific technical requirements but are practically all located outside the buildings.
- ⁴ On 31 May 2009, the federal Minister for Health formally withdrew the Statutory Regulatory Order from September 2008 which permitted designated smoking areas in public places.
- ⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.



HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	OTHER INDOOR WORKPLACES
No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2.4.0
Smoke-free legislation in the 100
biggest cities in the world

* Where population was recorded for both the city and urban agglomeration, the city population was used for reporting the cities by population size. Where the city population was missing but the urban agglomeration population was recorded the latter was used (respective cities are marked with an asterisk).

Smoke-free legislation adopted after 31 December 2008.

Please refer to Technical Note I for definition of complete smoke-free legislation.

CITY	POPULATION
Federal District (Mexico City)	18 204 965 *
Shanghai	14 348 535
Mumbai	11 978 450
Beijing	11 509 595
Sao Paulo	11 016 703
Istanbul	10 822 846 *
Moscow	10 456 490
Seoul	10 020 123
Delhi	9 879 172
Chongqing	9 691 901
Karachi	9 339 023
Jakarta	8 820 603
Guangzhou	8 524 826
Tokyo	8 489 653
Lima	8 445 211
Wuhan	8 312 700
London	8 278 251 *
New York	8 274 527
Tianjin	7 499 181
Tehran	7 088 287
Bogotá	7 050 228 *
Shenzhen	7 008 831
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	6 925 900
Bangkok	6 842 000 *
Cairo	6 758 581
Dongguan	6 445 777
Rio De Janeiro	6 136 652
Toronto	5 509 874 *
Dhaka	5 333 571 *
Shenyang	5 303 053
Lagos	5 195 247
Lahore	5 143 495
Santiago	4 960 815
Singapore	4 588 600
Kolkata	4 572 876
Saint Petersburg	4 569 616
Xi'an	4 481 508
Chennai	4 343 645
Aleppo	4 337 000
Sydney	4 336 374
Chengdu	4 333 541
Bangalore	4 301 326
Riyadh	4 087 152
Ankara	3 953 344 *
Los Angeles	3 834 340
Guadalajara	3 833 866 *
Melbourne	3 806 092
Montréal	3 695 790 *
Hyderabad	3 637 483
Nanjing	3 624 234
Yokohama	3 579 628

Source: (162).

SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008	COUNTRY
Covered by complete city-wide smoke-free legislation	Mexico
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation #	Brazil
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Turkey
Not completely smoke-free	Russian Federation
Not completely smoke-free	Republic of Korea
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Pakistan
Not completely smoke-free	Indonesia
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Japan
Not completely smoke-free	Peru
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	United States of America
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Colombia
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete city-wide smoke-free legislation	China
Not completely smoke-free	Thailand
Not completely smoke-free	Egypt
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation #	Brazil
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	Canada
Not completely smoke-free	Bangladesh
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Nigeria
Not completely smoke-free	Pakistan
Not completely smoke-free	Chile
Not completely smoke-free	Singapore
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	Russian Federation
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	Syrian Arab Republic
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	Australia
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	Saudi Arabia
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Turkey
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	United States of America
Not completely smoke-free	Mexico
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	Australia
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	Canada
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Japan

Table 2.4.0
Smoke-free legislation in the 100
biggest cities in the world

* Where population was recorded for both the city and urban agglomeration, the city population was used for reporting the cities by population size. Where the city population was missing but the urban agglomeration population was recorded the latter was used (respective cities are marked with an asterisk).

Smoke-free legislation adopted after 31 December 2008.

☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.

Please refer to Technical Note I for definition of complete smoke-free legislation.

CITY	POPULATION
Busan	3 554 003
Ahmedabad	3 520 085
Haerbin	3 481 504
Monterrey	3 473 088 *
Berlin	3 386 667
Dalian	3 245 191
Changchun	3 225 557
Madrid	3 128 600
Kunming	3 035 406
Ho Chi Minh	3 015 743
Jinan	2 999 934
Casablanca	2 995 000
Guiyang	2 985 105
Buenos Aires	2 965 403
Nairobi	2 948 109
Chicago	2 836 658
Zibo	2 817 479
Jiddah	2 801 481
Pyongyang	2 741 260
Qingdao	2 720 972
Salvador	2 714 018
Kiev	2 676 789
Addis Ababa	2 646 000
Osaka	2 628 811
Rome	2 626 640
Surabaya	2 611 506
Incheon	2 596 317
Zhengzhou	2 589 387
Izmir	2 583 670 *
Taiyuan	2 558 382
Kanpur	2 551 337
Pune	2 538 473
Daegu	2 484 022
Chaoyang	2 470 812
Hangzhou	2 451 319
Surat	2 433 835
Mashhad	2 427 316
Fortaleza	2 416 920
Belo Horizonte	2 399 920
Brasilia	2 383 784
Zhongshan	2 363 322
Jaipur	2 322 575
Bandung	2 288 570
Vancouver	2 285 893 *
Medellín	2 264 776 *
Manchester	2 244 931 *
Nagoya	2 215 062
Houston	2 208 180
Guayaquil	2 194 442

Source: (162).

SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008	COUNTRY
Not completely smoke-free	Republic of Korea
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Mexico
Not completely smoke-free	Germany
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Spain
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Viet Nam
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Morocco
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Argentina
Not completely smoke-free	Kenya
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	United States of America
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	Saudi Arabia
Not completely smoke-free	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete city-wide smoke-free legislation #	Brazil
Not completely smoke-free	Ukraine
Not completely smoke-free	Ethiopia
Not completely smoke-free	Japan
☆	Italy
Not completely smoke-free	Indonesia
Not completely smoke-free	Republic of Korea
Not completely smoke-free	China
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Turkey
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	Republic of Korea
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Not completely smoke-free	Brazil
Not completely smoke-free	Brazil
Not completely smoke-free	Brazil
Not completely smoke-free	China
Not completely smoke-free	India
Not completely smoke-free	Indonesia
Covered by complete state-wide smoke-free legislation	Canada
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	Colombia
Covered by complete national smoke-free legislation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not completely smoke-free	Japan
Not completely smoke-free	United States of America
Not completely smoke-free	Ecuador



APPENDIX III: STATUS OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Appendix III shows the status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). Ratification is the international act by which countries that have already signed a convention formally state their consent to be bound by it. Accession is the international act by which countries that have not signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it. Acceptance and approval are the legal equivalent of ratification. Signature of a convention indicates that a country is not legally bound by the treaty but is committed not to undermine its provisions.

The WHO FCTC entered into force on 27 February 2005, on the 90th day after the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification in the United Nations headquarters, the depository of the treaty, in New York. The treaty remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation and accession indefinitely for States and eligible regional economic integration organizations wishing to become Parties to it.

Table 3.1.0

Status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control as of 22 October 2009

- * Ratification is the international act by which countries that have already signed a treaty or convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^a Accession is the international act by which countries that have not signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^A Acceptance is the international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^{AA} Approval is the international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^c Formal confirmation is the international act corresponding to ratification by a State, whereby an international organization (in the case of the WHO FCTC, competent regional economic integration organizations) formally state their consent to be bound by a treaty/convention.
- ^d Succession is the international act, however phrased or named, by which successor States formally state their consent to be bound by treaties/conventions originally entered into by their predecessor State.

COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION* (OR LEGAL EQUIVALENT)
Afghanistan	29 June 2004	
Albania	29 June 2004	26 April 2006
Algeria	20 June 2003	30 June 2006
Andorra		
Angola	29 June 2004	20 September 2007
Antigua and Barbuda	28 June 2004	5 June 2006
Argentina	25 September 2003	
Armenia		29 November 2004 ^a
Australia	5 December 2003	27 October 2004
Austria	28 August 2003	15 September 2005
Azerbaijan		1 November 2005 ^a
Bahamas	29 June 2004	
Bahrain		20 March 2007 ^a
Bangladesh	16 June 2003	14 June 2004
Barbados	28 June 2004	3 November 2005
Belarus	17 June 2004	8 September 2005
Belgium	22 January 2004	1 November 2005
Belize	26 September 2003	15 December 2005
Benin	18 June 2004	3 November 2005
Bhutan	9 December 2003	23 August 2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27 February 2004	15 September 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina		10 July 2009
Botswana	16 June 2003	31 January 2005
Brazil	16 June 2003	3 November 2005
Brunei Darussalam	3 June 2004	3 June 2004
Bulgaria	22 December 2003	7 November 2005
Burkina Faso	22 December 2003	31 July 2006
Burundi	16 June 2003	22 November 2005
Cambodia	25 May 2004	15 November 2005
Cameroon	13 May 2004	3 February 2006
Canada	15 July 2003	26 November 2004
Cape Verde	17 February 2004	4 October 2005
Central African Republic	29 December 2003	7 November 2005
Chad	22 June 2004	30 January 2006
Chile	25 September 2003	13 June 2005
China	10 November 2003	11 October 2005
Colombia		10 April 2008 ^a
Comoros	27 February 2004	24 January 2006
Congo	23 March 2004	6 February 2007
Cook Islands	14 May 2004	14 May 2004
Costa Rica	3 July 2003	21 August 2008
Côte d'Ivoire	24 July 2003	
Croatia	2 June 2004	14 July 2008
Cuba	29 June 2004	
Cyprus	24 May 2004	26 October 2005
Czech Republic	16 June 2003	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 June 2003	27 April 2005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28 June 2004	28 October 2005
Denmark	16 June 2003	16 December 2004
Djibouti	13 May 2004	31 July 2005
Dominica	29 June 2004	24 July 2006

COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION* (OR LEGAL EQUIVALENT)
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador	22 March 2004	25 July 2006
Egypt	17 June 2003	25 February 2005
El Salvador	18 March 2004	
Equatorial Guinea		17 September 2005 ^a
Eritrea		
Estonia	8 June 2004	27 July 2005
Ethiopia	25 February 2004	
European Community	16 June 2003	30 June 2005 ^c
Fiji	3 October 2003	3 October 2003
Finland	16 June 2003	24 January 2005
France	16 June 2003	19 October 2004 ^{AA}
Gabon	22 August 2003	20 February 2009
Gambia	16 June 2003	18 September 2007
Georgia	20 February 2004	14 February 2006
Germany	24 October 2003	16 December 2004
Ghana	20 June 2003	29 November 2004
Greece	16 June 2003	27 January 2006
Grenada	29 June 2004	14 August 2007
Guatemala	25 September 2003	16 November 2005
Guinea	1 April 2004	7 November 2007
Guinea-Bissau		7 November 2008 ^a
Guyana		15 September 2005 ^a
Haiti	23 July 2003	
Honduras	18 June 2004	16 February 2005
Hungary	16 June 2003	7 April 2004
Iceland	16 June 2003	14 June 2004
India	10 September 2003	5 February 2004
Indonesia		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 June 2003	6 November 2005
Iraq	29 June 2004	17 March 2008
Ireland	16 September 2003	7 November 2005
Israel	20 June 2003	24 August 2005
Italy	16 June 2003	2 July 2008
Jamaica	24 September 2003	7 July 2005
Japan	9 March 2004	8 June 2004 A
Jordan	28 May 2004	19 August 2004
Kazakhstan	21 June 2004	22 January 2007
Kenya	25 June 2004	25 June 2004
Kiribati	27 April 2004	15 September 2005
Kuwait	16 June 2003	12 May 2006
Kyrgyzstan	18 February 2004	25 May 2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29 June 2004	6 September 2006
Latvia	10 May 2004	10 February 2005
Lebanon	4 March 2004	7 December 2005
Lesotho	23 June 2004	14 January 2005
Liberia	25 June 2004	15 September 2009
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18 June 2004	7 June 2005
Lithuania	22 September 2003	16 December 2004
Luxembourg	16 June 2003	30 June 2005
Madagascar	24 September 2003	22 September 2004

Table 3.1.0

Status of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control as of 22 October 2009

- * Ratification is the international act by which countries that have already signed a treaty or convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^a Accession is the international act by which countries that have not signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^A Acceptance is the international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^{AA} Approval is the international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.
- ^c Formal confirmation is the international act corresponding to ratification by a State, whereby an international organization (in the case of the WHO FCTC, competent regional economic integration organizations) formally state their consent to be bound by a treaty/convention
- ^d Succession is the international act, however phrased or named, by which successor States formally state their consent to be bound by treaties/conventions originally entered into by their predecessor State

COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION* (OR LEGAL EQUIVALENT)
Malawi		
Malaysia	23 September 2003	16 September 2005
Maldives	17 May 2004	20 May 2004
Mali	23 September 2003	19 October 2005
Malta	16 June 2003	24 September 2003
Marshall Islands	16 June 2003	8 December 2004
Mauritania	24 June 2004	28 October 2005
Mauritius	17 June 2003	17 May 2004
Mexico	12 August 2003	28 May 2004
Micronesia (Federated States of)	28 June 2004	18 March 2005
Monaco		
Mongolia	16 June 2003	27 January 2004
Montenegro		23 October 2006 ^d
Morocco	16 April 2004	
Mozambique	18 June 2003	
Myanmar	23 October 2003	21 April 2004
Namibia	29 January 2004	7 November 2005
Nauru		29 June 2004 ^a
Nepal	3 December 2003	7 November 2006
Netherlands	16 June 2003	27 January 2005 ^A
New Zealand	16 June 2003	27 January 2004
Nicaragua	7 June 2004	9 April 2008
Niger	28 June 2004	25 August 2005
Nigeria	28 June 2004	20 October 2005
Niue	18 June 2004	3 June 2005
Norway	16 June 2003	16 June 2003 ^{AA}
Oman		9 March 2005 ^a
Pakistan	18 May 2004	3 November 2004
Palau	16 June 2003	12 February 2004
Panama	26 September 2003	16 August 2004
Papua New Guinea	22 June 2004	25 May 2006
Paraguay	16 June 2003	26 September 2006
Peru	21 April 2004	30 November 2004
Philippines	23 September 2003	6 June 2005
Poland	14 June 2004	15 September 2006
Portugal	9 January 2004	8 November 2005 ^{AA}
Qatar	17 June 2003	23 July 2004
Republic of Korea	21 July 2003	16 May 2005
Republic of Moldova	29 June 2004	3 February 2009 ^a
Romania	25 June 2004	27 January 2006
Russian Federation		3 June 2008 ^a
Rwanda	2 June 2004	19 October 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29 June 2004	
Saint Lucia	29 June 2004	7 November 2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 June 2004	
Samoa	25 September 2003	3 November 2005
San Marino	26 September 2003	7 July 2004
Sao Tome and Principe	18 June 2004	12 April 2006
Saudi Arabia	24 June 2004	9 May 2005
Senegal	19 June 2003	27 January 2005
Serbia	28 June 2004	8 February 2006

COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION* (OR LEGAL EQUIVALENT)
Seychelles	11 September 2003	12 November 2003
Sierra Leone		22 May 2009
Singapore	29 December 2003	14 May 2004
Slovakia	19 December 2003	4 May 2004
Slovenia	25 September 2003	15 March 2005
Solomon Islands	18 June 2004	10 August 2004
Somalia		
South Africa	16 June 2003	19 April 2005
Spain	16 June 2003	11 January 2005
Sri Lanka	23 September 2003	11 November 2003
Sudan	10 June 2004	31 October 2005
Suriname	24 June 2004	16 December 2008
Swaziland	29 June 2004	13 January 2006
Sweden	16 June 2003	7 July 2005
Switzerland	25 June 2004	
Syrian Arab Republic	11 July 2003	22 November 2004
Tajikistan		
Thailand	20 June 2003	8 November 2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30 June 2006 ^a
Timor-Leste	25 May 2004	22 December 2004
Togo	12 May 2004	15 November 2005
Tonga	25 September 2003	8 April 2005
Trinidad and Tobago	27 August 2003	19 August 2004
Tunisia	22 August 2003	
Turkey	28 April 2004	31 December 2004
Turkmenistan		
Tuvalu	10 June 2004	26 September 2005
Uganda	5 March 2004	20 June 2007
Ukraine	25 June 2004	6 June 2006
United Arab Emirates	24 June 2004	7 November 2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 June 2003	16 December 2004
United Republic of Tanzania	27 January 2004	30 April 2007
United States of America	10 May 2004	
Uruguay	19 June 2003	9 September 2004
Uzbekistan		
Vanuatu	22 April 2004	16 September 2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22 September 2003	27 June 2006
Viet Nam	3 September 2003	17 December 2004
Yemen	20 June 2003	22 February 2007
Zambia		23 May 2008 ^a
Zimbabwe		

Source: WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control web site (http://www.who.int/fctc/signatories_parties/, accessed 26 October 2009).

Though not a Member State of WHO, as a Member State of the United Nations, Liechtenstein is also eligible to become Party to the WHO FCTC, though it has taken no action to do so.

On submitting instruments to become Party to the WHO FCTC, some Parties have included notes and/or declarations. All notes can be viewed at http://www.who.int/fctc/signatories_parties/. All declarations can be viewed at <http://www.who.int/fctc/declarations/en/index.html>.

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APPENDIX IV: GLOBAL TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY DATA

Appendix IV provides detailed information on MPOWER measures, as reported by Member States. Data are provided globally and for each WHO region on smoke-free environments, treatment of tobacco dependence, health warnings and packaging, advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans, price and taxation levels, and key national capacity indices.

Country-level data were often but not always provided with supporting documents such as laws, regulation, policy documents, etc. Available documents were reviewed by WHO and implications for questionnaire answers were discussed with countries, especially for Member States that reported meeting the highest standards. This review, however, does not constitute a thorough and complete legal analysis of each country's legislation. Except for data on

smoke-free legislation, information was collected at the national/federal level only and, therefore, provides incomplete policy coverage for Member States where subnational governments play an active role in tobacco control.

Notes documenting specific policy details appear at the end of the data tables for each region. These notes are often based on discussion with Member States, as part of data collection and validation.

Table 4.1.0
Public places with smoke-free legislation, globally

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
 - » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
 - ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
 - ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
 - ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
 - ... Data not reported/not available.
 - Data not required/not applicable.
- Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
Albania	No	No
Algeria	Yes	Yes
Andorra	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	No
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No
Argentina	No	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Australia ¹	No	No
Austria	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	No	No
Bahrain	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes
Barbados	No	No
Belarus	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Belize	No	No
Benin	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	Yes	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No
Botswana	No	No
Brazil	No	No
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	No	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Burundi	No	No
Cambodia	No	No
Cameroon	Yes	Yes
Canada ¹	No	No
Cape Verde	No	No
Central African Republic	No	No
Chad	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes
China	No ²	No ²
Colombia	Yes	Yes
Comoros	Yes	Yes
Congo	No	No
Cook Islands	No	No
Costa Rica	No	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes
Croatia ◆	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Cuba	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
...	Yes	No	No	No	...	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	9
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No ²	No ²	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	6
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...

Table 4.1.0
Public places with smoke-free legislation, globally

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Djibouti	Yes	Yes
Dominica	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No
Ecuador	Yes	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	No
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes
Eritrea	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes
Ethiopia	No	No
Fiji	Yes	No
Finland ◆	Yes	Yes
France ◆	Yes	Yes
Gabon	No	No
Gambia	No	No
Georgia	No	No
Germany	No	No
Ghana	No	No
Greece	No	No
Grenada	No	No
Guatemala	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Guinea	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No	No
Guyana	Yes	Yes
Haiti	No	No
Honduras	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No
Iceland	No	Yes
India	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes	No
Italy ◆	☆	☆
Jamaica	No	No
Japan	No	No
Jordan	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes
Kenya	No	No
Kiribati	No	No
Kuwait	No	No
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes
Lebanon	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	No
Liberia	No	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Yes	Yes



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	4
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	Yes	Yes	10
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	4
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	Yes	Yes	2

Table 4.1.0
Public places with smoke-free legislation, globally

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Lithuania	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	Yes	Yes
Malawi	No	No
Malaysia	No	No
Maldives	Yes »	Yes »
Mali	No	No
Malta	Yes	Yes
Marshall Islands	Yes	Yes
Mauritania	Yes	No
Mauritius	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Mexico	No	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	No
Monaco	...	...
Mongolia	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Morocco	Yes	No
Mozambique	No	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes
Namibia	No	No
Nauru	No	No
Nepal	No	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	No
Niger	No	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes
Niue	No	No
Norway	No	No
Oman	Yes	No ³
Pakistan ⁴	Yes	Yes
Palau	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	No	No
Paraguay	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Qatar	No	No
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	No
Russian Federation	No	No
Rwanda	No	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No
Saint Lucia	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No
Samoa	No	No



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	...	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	...	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	7
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	10
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	—	Yes	No	0
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.1.0
Public places with smoke-free legislation, globally

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
 - » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
 - ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
 - ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
 - ◊ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
 - ... Data not reported/not available.
 - Data not required/not applicable.
 - < Refers to a territory.
- Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
San Marino	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »	Yes »
Senegal	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Seychelles	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	No	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	No	No
Somalia	No	No
South Africa	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes
Sudan	No	Yes
Suriname	No	No
Swaziland	No	No
Sweden	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	No
Syrian Arab Republic	No	No
Tajikistan	Yes »	Yes »
Thailand	No ⁵	Yes
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	No
Timor-Leste	No	No
Togo	No	No
Tonga	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No
Tunisia	No	No
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No	Yes
Tuvalu	No	No
Uganda ◊	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No	No
United States of America	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No	No
Vanuatu	No	No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	Yes	Yes
Yemen	Yes	Yes
Zambia	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	No	No



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	—	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
...	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	10
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	9
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...	Yes	Yes	No	No	...	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	7
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	...	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⊕	Yes ⊕	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	4

Table 4.2.0
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation, globally

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Afghanistan	3
Albania	0
Algeria	2
Andorra	3
Angola	1
Antigua and Barbuda	0
Argentina	0
Armenia	5
Australia	0
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	2
Bahamas	0
Bahrain	6
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	0
Belarus	1
Belgium	6
Belize	0
Benin	4
Bhutan	8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
Botswana	0
Brazil	1
Brunei Darussalam	6
Bulgaria	3
Burkina Faso	4
Burundi	0
Cambodia	0
Cameroon	2
Canada	1
Cape Verde	1
Central African Republic	0
Chad	7
Chile	2
China	0
Colombia	8
Comoros	2
Congo	0
Cook Islands	1
Costa Rica	1
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Croatia ◆	2
Cuba	4
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4
Denmark	1



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
...
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.2.0
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation, globally

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Djibouti	8
Dominica	0
Dominican Republic	0
Ecuador	3
Egypt	6
El Salvador	3
Equatorial Guinea	3
Eritrea	0
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	0
Fiji	1
Finland ◆	6
France ◆	2
Gabon	0
Gambia	0
Georgia	0
Germany	3
Ghana	0
Greece	1
Grenada	0
Guatemala	8
Guinea	8
Guinea-Bissau	0
Guyana	2
Haiti	0
Honduras	5
Hungary	0
Iceland	3
India	5
Indonesia	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8
Iraq	3
Ireland	8
Israel	1
Italy ◆	0
Jamaica	0
Japan	0
Jordan	6
Kazakhstan	4
Kenya	0
Kiribati	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3
Latvia	1
Lebanon	4
Lesotho	1
Liberia	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
...
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—

Table 4.2.0
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation, globally

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	2
Madagascar	3
Malawi	0
Malaysia	1
Maldives	4
Mali	0
Malta	3
Marshall Islands	8
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	8
Mexico	2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0
Monaco	0
Mongolia	0
Montenegro	4
Morocco	1
Mozambique	0
Myanmar	3
Namibia	1
Nauru	0
Nepal	0
Netherlands	3
New Zealand	8
Nicaragua	1
Niger	3
Nigeria	5
Niue	0
Norway	2
Oman	2
Pakistan	4
Palau	1
Panama	8
Papua New Guinea	0
Paraguay	2
Peru	5
Philippines	3
Poland	0
Portugal	5
Qatar	1
Republic of Korea	2
Republic of Moldova	2
Romania	2
Russian Federation	0
Rwanda	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0
Saint Lucia	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0
Samoa	0



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes »	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—

Table 4.2.0
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation, globally

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.
- > Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
San Marino	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0
Saudi Arabia	4
Senegal	1
Serbia	3
Seychelles	2
Sierra Leone	0
Singapore	4
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	3
Solomon Islands	0
Somalia	2
South Africa	3
Spain	5
Sri Lanka	6
Sudan	1
Suriname	0
Swaziland	0
Sweden	1
Switzerland	0
Syrian Arab Republic	0
Tajikistan	6
Thailand	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0
Timor-Leste	0
Togo	0
Tonga	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Tunisia	0
Turkey	8
Turkmenistan	5
Tuvalu	3
Uganda ◆	5
Ukraine	0
United Arab Emirates	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8
United Republic of Tanzania	0
United States of America	0
Uruguay	8
Uzbekistan	0
Vanuatu	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3
Viet Nam	6
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	7
Yemen	4
Zambia	8
Zimbabwe	1



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
...
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
Argentina	Córdoba
	Entre Ríos
	Mendoza
	Neuquén
	Santa Fé
	Tucumán
Australia	Australian Capital Territory
	New South Wales
	Northern Territory
	Queensland
	South Australia
	Tasmania
	Victoria
Western Australia	
Belgium	Flemish Region
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
Canada	Alberta
	British Columbia
	Manitoba
	New Brunswick
	Newfoundland and Labrador
	Northwest Territories
	Nova Scotia
	Nunavut
	Ontario
	Prince Edward Island
	Quebec
Saskatchewan	
Yukon	
Central African Republic	Bangui
China	Beijing
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
	Autonomous Island of Ngazidja
Germany	Baden-Württemberg
	Bavaria
	Berlin
	Brandenburg
	Bremen
	Hamburg
	Hesse
	Lower Saxony
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
	North Rhine-Westphalia
	Rhineland-Palatinate
	Saarland
	Saxony
	Saxony-Anhalt
Schleswig-Holstein	
Thuringia	

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.3.0.



Table 4.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iraq	Al Anbar
	Al Basrah
	Al Muthanna
	Al-Qadisiyyah
	Arbil
	As Sulaymaniyah
	Babil
	Baghdad
	Dhi Qar
	Diyala
	Duhok
	Karbala
	Kirkuk
	Maysan
Najaf	
Ninawa	
Salah ad Din	
Wasit	
Mexico	Federal District (Mexico City)
	Veracruz
Nigeria	Cross River State
	Federal Capital Territory
Switzerland	Ticino
Ukraine	Kiev
	Lutsk
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
	Sharjah
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	England
	Northern Ireland
	Scotland
	Wales
United States of America	Alaska
	Arizona
	Arkansas
	California
	Colorado
	Connecticut
	Delaware
	District of Columbia
	Florida
	Georgia
	Hawaii
	Idaho
Illinois	
Iowa	
Kansas	
Louisiana	

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.3.0.

HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	OTHER INDOOR WORKPLACES
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 4.3.0
Subnational smoke-free environments

COUNTRY	JURISDICTION
United States of America (contd.)	Maine
	Maryland
	Massachusetts
	Michigan
	Minnesota
	Mississippi
	Missouri
	Montana
	Nebraska
	Nevada
	New Hampshire
	New Jersey
	New Mexico
	New York
	North Carolina
	North Dakota
	Ohio
	Oklahoma
	Oregon
	Pennsylvania
	Rhode Island
	South Dakota
	Tennessee
Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia	
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Monagas



This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.3.0.

HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES	UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	OTHER INDOOR WORKPLACES
No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4.4.0

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence, globally

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Afghanistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Albania	No	...	...
Algeria	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Andorra	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Angola	No	No	—
Antigua and Barbuda	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Australia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Austria	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Azerbaijan	No	No	—
Bahamas	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Bangladesh	No	No	—
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Belarus	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Belize	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Benin	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bhutan	No	No	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Botswana	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Brunei Darussalam	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Burkina Faso	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Burundi	No	No	—
Cambodia	No	No	—
Cameroon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Canada	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Cape Verde	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Central African Republic	No	No	—
Chad	No	No	—
Chile	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
China	No ²	Yes	Pharmacy
Colombia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Comoros	No	No	—
Congo	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cook Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Costa Rica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Côte d'Ivoire	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Croatia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cuba	Yes	No	—
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	No	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... *				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
...	...	No	—	...	...	...	...	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	No	No	No	...	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in most	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	...	Yes in some	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	Yes	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in most
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most	...

Table 4.4.0

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence, globally

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Djibouti	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Dominica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Dominican Republic	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Ecuador	No	No	—
Egypt	No	Yes	Pharmacy
El Salvador	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Equatorial Guinea	No	No	—
Eritrea	No	No	—
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Ethiopia	No	No	—
Fiji	No	No	—
Finland	Yes	Yes	General store
France	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Gabon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Gambia	No	No	—
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Germany	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Ghana	No	No	—
Greece	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Grenada	No	No	—
Guatemala	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Guinea	No	Yes	General store
Guinea-Bissau	No	No	—
Guyana	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Haiti	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Iceland	Yes	Yes	General store
India	No	Yes	General store
Indonesia	No	No	—
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Iraq	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Israel	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Italy	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Jamaica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Japan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Jordan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Kenya	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Kiribati	...	...	...
Kuwait	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	No	—
Latvia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Lebanon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Lesotho	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Liberia	No	No	—
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No	Yes	Pharmacy



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... *				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	Yes in most	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	...	...	...	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	General Store	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.4.0

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence, globally

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Lithuania	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Luxembourg	...	...	...
Madagascar	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Malawi	No	No	—
Malaysia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Maldives	No	No	—
Mali	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Malta	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Marshall Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Mauritania	No	No	—
Mauritius	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes	No	—
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Montenegro	No	...	...
Morocco	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Mozambique	No	No	—
Myanmar	No	No	—
Namibia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Nauru	No	No	—
Nepal	No	No	—
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	General store
Nicaragua	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Niger	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Nigeria	No	Yes	General store
Niue	No	No	—
Norway	Yes	Yes	General store
Oman	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Pakistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Palau	No	Yes	General store
Panama	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Papua New Guinea	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Paraguay	No	No	—
Peru	No	Yes	General store
Philippines	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Poland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Qatar	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Republic of Moldova	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Romania	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Russian Federation	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Rwanda	No	No	—
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Saint Lucia	No	No	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Samoa	No	Yes	Pharmacy



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... *				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
...
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	General Store	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
...	...	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in most	No	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	General Store	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in most	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No	No
...	...	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
...	...	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
...	...	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...

Table 4.4.0

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence, globally

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

> Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
San Marino	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No	—
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Serbia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Seychelles	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Sierra Leone	No	No	—
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Solomon Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Somalia	No	No	—
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Spain	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Sri Lanka	No	No	—
Sudan	No	No	—
Suriname	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Swaziland	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Sweden	Yes	Yes	General store
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Syrian Arab Republic	No	No	—
Tajikistan	No	...	...
Thailand	No	Yes	Pharmacy
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Timor-Leste	No	No	—
Togo	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Tonga	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Trinidad and Tobago	...	Yes	Pharmacy
Tunisia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Turkey	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Turkmenistan	No	...	...
Tuvalu	No	No	—
Uganda	No	No	—
Ukraine	No	Yes	Pharmacy
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
United Republic of Tanzania	No	No	—
United States of America	Yes	Yes	General store
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Uzbekistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Vanuatu	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Viet Nam	No	No	—
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Yemen	No	No	—
Zambia	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Zimbabwe	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... *				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	...	...	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in most	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in most	No	No	Yes in most
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No
No	—	...	...	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	No
...	...	No	—	Yes in some	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	...	Yes in some	...	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	...	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.5.0
Regulation on packaging, globally

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Afghanistan	No	0	0	0
Albania	No	50	50	50
Algeria	No	7.5	7	8
Andorra	No	0	0	0
Angola	No	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	No	0	0	0
Argentina	No	0	0	0
Armenia	Yes	30	30	30
Australia	Yes	30	90	60
Austria	Yes	30	40	35
Azerbaijan	No	0	0	0
Bahamas	No	0	0	0
Bahrain	No	0	0	0
Bangladesh	No	30	30	30
Barbados	No	0	0	0
Belarus	No	4	4	4
Belgium	Yes	35	50	43
Belize	No	0	0	0
Benin	No	30	30	30
Bhutan	No	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	0	0	0
Botswana	No	0	0	0
Brazil	Yes	0	100	50
Brunei Darussalam	No	50	50	50
Bulgaria	Yes	30	40	35
Burkina Faso	No	0	0	0
Burundi	No	0	0	0
Cambodia	No	0	0	0
Cameroon	No	50	50	50
Canada	Yes	50	50	50
Cape Verde	No	0	0	0
Central African Republic	No	10	0	0
Chad	No	0	0	0
Chile	Yes	50	50	50
China	No ²	30	30	30
Colombia	No	0	20	10
Comoros	No	0	0	0
Congo	No	0	0	0
Cook Islands	Yes	30	30	30
Costa Rica	No	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	No	0	0	17
Croatia	Yes »	30	40	35
Cuba	Yes	0	60	30
Cyprus	Yes	30	40	35
Czech Republic	Yes	30	40	35
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	30 »	30 »	30 »
Denmark	Yes	30	40	35

QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES

DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes »	...	Yes »	Yes »	No	Yes »	Yes »	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes ☉	6 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
...
...
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁶	Yes	Yes
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes »	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes »	4	Yes »	No	Yes »	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.5.0
Regulation on packaging, globally

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Djibouti	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Dominica	No	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	No	0	0	0
Ecuador	No	0	0	40
Egypt	Yes	50	50	50
El Salvador	No	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	No	0	0	0
Eritrea	Yes	50	50	50
Estonia	Yes	30	40	35
Ethiopia	No	0	0	0
Fiji	No	0	0	20
Finland	Yes	32	45	39
France	Yes	30	40	35
Gabon	No	0	0	0
Gambia	No	0	0	0
Georgia	Yes	5	0	2.5
Germany	Yes	30	40	35
Ghana	No	0	0	5
Greece	Yes	30	40	35
Grenada	No	0	0	0
Guatemala	No	25	0	13
Guinea	No	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	No	45 »	0	0
Guyana	No	0	0	50
Haiti	No	0	0	0
Honduras	No	0	0	20
Hungary	Yes	30	40	35
Iceland	Yes	30	40	35
India	Yes	40	0	20
Indonesia	No	0	0	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Iraq	No	0	0	0
Ireland	Yes	32	45	39
Israel	Yes	30	30	30
Italy	Yes	30	40	35
Jamaica	Yes	30	30	30
Japan	No	30	30	30
Jordan	No	30	30	30
Kazakhstan	No	30	30	30
Kenya	Yes	30	50	40
Kiribati	...	0	0	0
Kuwait	No	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	52	52	52
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	30	30	30
Latvia	Yes	30	40	35
Lebanon	No	15	15	15
Lesotho	No	0	0	0
Liberia	No	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No	0	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	30	40	35



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES

DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
Yes ☉	16 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☒	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes ☉	10 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
Yes	...	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	4	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.5.0
Regulation on packaging, globally

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Luxembourg	Yes	32	45	39
Madagascar	No	50	0	25
Malawi	No	0	0	0
Malaysia	Yes	40	60	50
Maldives	No	0	0	30
Mali	Yes	0	0	0
Malta	Yes	32	45	39
Marshall Islands	No	0	0	0
Mauritania	No	0	0	0
Mauritius	Yes ⊙	60 ⊙	70 ⊙	65 ⊙
Mexico	Yes	30	100	65
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	0	0	0
Monaco	...	0	0	0
Mongolia	Yes	33	33	33
Montenegro	Yes	30	40	40
Morocco	No	0	0	1
Mozambique	Yes	30	25	28
Myanmar	Yes	0	0	0
Namibia	No	0	0	0
Nauru	No	0	0	0
Nepal	No	0	0	0
Netherlands	Yes	30	40	35
New Zealand	Yes	30	90	60
Nicaragua	No	0	0	25
Niger	Yes	30	30	30
Nigeria	No	30	0	15
Niue	No	0	0	0
Norway	Yes	30	40	35
Oman	No	0	0	0
Pakistan	No	30	30	30
Palau	No	0	0	0
Panama	Yes	50	50	50
Papua New Guinea	Yes »	50 »	50 »	50 »
Paraguay	No	0	0	0
Peru	Yes	0 ⁸	50 ⁸	25
Philippines	No	30	0	15
Poland	Yes	30	40	35
Portugal	Yes	30	40	35
Qatar	Yes »	15 »	15 »	15 »
Republic of Korea	No	30	30	30
Republic of Moldova	Yes	30	40	10
Romania	Yes	30	40	35
Russian Federation	No	4	4	4
Rwanda	No	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	No	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	0	0	0
Samoa	No	0	0	0
San Marino	...	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	No	0	0	0



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES

DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes ☉	8 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
No ⁷	—	Yes	No ⁷	No ⁷	No ⁷	Yes	Yes
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes »	3 »	Yes »	Yes »	No	Yes »	Yes »	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes »	4 »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	...	...	No	No	...	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.5.0
Regulation on packaging, globally

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

> Refers to a territory.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Saudi Arabia	No	0	0	0
Senegal	No	0	0	0
Serbia	Yes	30	40	35
Seychelles	No	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	No	0	0	0
Singapore	No	50	50	50
Slovakia	Yes	30	40	35
Slovenia	Yes	30	40	35
Solomon Islands	No	0	0	0
Somalia	No	0	0	0
South Africa	Yes	15	25	20
Spain	Yes	30	40	35
Sri Lanka	Yes	0	0	0
Sudan	No	30	0	15
Suriname	No	0	0	0
Swaziland	No	0	0	0
Sweden	Yes	30	40	35
Switzerland	Yes	35	50	43
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	30	0	15
Tajikistan	No	0	0	0
Thailand	Yes	50	50	50
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	100	0	50
Timor-Leste	No	0	0	0
Togo	No	0	0	0
Tonga	No	30	30	30
Trinidad and Tobago	No	0	0	0
Tunisia	Yes »	30	30	30
Turkey	Yes	30	40	35
Turkmenistan	No	0	0	0
Tuvalu	Yes »	30	30	30
Uganda	No	0	0	0
Ukraine	Yes	30	30	30
United Arab Emirates	No	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	30	40	35
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	0	0	0
United States of America	No	0	0	0
Uruguay	Yes	50	50	50
Uzbekistan	No	4	0	2
Vanuatu	No	0	0	30
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	0 ^s	100 ⁸	50
Viet Nam	No	30	30	30
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No	20	0	10
Yemen	No	0	0	33
Zambia	Yes	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	No	0	0	40



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES

DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	42	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	2	Yes »	Yes	No	No	Yes »	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	10	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table 4.6.0
**Advertising ban at the national/
 federal level, globally**

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Afghanistan	Yes	No
Albania	Yes	No
Algeria	Yes	Yes
Andorra	No	No
Angola	No	No
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No
Argentina	No	No
Armenia	Yes	No
Australia	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes »	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	No
Bahamas	Yes	No
Bahrain	Yes	No
Bangladesh	Yes	No
Barbados	No	No
Belarus	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	No
Belize	No	No
Benin	Yes	No
Bhutan	Yes	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	No
Botswana	Yes	No
Brazil	Yes	No
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	Yes »	No
Burundi	No	No
Cambodia	No	No
Cameroon	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	No
Cape Verde	Yes	No
Central African Republic	No	No
Chad	Yes	No
Chile	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes
Colombia	No	No
Comoros	Yes	No
Congo	Yes	No
Cook Islands	Yes	No
Costa Rica	No	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	No
Cuba	No	No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes »	Yes »
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	Yes
Yes	No	Yes »	No	No	10	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	Yes
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	Yes
No	No	Yes »	No	Yes »	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	...	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	...	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	9	No
No	No	Yes »	No	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4	No
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	8	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	10	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes »	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	9	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	10	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...	No

Table 4.6.0
**Advertising ban at the national/
 federal level, globally**

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Djibouti	Yes	Yes
Dominica	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No
Ecuador	No	No
Egypt	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	No	No
Equatorial Guinea	No	No
Eritrea	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	No
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
Fiji	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	Yes
Gabon	No	No
Gambia	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	No
Ghana	Yes	No
Greece	Yes	No
Grenada	No	No
Guatemala	No	No
Guinea	Yes	No
Guinea-Bissau	No	No
Guyana	No	No
Haiti	No	No
Honduras	No	No
Hungary	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	No
India	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	No	No
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	No
Ireland	Yes	No
Israel	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	No
Japan	No	No
Jordan	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	No
Kenya	Yes	Yes
Kiribati	...	...
Kuwait	Yes	No
Kyrgyzstan	No	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	No
Lebanon	No	No
Lesotho	Yes	Yes
Liberia	No	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Yes	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	...	6	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	8	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	5	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	8	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	No
...	—	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	4	...
No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	7	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No

Table 4.6.0
**Advertising ban at the national/
 federal level, globally**

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Lithuania	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	No
Madagascar	Yes	No
Malawi	No	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Yes	No
Mali	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	No
Marshall Islands	No	No
Mauritania	No	No
Mauritius	Yes	No
Mexico	Yes	No
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	No
Monaco	...	...
Mongolia	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	No
Morocco	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	No
Namibia	No	No
Nauru	No	No
Nepal	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	No
New Zealand	Yes	No
Nicaragua	No	No
Niger	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	No	No
Niue	No	No
Norway	Yes	No
Oman	No	No
Pakistan	No	No
Palau	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Yes »	Yes »
Paraguay	No	No
Peru	Yes	No
Philippines	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	No
Qatar	Yes	No
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	No
Rwanda	No	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No
Saint Lucia	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No
Samoa	No	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
...	...	...	...	...	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	6	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	8	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	Yes	...	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	9	...
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	...	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No

Table 4.6.0
**Advertising ban at the national/
 federal level, globally**

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.
- > Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
San Marino	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »	No
Senegal	No	No
Serbia	Yes	No
Seychelles	Yes	No
Sierra Leone	No	No
Singapore	Yes	No
Slovakia	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	No
Solomon Islands	No	No
Somalia	No	No
South Africa	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Spain	Yes	No
Sri Lanka	Yes	No
Sudan	Yes	No
Suriname	No	No
Swaziland	No	No
Sweden	Yes	No
Switzerland	Yes	No
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	Yes	No
Thailand	Yes	No
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	No
Timor-Leste	No	No
Togo	No	No
Tonga	Yes	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No
Tunisia	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	Yes	No
Tuvalu	Yes	No
Uganda	No	No
Ukraine	Yes	No
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	No
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes
United States of America	Yes	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	Yes	No
Vanuatu	Yes	No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes	No
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	Yes	Yes »
Yemen	Yes	Yes
Zambia	No	No
Zimbabwe	No	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
...	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	8	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	7	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes »	8	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	6	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No

Table 4.7.0

Ban on promotion and sponsorship, globally

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Afghanistan	No
Albania	No
Algeria	No
Andorra	No
Angola	No
Antigua and Barbuda	No
Argentina	No
Armenia	Yes
Australia	Yes
Austria	Yes »
Azerbaijan	Yes
Bahamas	Yes
Bahrain	No
Bangladesh	Yes
Barbados	No
Belarus	Yes
Belgium	Yes
Belize	...
Benin	Yes
Bhutan	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes
Botswana	Yes
Brazil	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Burundi	No
Cambodia	No
Cameroon	No
Canada	Yes
Cape Verde	No
Central African Republic	No
Chad	Yes
Chile	Yes
China	No
Colombia	No
Comoros	Yes
Congo	No
Cook Islands	Yes
Costa Rica	No
Côte d'Ivoire	No
Croatia	Yes
Cuba	No
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes »
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No
Denmark	Yes
Djibouti	Yes



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	Yes	No	2
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes	Yes »	2
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	10
Yes »	No	No	Yes »	Yes »	...
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	8
...	No	...	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	5
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	Yes	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	Yes	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes »	9
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	6
No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9

Table 4.7.0

Ban on promotion and sponsorship, globally

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Dominica	No
Dominican Republic	No
Ecuador	No
Egypt	Yes
El Salvador	No
Equatorial Guinea	No
Eritrea	Yes
Estonia	No
Ethiopia	No
Fiji	Yes
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Gabon	No
Gambia	Yes
Georgia	No
Germany	No
Ghana	No
Greece	No
Grenada	No
Guatemala	Yes
Guinea	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No
Guyana	No
Haiti	No
Honduras	No
Hungary	No
Iceland	Yes
India	Yes
Indonesia	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Iraq	No
Ireland	Yes
Israel	Yes
Italy	Yes
Jamaica	No
Japan	No
Jordan	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes
Kenya	Yes
Kiribati	...
Kuwait	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No
Latvia	Yes
Lebanon	No
Lesotho	No
Liberia	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	No



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	Yes »	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6
Yes	...	...	No	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
...	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	7
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	No	No	No	...

Table 4.7.0

Ban on promotion and sponsorship, globally

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Madagascar	Yes
Malawi	No
Malaysia	Yes
Maldives	Yes
Mali	No
Malta	Yes
Marshall Islands	Yes
Mauritania	No
Mauritius	Yes
Mexico	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No
Monaco	...
Mongolia	Yes
Montenegro	Yes
Morocco	Yes
Mozambique	Yes
Myanmar	Yes
Namibia	No
Nauru	No
Nepal	No
Netherlands	Yes
New Zealand	Yes
Nicaragua	No
Niger	Yes
Nigeria	No
Niue	No
Norway	Yes
Oman	No
Pakistan	No
Palau	No
Panama	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Yes »
Paraguay	No
Peru	No
Philippines	No
Poland	No
Portugal	Yes
Qatar	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No
Romania	No
Russian Federation	No
Rwanda	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No
Saint Lucia	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No
Samoa	No
San Marino	...
Sao Tome and Principe	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »

PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	9
No	No	No	Yes	No	4
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	8
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
...	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	8
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
...	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	...

Table 4.7.0

Ban on promotion and sponsorship, globally

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

> Refers to a territory.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Senegal	Yes
Serbia	Yes
Seychelles	No
Sierra Leone	No
Singapore	Yes
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	No
Solomon Islands	No
Somalia	No
South Africa	Yes ⊙
Spain	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes
Sudan	Yes
Suriname	No
Swaziland	No
Sweden	Yes
Switzerland	No
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes
Tajikistan	No
Thailand	Yes
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes
Timor-Leste	No
Togo	No
Tonga	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	No
Tunisia	Yes
Turkey	Yes
Turkmenistan	No
Tuvalu	Yes
Uganda	No
Ukraine	No
United Arab Emirates	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes
United States of America	No
Uruguay	Yes
Uzbekistan	No
Vanuatu	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip<	No
Yemen	Yes
Zambia	No
Zimbabwe	No



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	10
No	Yes	No	No	No	10
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	5
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁹	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.8.0

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Afghanistan	25.00	AFN	0.51
Albania	130.00	ALL	1.48
Algeria	70.00	DZD	0.98
Andorra	...	—	—
Angola	50.00	AOA	0.67
Antigua and Barbuda	6.90	XCD	2.56
Argentina	3.80	ARS	1.11
Armenia	500.00	AMD	1.63
Australia	9.60	AUD	6.65
Austria	4.00	EUR	5.57
Azerbaijan	0.70	AZN	0.87
Bahamas	4.29	BSD	4.29
Bahrain	0.60	BHD	1.60
Bangladesh	25.90	BDT	0.38
Barbados	11.00	BBD	5.50
Belarus	1 900.00	BYR	0.86
Belgium	4.16	EUR	5.79
Belize	7.00	BZD	3.50
Benin	500.00	XOF	1.06
Bhutan	—	—	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5.50	BOB	0.78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	BAM	1.42
Botswana	17.50	BWP	2.33
Brazil	2.40	BRL	1.03
Brunei Darussalam	1.68	BND	1.17
Bulgaria	2.75	BGN	1.98
Burkina Faso	500.00	XOF	1.06
Burundi	600.00	BIF	0.49
Cambodia	0.30	USD	0.30
Cameroon	500.00	XOF	1.06
Canada ¹⁰	7.94	CAD	6.48
Cape Verde	200.00	CVE	2.52
Central African Republic	300.00	XOF	0.64
Chad	500.00	XAF	1.06
Chile	1 300.00	CLP	2.07
China ²	5.00	CNY	0.73
Colombia	1 769.00	COP	0.80
Comoros	1 000.00	KMF	2.83
Congo	420.00	XAF	0.89
Cook Islands	10.40	NZD	6.02
Costa Rica	750.00	CRC	1.35
Côte d'Ivoire	700.00	XOF	1.49
Croatia	15.00	HRK	2.91
Cuba	7.00	CUP	0.30
Cyprus	2.82	EUR	3.92
Czech Republic	58.00	CZK	3.00
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20.00	KPW	0.14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	600.00	CDF	0.94
Denmark	33.00	DKK	6.24



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007							
TAXES AS % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS % OF PRICE				
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	
0	0	0	8	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
31	0	0	50	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
53	0	0	68	55.00	DZD	0.82	49	0	0	63	
...	—	—	
0	16	0	37	50.00	AOA	0.67	0	17	0	39	
0	0	0	31	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	61	0	68	3.40	ARS	1.09	0	61	0	68	
17	0	0	32	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
53	0	0	62	9.13	AUD	8.05	53	0	0	62	
13	43	0	73	3.40	EUR	5.01	16	43	0	75	
5	0	0	22	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	25	0	25	3.75	BSD	3.75	0	28	0	28	
0	0	0	33	0.60	BHD	1.60	0	0	0	33	
0	52	0	67	18.00	BDT	0.26	0	52	0	67	
34	0	2	49	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
8	0	0	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
8	52	0	77	3.77	EUR	5.55	8	52	0	78	
26	0	0	35	7.00	BZD	3.50	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	22	255.00	XOF	0.57	0	0	0	34	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	29	0	41	5.00	BOB	0.66	0	29	0	41	
0	42	0	57	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
39	0	0	48	12.85	BWP	2.14	30	0	0	39	
29	0	0	58	2.25	BRL	1.27	30	0	0	60	
71	0	0	71	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
30	41	0	87	2.30	BGN	1.73	6	54	0	76	
0	5	0	20	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	7	0	22	
0	46	0	54	500.00	BIF	0.45	0	33	6	50	
0	11	0	20	800.00	KHR	0.20	0	11	0	20	
0	6	0	22	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	5	0	21	
58	0	5	65	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	3	0	22	180.00	CVE	2.40	0	5	0	25	
0	12	0	28	385.00	XOF	0.86	0	10	0	26	
0	13	5	33	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	13	5	33	
0	60	0	76	1 000.00	CLP	2.02	0	60	0	76	
1	20	0	36	5.00	CNY	0.68	1	20	0	36	
24	0	0	34	1 500.00	COP	0.75	0	34	0	42	
0	18	0	20	...	—	—	0	69	1	70	
0	16	0	32	425.00	XAF	0.95	0	16	0	32	
0	0	0	65	7.12	NZD	5.51	0	0	0	57	
0	44	0	56	652.00	CRC	1.31	0	44	0	56	
0	16	0	26	700.00	XOF	1.57	0	16	0	26	
43	0	0	61	14.50	HRK	2.91	0	30	0	48	
87	0	0	87	7.00	CUP	0.30	87	0	0	87	
15	45	0	72	1.65	EUR	2.43	15	45	0	72	
36	28	0	79	56.50	CZK	3.13	31	27	0	74	
...	—	—	
15	14	0	31	400.00	CDF	0.80	20	0	0	22	
39	14	0	72	32.00	DKK	6.31	40	14	0	73	

Table 4.8.0
National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Djibouti	120.00	DJF	0.68
Dominica	3.78	XCD	1.40
Dominican Republic	100.00	DOP	2.82
Ecuador	2.20	USD	2.20
Egypt	2.75	EGP	0.49
El Salvador	1.40	USD	1.40
Equatorial Guinea	1 000.00	XOF	2.12
Eritrea	25.00	ERN	1.63
Estonia	32.00	EEK	2.88
Ethiopia	4.35	ETB	0.44
Fiji	2.30	FJD	1.30
Finland	4.40	EUR	6.12
France	5.30	EUR	7.38
Gabon	1 000.00	XAF	2.12
Gambia	10.00	GMD	0.36
Georgia	1.00	GEL	0.60
Germany	4.71	EUR	6.55
Ghana	1.50	GHS	1.16
Greece	3.00	EUR	4.18
Grenada	8.00	XCD	2.96
Guatemala	10.00	GTQ	1.29
Guinea	2 000.00	GNF	0.39
Guinea-Bissau	1 000.00	XOF	2.12
Guyana	360.00	GYP	1.75
Haiti	...	—	—
Honduras	18.00	HNL	0.95
Hungary	568.42	HUF	3.02
Iceland	665.00	ISK	5.52
India	80.00	INR	1.65
Indonesia	12 500.00	IDR	1.14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13 000.00	IRR	1.32
Iraq	750.00	IQD	0.63
Ireland	8.10	EUR	11.27
Israel	19.00	ILS	5.00
Italy	4.30	EUR	5.98
Jamaica	404.95	JMD	5.05
Japan	300.00	JPY	3.31
Jordan	1.40	JOD	1.97
Kazakhstan	90.00	KZT	0.75
Kenya	120.00	KES	1.54
Kiribati	8.00	AUD	5.54
Kuwait	0.47	KWD	1.70
Kyrgyzstan	24.00	KGS	0.61
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 000.00	LAK	0.57
Latvia	1.45	LVL	2.93
Lebanon	2 000.00	LBP	1.33
Lesotho	22.00	LSL	2.36
Liberia	50.00	LRD	0.78
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.00	LYD	0.80
Lithuania	4.48	LTL	1.83



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007							
TAXES AS % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS % OF PRICE				
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	
0	44	0	44	100.00	DJF	0.56	0	58	0	58	
12	0	2	49	3.63	XCD	1.34	12	0	2	45	
26	20	0	62	76.00	DOP	2.21	...	...	...	...
0	54	0	64	1.50	USD	1.50	0	44	0	55	
59	0	0	59	2.50	EGP	0.45	55	0	0	55	
7	9	0	31	1.35	USD	1.35	7	6	0	27	
0	19	0	35	...	—	—	0	19	0	35	
0	45	0	55	20.00	ERN	1.30	0	45	0	55	
31	31	0	78	21.10	EEK	1.98	26	26	0	67	
0	44	0	56	4.00	ETB	0.43	0	39	0	50	
77	0	0	77	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
7	52	0	77	4.20	EUR	6.18	7	50	0	75	
6	58	0	80	5.00	EUR	7.36	6	58	0	80	
0	6	0	21	800.00	XAF	1.80	0	6	0	21	
30	0	2	62	10.00	GMD	0.44	30	0	2	63	
40	0	0	55	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
35	25	0	76	4.71	EUR	6.93	35	25	0	76	
13	0	0	29	...	—	—	0	52	0	63	
4	54	0	73	2.80	EUR	4.12	4	54	0	73	
0	0	0	30	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	46	0	57	10.00	GTQ	1.31	0	46	0	57	
0	11	1	37	2 000.00	GNF	0.46	0	8	1	32	
0	3	0	18	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	14	0	27	240.00	GYD	1.18	0	19	0	33	
...	—	—	
0	28	13	41	...	—	—	0	28	13	41	
29	28	0	74	426.59	HUF	2.47	35	28	0	79	
39	13	0	71	565.00	ISK	9.14	40	0	0	60	
44	0	0	55	68.00	INR	1.73	49	0	0	60	
6	39	0	53	12 500.00	IDR	1.33	1	43	0	52	
0	5	0	19	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	9	0	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
43	18	0	79	7.04	EUR	10.36	43	18	0	78	
5	54	0	72	12.50	ILS	3.25	7	54	0	74	
3	55	0	75	3.60	EUR	5.30	4	55	0	75	
30	0	0	45	300.00	JMD	4.25	15	32	0	61	
58	0	0	63	300.00	JPY	2.63	...	...	...	...
23	32	0	69	1.25	JOD	1.76	20	33	0	67	
9	0	0	20	90.00	KZT	0.75	...	...	...	...
42	0	0	55	120.00	KES	1.91	28	0	0	42	
0	0	0	50	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	34	0.45	KWD	1.65	0	0	0	36	
14	0	0	31	24.00	KGS	0.68	14	0	0	31	
0	32	0	41	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
25	32	0	72	0.65	LVL	1.34	31	25	0	71	
0	33	0	44	2 000.00	LBP	1.33	0	28	0	39	
25	0	0	38	20.00	LSL	2.94	28	0	0	41	
0	6	0	40	50.00	LRD	0.80	0	6	7	43	
0	2	0	2	1.00	LYD	0.82	0	2	0	2	
35	20	0	71	3.75	LTL	1.59	35	15	0	65	

Table 4.8.0
National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Luxembourg	3.20	EUR	4.45
Madagascar	1 400.00	MGA	0.75
Malawi	150.00	MWK	1.03
Malaysia	9.00	MYR	2.60
Maldives	20.00	MVR	1.56
Mali	700.00	XOF	1.49
Malta	3.80	EUR	5.29
Marshall Islands	2.50	USD	2.50
Mauritania	350.00	MRO	1.35
Mauritius	65.00	MUR	2.05
Mexico	28.00	MXN	2.07
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1.75	USD	1.75
Monaco	...	—	—
Mongolia	500.00	MNT	0.39
Montenegro	0.60	EUR	0.84
Morocco	17.50	MAD	2.16
Mozambique	15.00	MZN	0.60
Myanmar	1 050.00	MMK	...
Namibia	23.00	NAD	2.47
Nauru	4.40	AUD	3.05
Nepal	65.00	NPR	0.84
Netherlands	4.40	EUR	6.12
New Zealand	10.20	NZD	5.90
Nicaragua	21.00	NIO	1.06
Niger	500.00	XOF	1.06
Nigeria	250.00	NGN	1.89
Niue	8.00	NZD	4.63
Norway	71.00	NOK	10.14
Oman	0.60	OMR	1.56
Pakistan	18.40	PKR	0.23
Palau	3.50	USD	3.50
Panama	1.96	USD	1.96
Papua New Guinea	11.26	PGK	4.21
Paraguay	1 000.00	PYG	0.20
Peru	4.00	PEN	1.27
Philippines	25.00	PHP	0.53
Poland	5.75	PLN	1.94
Portugal	3.55	EUR	4.94
Qatar	6.00	QAR	1.65
Republic of Korea	2 500.00	KRW	1.98
Republic of Moldova	6.00	MDL	0.58
Romania	6.30	RON	2.22
Russian Federation	15.00	RUB	0.51
Rwanda	500.00	RWF	0.89
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.00	XCD	1.85
Saint Lucia	10.00	XCD	3.70
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.40	XCD	2.00
Samoa	7.80	WST	2.69
San Marino	...	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	20 000.00	STD	1.31



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007							
TAXES AS % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS % OF PRICE				
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	
10	47	0	70	3.04	EUR	4.48	10	47	0	71	
0	51	0	67	1 180.00	MGA	0.66	0	51	0	67	
37	0	0	51	65.00	MWK	0.46	0	48	0	63	
40	4	0	48	8.20	MYR	2.48	37	4	0	45	
0	0	0	30	18.00	MVR	1.41	0	0	0	33	
0	5	0	21	...	—	—	0	17	0	32	
12	49	0	76	3.57	EUR	5.26	10	51	0	76	
0	0	0	40	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	20	0	34	350.00	MRO	1.38	0	20	0	34	
68	0	0	81	60.00	MUR	2.13	69	0	0	82	
0	52	0	65	23.00	MXN	2.12	0	51	0	64	
34	0	0	39	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	—	—	
28	0	0	37	450.00	MNT	0.38	31	0	0	40	
3	26	0	44	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
1	50	0	66	17.50	MAD	2.27	1	50	0	66	
0	34	0	48	...	—	—	0	34	0	48	
0	75	0	75	...	—	—	0	75	0	75	
29	0	0	42	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	62	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
13	0	0	25	21.90	NPR	0.34	...	...	...	...
40	21	0	76	4.00	EUR	5.89	36	21	0	73	
58	0	0	69	9.90	NZD	7.66	60	0	0	71	
0	8	0	23	21.00	NIO	1.11	0	26	0	47	
0	6	1	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	27	0	32	200.00	NGN	1.70	0	27	0	32	
0	0	0	66	7.50	NZD	5.80	0	0	0	68	
53	0	0	73	62.00	NOK	11.46	56	0	0	76	
0	0	0	33	0.60	OMR	1.56	0	0	0	33	
34	4	0	52	16.50	PKR	0.27	34	6	0	53	
0	0	0	57	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	21	0	37	1.50	USD	1.50	0	21	0	37	
26	0	0	47	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	10	0	19	1 000.00	PYG	0.21	0	10	0	19	
0	19	0	37	3.80	PEN	1.27	0	19	0	37	
44	0	0	54	25.00	PHP	0.60	41	0	0	52	
34	41	0	94	5.85	PLN	2.40	28	34	0	79	
36	23	0	77	3.00	EUR	4.42	39	23	0	79	
0	0	0	33	6.00	QAR	1.65	0	0	0	33	
53	0	0	62	2.63	USD	2.63	54	0	0	63	
2	3	0	22	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
33	25	0	74	5.40	RON	2.20	27	27	0	70	
16	6	0	37	13.00	RUB	0.53	15	5	0	36	
0	36	0	57	500.00	RWF	0.92	0	36	0	59	
0	10	20	30	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	0	1	14	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
2	0	1	29	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
49	0	0	63	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	—	—	
0	0	0	37	10 000.00	STD	0.70	...	...	...	...

Table 4.8.0

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

> Refers to a territory.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Saudi Arabia	6.00	SAR	1.60
Senegal	600.00	XOF	1.27
Serbia	60.00	RSD	0.95
Seychelles	66.00	SCR	3.98
Sierra Leone	500.00	SLL	0.16
Singapore	11.60	SGD	8.06
Slovakia	1.76	EUR	2.45
Slovenia	2.20	EUR	3.06
Solomon Islands	...	—	—
Somalia	...	—	—
South Africa	18.99	ZAR	2.04
Spain	3.00	EUR	4.18
Sri Lanka	320.00	LKR	2.83
Sudan	2.00	SDG	0.97
Suriname	5.00	SRD	1.82
Swaziland	32.00	SZL	3.44
Sweden	44.00	SEK	5.63
Switzerland	6.60	CHF	6.20
Syrian Arab Republic	30.00	SYP	0.62
Tajikistan	...	—	—
Thailand	45.00	THB	1.29
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	70.00	MKD	1.61
Timor-Leste	1.00	USD	1.00
Togo	500.00	XOF	1.06
Tonga	7.60	TOP	3.56
Trinidad and Tobago	14.00	TTD	2.22
Tunisia	1.70	TND	1.30
Turkey	3.00	TRY	1.97
Turkmenistan	11 000.00	TMM	2.12
Tuvalu	5.00	AUD	3.46
Uganda	1 000.00	UGX	0.51
Ukraine	3.00	UAH	0.39
United Arab Emirates	6.50	AED	1.77
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.24	GBP	7.64
United Republic of Tanzania	1 400.00	TZS	1.09
United States of America ¹¹	4.58	USD	4.58
Uruguay	45.00	UYU	1.85
Uzbekistan	700.00	UZS	0.50
Vanuatu	640.00	VUV	5.68
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.50	VEF	3.96
Viet Nam	11 000.00	VND	0.65
West Bank and Gaza Strip ^{<}	8.00	ILS	2.10
Yemen	150.00	YER	0.75
Zambia	5 500.00	ZMK	1.14
Zimbabwe	0.40	USD	0.40



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007							
TAXES AS % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS % OF PRICE				
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX + (%)	
0	0	0	33	6.00	SAR	1.60	0	0	0	33	
0	13	0	28	600.00	XOF	1.35	0	13	0	28	
16	33	0	64	57.00	RSD	1.06	11	33	0	60	
76	0	0	76	44.00	SCR	5.50	...	...	...	...
0	25	0	42	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
61	0	0	67	10.20	SGD	7.08	69	0	0	76	
50	24	0	90	1.41	EUR	2.08	42	23	0	81	
15	43	0	75	2.20	EUR	3.24	15	43	0	75	
...	—	—	
...	...	...	...	0.40	SOS	0.00	...	...	...	...
32	0	0	45	15.70	ZAR	2.31	35	0	0	48	
4	57	0	77	2.40	EUR	3.53	7	57	0	78	
59	0	0	72	220.00	LKR	2.02	64	0	0	77	
0	59	0	72	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
6	0	1	42	4.00	SRD	1.46	8	0	0	49	
12	0	0	32	30.00	SZL	4.41	13	0	0	33	
14	39	0	73	44.00	SEK	6.86	13	39	0	72	
30	25	0	62	5.80	CHF	5.15	34	25	0	66	
3	11	0	29	30.00	SYP	0.58	3	11	0	29	
...	—	—	
2	55	0	64	42.00	THB	1.25	...	...	...	...
3	21	0	39	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1.00	USD	1.00	...	...	...	...
0	15	0	30	400.00	XOF	0.90	0	15	0	30	
39	0	0	53	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
24	0	0	37	13.00	TTD	2.05	25	0	0	39	
2	47	0	65	1.65	TND	1.35	2	47	0	65	
0	58	0	73	2.15	TRY	1.84	0	58	0	73	
0	30	0	43	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	—	—	
44	0	0	63	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
20	9	0	45	1.97	UAH	0.39	14	13	0	43	
0	0	0	31	6.00	AED	1.63	0	0	0	33	
43	24	0	80	5.44	GBP	10.90	40	22	0	77	
18	0	0	35	1 200.00	TZS	1.06	19	0	0	35	
32	0	0	37	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
48	0	0	66	38.00	UYU	1.77	62	0	0	64	
15	0	0	32	600.00	UZS	0.47	14	0	0	31	
13	0	0	61	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	70	0	78	3.20	VEF	1.49	0	70	0	78	
0	36	0	45	9 000.00	VND	0.56	0	26	0	36	
...	—	—	
0	47	0	47	150.00	YER	0.75	0	47	0	47	
0	31	0	44	6 000.00	ZMK	1.56	0	46	0	60	
0	34	0	43	...	—	—	...	...	...	...

Table 4.9.0

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Afghanistan	No
Albania	Yes
Algeria	Yes
Andorra	No
Angola	No
Antigua and Barbuda	No
Argentina	Yes
Armenia	Yes
Australia	Yes
Austria	No
Azerbaijan	Yes
Bahamas	No
Bahrain	Yes
Bangladesh	Yes
Barbados	No
Belarus	Yes
Belgium	Yes
Belize	Yes
Benin	Yes
Bhutan	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes
Botswana	Yes
Brazil	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	No
Bulgaria	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Burundi	No
Cambodia	Yes
Cameroon	Yes
Canada	Yes
Cape Verde	Yes
Central African Republic	No
Chad	Yes
Chile	Yes
China	Yes
Colombia	No
Comoros	Yes
Congo	No
Cook Islands	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes
Croatia	No
Cuba	Yes
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes
Denmark	Yes
Djibouti	Yes
Dominica	No
Dominican Republic	No
Ecuador	Yes

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	1 680 000	ALL	20 025
Yes	2	0	—	0
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	—	0	—	0
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	9	277 966	USD	277 966
Yes	1	100 000 000	AMD	292 330
Yes	16	4 500 000	AUD	3 774 598
No	—	20 000	EUR	29 297
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	90 000	USD	90 000
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	2	3 000 000	EUR	4 394 478
Yes	3	12 400	USD	12 400
Yes	3	...	...	...
Yes	3	34 000	USD	34 000
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	...	...	...
Yes	25	10 000 000	BRL	3 418 663
Yes	3	134 715	BND	95 214
No	—	313 000	BGN	234 085
Yes	3	5 400 000	XOF	10 238
No	—	0	—	0
Yes	4	10 000 000	KHR	2 467
Yes	9	25 000 000	XAF	55 828
Yes	124	50 096 778	CAD	46 949 297
Yes	2	1 571 625	CVE	17 724
Yes	2	8 400 000	XAF	15 925
Yes	11	52 560 000	XOF	100 518
Yes	2	280 000 000	CLP	535 922
Yes	27	20 000 000	CNY	2 878 257
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	4	8 700 000	KMF	21 992
No	—	0	—	0
Yes	0	5 000	NZD	3 514
Yes	8	...	...	...
Yes	7	40 650 000	XOF	90 776
Yes	1	239 000	HRK	48 429
Yes	5	137 500	CUP	5 940
...	...	33 965	EUR	49 753
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	8	...	...	...
Yes	34	0	—	0
Yes	...	21 500 000	DKK	3 588 680
Yes	1	520 000	DJF	2 926
Yes	3	...	...	...
No	—	0	—	0
Yes	2	200 000	USD	200 000

Table 4.9.0

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Egypt	Yes
El Salvador	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	No
Eritrea	Yes
Estonia	Yes
Ethiopia	No
Fiji	Yes
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Gabon	No
Gambia	No
Georgia	Yes
Germany	Yes
Ghana	Yes
Greece	No
Grenada	No
Guatemala	No
Guinea	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No
Guyana	No
Haiti	No
Honduras	No
Hungary	Yes
Iceland	Yes
India	Yes
Indonesia	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Iraq	Yes
Ireland	Yes
Israel	...
Italy	Yes
Jamaica	Yes
Japan	Yes
Jordan	Yes
Kazakhstan	No
Kenya	Yes
Kiribati	Yes
Kuwait	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes
Latvia	Yes
Lebanon	No
Lesotho	No
Liberia	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	...
Madagascar	Yes
Malawi	No
Malaysia	No
Maldives	No
Mali	Yes
Malta	No

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	3	30 000	USD	30 000
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	...	700 000	EKK	55 575
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	13	160 000	FJD	100 374
Yes	—	650 000	EUR	952 137
Yes	...	29 988 306	EUR	37 235 671
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	1	0	—	0
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	4	4 500 000	EUR	6 591 716
Yes	1	250 000 000	GHC	272 644 488
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	2	260 000	GTQ	34 391
Yes	5	0	—	0
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	42 000 000	HUF	244 026
Yes	2	70 000 000	ISK	791 229
Yes	30	160 000 000	INR	3 869 548
Yes	12	300 000 000	IDR	30 931
Yes	20	2 000 000	USD	2 000 000
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	...	2 490 481	EUR	3 408 639
...	...	2	ILS	0
No	—	1 065 000	EUR	1 560 040
Yes	1	1 400 000	JMD	19 232
Yes	4	495 000 000	JPY	4 203 679
Yes	3	75 000	JOD	105 683
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	2	45 000	USD	45 000
...
Yes	0	240 000	KWD	892 754
Yes	15	250 000	KGS	6 835
Yes	6	60 000 000	LAK	6 885
Yes	5	166 000	LVL	296 213
Yes	1	30 000	USD	30 000
Yes	2	100 000	LSL	12 105
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	60 000	LTL	21 578
...
Yes	13	88 000 000	MGA	51 511
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	5	...	...	...
Yes	2	3 310	MVR	259
Yes	1	5 000 000	XOF	11 166
Yes	1	32 347	EUR	47 383

Table 4.9.0

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Marshall Islands	Yes
Mauritania	No
Mauritius	Yes
Mexico	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes
Monaco	...
Mongolia	Yes
Montenegro	...
Morocco	Yes
Mozambique	Yes
Myanmar	Yes
Namibia	No
Nauru	Yes
Nepal	Yes
Netherlands	Yes
New Zealand	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes
Niger	No
Nigeria	Yes
Niue	Yes
Norway	Yes
Oman	Yes
Pakistan	Yes
Palau	Yes
Panama	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Yes
Paraguay	Yes
Peru	No
Philippines	Yes
Poland	Yes
Portugal	Yes
Qatar	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No
Romania	No
Russian Federation	Yes
Rwanda	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No
Saint Lucia	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No
Samoa	Yes
San Marino	...
Sao Tome and Principe	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes
Senegal	Yes
Serbia	Yes
Seychelles	No
Sierra Leone	No
Singapore	Yes
Slovakia	Yes
Slovenia	Yes
Solomon Islands	Yes
Somalia	No

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	5	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	1 030 750	MUR	32 917
Yes	5	200 000	MXN	17 970
Yes	2	174 324	USD	174 324
...
Yes	9	79 900 000	MNT	68 540
...
Yes	1	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	3	5 000 000	MMK	928 073
No	—	265 000	NAD	32 078
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	—	220 000 000	NPR	3 153 593
Yes	...	16 000 000	EUR	23 437 214
Yes	10	52 000 000	NZD	38 216 186
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	2	18 000 000	XOF	34 125
Yes	58	5 500 000	NGN	43 717
Yes	2	0	—	0
Yes	17	31 392 000	NOK	5 565 957
Yes	2	32 000	OMR	83 225
Yes	2	5 500 000	PKR	90 552
Yes	3	36 000	USD	36 000
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	1	150 000	PGK	55 556
Yes	6	399 816 334	PYG	91 633
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	3	1 000 000	PHP	21 669
Yes	...	1 000 000	PLN	415 131
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	3	353 000	QAR	96 978
Yes	3	31195 000 000	KRW	28 306 338
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	20 000 000	RON	7 940 100
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	1	10 000 000	0	#N/A
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	120 000	WST	45 383
...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	30	13 000 000	SAR	3 466 667
Yes	8	37 000 000	XOF	77 201
Yes	2	25 087 602	RSD	429 189
Yes	1	20 000	USD	20 000
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	29	...	...	...
Yes	2	658 320	SKK	20 409
Yes	2	98 000	EUR	143 553
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...

Table 4.9.0

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control, globally

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
South Africa	Yes
Spain	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes
Sudan	Yes
Suriname	Yes
Swaziland	No
Sweden	Yes
Switzerland	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes
Tajikistan	No
Thailand	Yes
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes
Timor-Leste	Yes
Togo	Yes
Tonga	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	No
Tunisia	Yes
Turkey	Yes
Turkmenistan	No
Tuvalu	Yes
Uganda	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
United Arab Emirates	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No
United States of America	Yes
Uruguay	Yes
Uzbekistan	No
Vanuatu	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No
Yemen	Yes
Zambia	No
Zimbabwe	No

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	4	2 500 000	ZAR	302 619
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	5	960 000	SDG	462 203
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	3	44 000 000	SEK	6 675 669
Yes	6	...	...	...
Yes	11	1 600 000	SYP	32 952
...
Yes	74	54 256 000	THB	1 628 659
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	1	180	USD	180
Yes	1	20 000 000	XOF	37 917
Yes	2	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	3	508 330	TRY	390 560
Yes	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	2 000 000	UGX	1 092
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	...	75 000 000	GBP	137 317 368
No	—	42 133 108	TZS	35 219
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	5	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	10	277 171	VEF	129 097
Yes	10	30 000	USD	30 000
No	—	30 000	USD	30 000
Yes	3	35 500	USD	35 500
Yes	5	37 257	USD	37 257
Yes	1	0	—	0

Africa

Table 4.1.1
Public places with smoke-free legislation in Africa

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.
- ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Algeria	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	No
Benin	Yes	Yes
Botswana	No	No
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Burundi	No	No
Cameroon	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	No	No
Central African Republic	No	No
Chad	Yes	Yes
Comoros	Yes	Yes
Congo	No	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes
Eritrea	No	No
Ethiopia	No	No
Gabon	No	No
Gambia	No	No
Ghana	No	No
Guinea	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No	No
Kenya	No	No
Lesotho	Yes	No
Liberia	No	No
Madagascar	Yes	Yes
Malawi	No	No
Mali	No	No
Mauritania	Yes	No
Mauritius	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Mozambique	No	No
Namibia	No	No
Niger	No	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No
Senegal	Yes	No
Seychelles	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	No	No
South Africa	Yes	Yes
Swaziland	No	No
Togo	No	No
Uganda ◆	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No	No
Zambia	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	No	No

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.1.1.

UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
...	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	4

Table 4.2.1

Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in Africa

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Algeria	2
Angola	1
Benin	4
Botswana	0
Burkina Faso	4
Burundi	0
Cameroon	2
Cape Verde	1
Central African Republic	0
Chad	7
Comoros	2
Congo	0
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4
Equatorial Guinea	3
Eritrea	0
Ethiopia	0
Gabon	0
Gambia	0
Ghana	0
Guinea	8
Guinea-Bissau	0
Kenya	0
Lesotho	1
Liberia	0
Madagascar	3
Malawi	0
Mali	0
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	8
Mozambique	0
Namibia	1
Niger	3
Nigeria	5
Rwanda	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0
Senegal	1
Seychelles	2
Sierra Leone	0
South Africa	3
Swaziland	0
Togo	0
Uganda ◆	5
United Republic of Tanzania	0
Zambia	8
Zimbabwe	1

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.1.

FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	SUBNATIONAL BANS	
				AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE ¹
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	...	...	...	...	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.4.1

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in Africa

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Algeria	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Angola	No	No	—
Benin	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Botswana	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Burkina Faso	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Burundi	No	No	—
Cameroon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cape Verde	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Central African Republic	No	No	—
Chad	No	No	—
Comoros	No	No	—
Congo	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Côte d'Ivoire	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Equatorial Guinea	No	No	—
Eritrea	No	No	—
Ethiopia	No	No	—
Gabon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Gambia	No	No	—
Ghana	No	No	—
Guinea	No	Yes	General Store
Guinea-Bissau	No	No	—
Kenya	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Lesotho	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Liberia	No	No	—
Madagascar	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Malawi	No	No	—
Mali	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Mauritania	No	No	—
Mauritius	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Mozambique	No	No	—
Namibia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Niger	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Nigeria	No	Yes	General Store
Rwanda	No	No	—
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No	—
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Seychelles	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Sierra Leone	No	No	—
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Swaziland	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Togo	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Uganda	No	No	—
United Republic of Tanzania	No	No	—
Zambia	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Zimbabwe	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN...*				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE*	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE*					
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	...	...	...	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	General Store	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in most	No	No	Yes in most
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	...	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.5.1
Regulation on packaging in Africa

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Algeria	No	7.5	7	8
Angola	No	0	0	0
Benin	No	30	30	30
Botswana	No	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	No	0	0	0
Burundi	No	0	0	0
Cameroon	No	50	50	50
Cape Verde	No	0	0	0
Central African Republic	No	10	0	0
Chad	No	0	0	0
Comoros	No	0	0	0
Congo	No	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	No	0	0	17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	30 »	30 »	30 »
Equatorial Guinea	No	0	0	0
Eritrea	Yes	50	50	50
Ethiopia	No	0	0	0
Gabon	No	0	0	0
Gambia	No	0	0	0
Ghana	No	0	0	5
Guinea	No	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	No	45 »	0	0
Kenya	Yes	30	50	40
Lesotho	No	0	0	0
Liberia	No	0	0	0
Madagascar	No	50	0	25
Malawi	No	0	0	0
Mali	Yes	0	0	0
Mauritania	No	0	0	0
Mauritius	Yes ⊙	60 ⊙	70 ⊙	65 ⊙
Mozambique	Yes	30	25	28
Namibia	No	0	0	0
Niger	Yes	30	30	30
Nigeria	No	30	0	15
Rwanda	No	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	No	0	0	0
Senegal	No	0	0	0
Seychelles	No	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	No	0	0	0
South Africa	Yes	15	25	20
Swaziland	No	0	0	0
Togo	No	0	0	0
Uganda	No	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	0	0	0
Zambia	Yes	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	No	0	0	40



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES							
DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
...
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes »	4	Yes »	No	Yes »	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes ☉	8 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	10	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table 4.6.1
Advertising ban at the
national/federal level in Africa

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Algeria	Yes	Yes
Angola	No	No
Benin	Yes	No
Botswana	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	Yes »	No
Burundi	No	No
Cameroon	Yes	No
Cape Verde	Yes	No
Central African Republic	No	No
Chad	Yes	No
Comoros	Yes	No
Congo	Yes	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	No
Equatorial Guinea	No	No
Eritrea	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
Gabon	No	No
Gambia	Yes	No
Ghana	Yes	No
Guinea	Yes	No
Guinea-Bissau	No	No
Kenya	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	Yes
Liberia	No	No
Madagascar	Yes	No
Malawi	No	No
Mali	Yes	No
Mauritania	No	No
Mauritius	Yes	No
Mozambique	Yes	No
Namibia	No	No
Niger	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	No	No
Rwanda	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No
Senegal	No	No
Seychelles	Yes	No
Sierra Leone	No	No
South Africa	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Swaziland	No	No
Togo	No	No
Uganda	No	No
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes
Zambia	No	No
Zimbabwe	No	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
No	No	Yes »	No	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
Yes	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	5	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	6	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No

Table 4.7.1
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in Africa

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Algeria	No
Angola	No
Benin	Yes
Botswana	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Burundi	No
Cameroon	No
Cape Verde	No
Central African Republic	No
Chad	Yes
Comoros	Yes
Congo	No
Côte d'Ivoire	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No
Equatorial Guinea	No
Eritrea	Yes
Ethiopia	No
Gabon	No
Gambia	Yes
Ghana	No
Guinea	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No
Kenya	Yes
Lesotho	No
Liberia	No
Madagascar	Yes
Malawi	No
Mali	No
Mauritania	No
Mauritius	Yes
Mozambique	Yes
Namibia	No
Niger	Yes
Nigeria	No
Rwanda	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No
Senegal	Yes
Seychelles	No
Sierra Leone	No
South Africa	Yes ⊙
Swaziland	No
Togo	No
Uganda	No
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes
Zambia	No
Zimbabwe	No



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	Yes	3
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	Yes »	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	8
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.8.1

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in Africa

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Algeria	70.00	DZD	0.98
Angola	50.00	AOA	0.67
Benin	500.00	XOF	1.06
Botswana	17.50	BWP	2.33
Burkina Faso	500.00	XOF	1.06
Burundi	600.00	BIF	0.49
Cameroon	500.00	XOF	1.06
Cape Verde	200.00	CVE	2.52
Central African Republic	300.00	XOF	0.64
Chad	500.00	XAF	1.06
Comoros	1 000.00	KMF	2.83
Congo	420.00	XAF	0.89
Côte d'Ivoire	700.00	XOF	1.49
Democratic Republic of the Congo	600.00	CDF	0.94
Equatorial Guinea	1 000.00	XOF	2.12
Eritrea	25.00	ERN	1.63
Ethiopia	4.35	ETB	0.44
Gabon	1 000.00	XAF	2.12
Gambia	10.00	GMD	0.36
Ghana	1.50	GHS	1.16
Guinea	2 000.00	GNF	0.39
Guinea-Bissau	1 000.00	XOF	2.12
Kenya	120.00	KES	1.54
Lesotho	22.00	LSL	2.36
Liberia	50.00	LRD	0.78
Madagascar	1 400.00	MGA	0.75
Malawi	150.00	MWK	1.03
Mali	700.00	XOF	1.49
Mauritania	350.00	MRO	1.35
Mauritius	65.00	MUR	2.05
Mozambique	15.00	MZN	0.60
Namibia	23.00	NAD	2.47
Niger	500.00	XOF	1.06
Nigeria	250.00	NGN	1.89
Rwanda	500.00	RWF	0.89
Sao Tome and Principe	20 000.00	STD	1.31
Senegal	600.00	XOF	1.27
Seychelles	66.00	SCR	3.98
Sierra Leone	500.00	SLL	0.16
South Africa	18.99	ZAR	2.04
Swaziland	32.00	SZL	3.44
Togo	500.00	XOF	1.06
Uganda	1 000.00	UGX	0.51
United Republic of Tanzania	1 400.00	TZS	1.09
Zambia	5 500.00	ZMK	1.14
Zimbabwe	0.40	USD	0.40



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)
53	0	0	68	55.00	DZD	0.82	49	0	0	63
0	16	0	37	50.00	AOA	0.67	0	17	0	39
0	0	0	22	255.00	XOF	0.57	0	0	0	34
39	0	0	48	12.85	BWP	2.14	30	0	0	39
0	5	0	20	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	7	0	22
0	46	0	54	500.00	BIF	0.45	0	33	6	50
0	6	0	22	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	5	0	21
0	3	0	22	180.00	CVE	2.40	0	5	0	25
0	12	0	28	385.00	XOF	0.86	0	10	0	26
0	13	5	33	500.00	XOF	1.12	0	13	5	33
0	18	0	20	...	—	—	0	69	1	70
0	16	0	32	425.00	XAF	0.95	0	16	0	32
0	16	0	26	700.00	XOF	1.57	0	16	0	26
15	14	0	31	400.00	CDF	0.80	20	0	0	22
0	19	0	35	...	—	—	0	19	0	35
0	45	0	55	20.00	ERN	1.30	0	45	0	55
0	44	0	56	4.00	ETB	0.43	0	39	0	50
0	6	0	21	800.00	XAF	1.80	0	6	0	21
30	0	2	62	10.00	GMD	0.44	30	0	2	63
13	0	0	29	...	—	—	0	52	0	63
0	11	1	37	2 000.00	GNF	0.46	0	8	1	32
0	3	0	18	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
42	0	0	55	120.00	KES	1.91	28	0	0	42
25	0	0	38	20.00	LSL	2.94	28	0	0	41
0	6	0	40	50.00	LRD	0.80	0	6	7	43
0	51	0	67	1 180.00	MGA	0.66	0	51	0	67
37	0	0	51	65.00	MWK	0.46	0	48	0	63
0	5	0	21	...	—	—	0	17	0	32
0	20	0	34	350.00	MRO	1.38	0	20	0	34
68	0	0	81	60.00	MUR	2.13	69	0	0	82
0	34	0	48	...	—	—	0	34	0	48
29	0	0	42	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	6	1	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	27	0	32	200.00	NGN	1.70	0	27	0	32
0	36	0	57	500.00	RWF	0.92	0	36	0	59
0	0	0	37	10 000.00	STD	0.70	...	...	...	...
0	13	0	28	600.00	XOF	1.35	0	13	0	28
76	0	0	76	44.00	SCR	5.50	...	...	...	...
0	25	0	42	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
32	0	0	45	15.70	ZAR	2.31	35	0	0	48
12	0	0	32	30.00	SZL	4.41	13	0	0	33
0	15	0	30	400.00	XOF	0.90	0	15	0	30
44	0	0	63	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
18	0	0	35	1 200.00	TZS	1.06	19	0	0	35
0	31	0	44	6 000.00	ZMK	1.56	0	46	0	60
0	34	0	43	...	—	—	...	...	...	...

Table 4.9.1

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in Africa

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Algeria	Yes
Angola	No
Benin	Yes
Botswana	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Burundi	No
Cameroon	Yes
Cape Verde	Yes
Central African Republic	No
Chad	Yes
Comoros	Yes
Congo	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	No
Eritrea	Yes
Ethiopia	No
Gabon	No
Gambia	No
Ghana	Yes
Guinea	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	No
Kenya	Yes
Lesotho	No
Liberia	No
Madagascar	Yes
Malawi	No
Mali	Yes
Mauritania	No
Mauritius	Yes
Mozambique	Yes
Namibia	No
Niger	No
Nigeria	Yes
Rwanda	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No
Senegal	Yes
Seychelles	No
Sierra Leone	No
South Africa	Yes
Swaziland	No
Togo	Yes
Uganda	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No
Zambia	No
Zimbabwe	No

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	2	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	—
Yes	3	...	...	...
Yes	3	...	...	...
Yes	3	5 400 000	XOF	10 238
No	—	—	—	—
Yes	9	25 000 000	XAF	55 828
Yes	1.5	1 571 625	CVE	17 724
Yes	2	8 400 000	XAF	15 925
Yes	11	52 560 000	XOF	100 518
Yes	4	8 700 000	KMF	21 992
No	—	—	—	—
Yes	6.5	40 650 000	XOF	90 776
Yes	34	—	—	—
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	1	—	—	—
Yes	0.5	250 000 000	GHC	272 644 488
Yes	5	—	—	—
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	45 000	USD	45 000
Yes	2	100 000	LSL	12 105
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	13	88 000 000	MGA	51 511
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	5 000 000	XOF	11 166
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	1 030 750	MUR	32 917
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	265 000	NAD	32 078
Yes	2	18 000 000	XOF	34 125
Yes	58	5 500 000	NGN	43 717
Yes	1	10 000 000	0	#N/A
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	8	37 000 000	XOF	77 201
Yes	1	20 000	USD	20 000
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	4	2 500 000	ZAR	302 619
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	0.7	20 000 000	XOF	37 917
No	—	2 000 000	UGX	1 092
No	—	42 133 108	TZS	35 219
Yes	5	37 257	USD	37 257
Yes	1	—	—	—

The Americas

Table 4.1.2
Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Americas

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No
Argentina	No	No
Bahamas	No	No
Barbados	No	No
Belize	No	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes
Brazil	No	No
Canada ¹	No	No
Chile	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	No	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes
Dominica	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No
Ecuador	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	No
Grenada	No	No
Guatemala	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Guyana	Yes	Yes
Haiti	No	No
Honduras	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	No	No
Mexico	No	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	No
Panama	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No
Saint Lucia	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No
Suriname	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No
United States of America	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	9
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	6

Table 4.2.2
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in the Americas

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Antigua and Barbuda	0
Argentina	0
Bahamas	0
Barbados	0
Belize	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Chile	2
Colombia	8
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	4
Dominica	0
Dominican Republic	0
Ecuador	3
El Salvador	3
Grenada	0
Guatemala	8
Guyana	2
Haiti	0
Honduras	5
Jamaica	0
Mexico	2
Nicaragua	1
Panama	8
Paraguay	2
Peru	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0
Saint Lucia	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0
Suriname	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1
United States of America	0
Uruguay	8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3



This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.2.

				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4.4.2

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in the Americas

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Antigua and Barbuda	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Bahamas	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Belize	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Canada	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Chile	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Colombia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Costa Rica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cuba	Yes	No	—
Dominica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Dominican Republic	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Ecuador	No	No	—
El Salvador	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Grenada	No	No	—
Guatemala	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Guyana	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Haiti	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Jamaica	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Nicaragua	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Panama	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Paraguay	No	No	—
Peru	No	Yes	General Store
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Saint Lucia	No	No	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Suriname	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Trinidad and Tobago	...	Yes	Pharmacy
United States of America	Yes	Yes	General Store
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	No	Yes	Pharmacy



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN...*				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE*	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE*					
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	Yes in most	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
...	...	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
...	...	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No

Table 4.5.2
Regulation on packaging in the Americas

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Antigua and Barbuda	No	0	0	0
Argentina	No	0	0	0
Bahamas	No	0	0	0
Barbados	No	0	0	0
Belize	No	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Brazil	Yes	0	100	50
Canada	Yes	50	50	50
Chile	Yes	50	50	50
Colombia	No	0	20	10
Costa Rica	No	0	0	0
Cuba	Yes	0	60	30
Dominica	No	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	No	0	0	0
Ecuador	No	0	0	40
El Salvador	No	0	0	0
Grenada	No	0	0	0
Guatemala	No	25	0	13
Guyana	No	0	0	50
Haiti	No	0	0	0
Honduras	No	0	0	20
Jamaica	Yes	30	30	30
Mexico	Yes	30	100	65
Nicaragua	No	0	0	25
Panama	Yes	50	50	50
Paraguay	No	0	0	0
Peru	Yes	0 ⁸	50 ⁸	25
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	No	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	0	0	0
Suriname	No	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	No	0	0	0
United States of America	No	0	0	0
Uruguay	Yes	50	50	50
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	0 ⁸	100 ⁸	50



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES							
DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes »	...	Yes »	Yes »	No	Yes »	Yes »	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes ☉	6 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁶	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No ⁷	—	Yes	No ⁷	No ⁷	No ⁷	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	...	...	No	No	...	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4.6.2
Advertising ban at the
national/federal level in the Americas

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No
Argentina	No	No
Bahamas	Yes	No
Barbados	No	No
Belize	No	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	No
Brazil	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	No
Chile	Yes	Yes
Colombia	No	No
Costa Rica	No	No
Cuba	No	No
Dominica	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No
Ecuador	No	No
El Salvador	No	No
Grenada	No	No
Guatemala	No	No
Guyana	No	No
Haiti	No	No
Honduras	No	No
Jamaica	Yes	No
Mexico	Yes	No
Nicaragua	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	No	No
Peru	Yes	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No
Saint Lucia	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No	No
Suriname	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No
United States of America	Yes	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes	Yes



The Americas

LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	...	—	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	9	No
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	8	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	...	...
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	Yes	...	...
No	No	No	No	...	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	...
No	No	No	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	...

Table 4.7.2
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in the Americas

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E-154 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Antigua and Barbuda	No
Argentina	No
Bahamas	Yes
Barbados	No
Belize	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes
Brazil	Yes
Canada	Yes
Chile	Yes
Colombia	No
Costa Rica	No
Cuba	No
Dominica	No
Dominican Republic	No
Ecuador	No
El Salvador	No
Grenada	No
Guatemala	Yes
Guyana	No
Haiti	No
Honduras	No
Jamaica	No
Mexico	Yes
Nicaragua	No
Panama	Yes
Paraguay	No
Peru	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No
Saint Lucia	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No
Suriname	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No
United States of America	No
Uruguay	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes



The Americas

PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
...	No	...	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁹	Yes	...

Table 4.8.2
National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in the Americas

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Antigua and Barbuda	6.90	XCD	2.56
Argentina	3.80	ARS	1.11
Bahamas	4.29	BSD	4.29
Barbados	11.00	BBD	5.50
Belize	7.00	BZD	3.50
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5.50	BOB	0.78
Brazil	2.40	BRL	1.03
Canada ¹⁰	7.94	CAD	6.48
Chile	1 300.00	CLP	2.07
Colombia	1 769.00	COP	0.80
Costa Rica	750.00	CRC	1.35
Cuba	7.00	CUP	0.30
Dominica	3.78	XCD	1.40
Dominican Republic	100.00	DOP	2.82
Ecuador	2.20	USD	2.20
El Salvador	1.40	USD	1.40
Grenada	8.00	XCD	2.96
Guatemala	10.00	GTQ	1.29
Guyana	360.00	GYD	1.75
Haiti	...	—	—
Honduras	18.00	HNL	0.95
Jamaica	404.95	JMD	5.05
Mexico	28.00	MXN	2.07
Nicaragua	21.00	NIO	1.06
Panama	1.96	USD	1.96
Paraguay	1 000.00	PYG	0.20
Peru	4.00	PEN	1.27
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.00	XCD	1.85
Saint Lucia	10.00	XCD	3.70
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.40	XCD	2.00
Suriname	5.00	SRD	1.82
Trinidad and Tobago	14.00	TTD	2.22
United States of America ¹¹	4.58	USD	4.58
Uruguay	45.00	UYU	1.85
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.50	VEF	3.96



The Americas

				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)
0	0	0	31	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	61	0	68	3.40	ARS	1.09	0	61	0	68
0	25	0	25	3.75	BSD	3.75	0	28	0	28
34	0	2	49	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
26	0	0	35	7.00	BZD	3.50	...	...	...	...
0	29	0	41	5.00	BOB	0.66	0	29	0	41
29	0	0	58	2.25	BRL	1.27	30	0	0	60
58	0	5	65	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	60	0	76	1 000.00	CLP	2.02	0	60	0	76
24	0	0	34	1 500.00	COP	0.75	0	34	0	42
0	44	0	56	652.00	CRC	1.31	0	44	0	56
87	0	0	87	7.00	CUP	0.30	87	0	0	87
12	0	2	49	3.63	XCD	1.34	12	0	2	45
26	20	0	62	76.00	DOP	2.21	...	...	...	...
0	54	0	64	1.50	USD	1.50	0	44	0	55
7	9	0	31	1.35	USD	1.35	7	6	0	27
0	0	0	30	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	46	0	57	10.00	GTQ	1.31	0	46	0	57
0	14	0	27	240.00	GYD	1.18	0	19	0	33
...	—	—
0	28	13	41	...	—	—	0	28	13	41
30	0	0	45	300.00	JMD	4.25	15	32	0	61
0	52	0	65	23.00	MXN	2.12	0	51	0	64
0	8	0	23	21.00	NIO	1.11	0	26	0	47
0	28	0	43	1.50	USD	1.50	0	28	0	44
0	10	0	19	1 000.00	PYG	0.21	0	10	0	19
0	25	0	43	3.80	PEN	1.27	0	25	0	43
0	10	20	30	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	0	1	14	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
2	0	1	29	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
6	0	1	42	4.00	SRD	1.46	8	0	0	49
24	0	0	37	13.00	TTD	2.05	25	0	0	39
32	0	0	37	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
48	0	0	66	38.00	UYU	1.77	62	0	0	64
0	70	0	78	3.20	VEF	1.49	0	70	0	78

Table 4.9.2

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in the Americas

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Antigua and Barbuda	No
Argentina	Yes
Bahamas	No
Barbados	No
Belize	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes
Brazil	Yes
Canada	Yes
Chile	Yes
Colombia	No
Costa Rica	Yes
Cuba	Yes
Dominica	No
Dominican Republic	No
Ecuador	Yes
El Salvador	Yes
Grenada	No
Guatemala	No
Guyana	No
Haiti	No
Honduras	No
Jamaica	Yes
Mexico	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes
Panama	Yes
Paraguay	Yes
Peru	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No
Saint Lucia	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No
Suriname	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	No
United States of America	Yes
Uruguay	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Yes

The Americas

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	9	277 966	USD	277 966
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	2.5	12 400	USD	12 400
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	25	10 000 000	BRL	3 418 663
Yes	124	50 096 778	CAD	46 949 297
Yes	1.75	280 000 000	CLP	535 922
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	8	...	...	...
Yes	5	137 500	CUP	5 940
Yes	3	...	...	...
No	—	—	—	—
Yes	2	200 000	USD	200 000
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	2	260 000	GTQ	34 391
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	1	1 400 000	JMD	19 232
Yes	5	200 000	MXN	17 970
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	6	399 816 334	PYG	91 633
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	5	...	...	...
Yes	10	277 171	VEF	129 097

South-East Asia

Table 4.1.3
Public places with smoke-free legislation in South-East Asia

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
 » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
 ... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.
 Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	No
India	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Yes »	Yes »
Myanmar	Yes	Yes
Nepal	No	No
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes
Thailand	No ⁵	Yes
Timor-Leste	No	No

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.1.3.



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	...	No	No	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	8
No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.2.3
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in South-East Asia

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Bangladesh	2
Bhutan	8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0
India	5
Indonesia	3
Maldives	4
Myanmar	3
Nepal	0
Sri Lanka	6
Thailand	2
Timor-Leste	0

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.3.



South-East Asia

				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—

Table 4.4.3
Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in South-East Asia

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Bangladesh	No	No	—
Bhutan	No	No	—
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	No	—
India	No	Yes	General Store
Indonesia	No	No	—
Maldives	No	No	—
Myanmar	No	No	—
Nepal	No	No	—
Sri Lanka	No	No	—
Thailand	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Timor-Leste	No	No	—



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... ⁺				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE ⁺	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE ⁺					
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	No	No	No	No
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	General Store	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	General Store	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.5.3
Regulation on packaging in South-East Asia

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Bangladesh	No	30	30	30
Bhutan	No	0	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No	0	0	0
India	Yes	40	0	20
Indonesia	No	0	0	0
Maldives	No	0	0	30
Myanmar	Yes	0	0	0
Nepal	No	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	Yes	0	0	0
Thailand	Yes	50	50	50
Timor-Leste	No	0	0	0



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES							
DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.6.3
Advertising ban at the national/federal level in South-East Asia

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Bangladesh	Yes	No
Bhutan	Yes	No
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes »	Yes »
India	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	No	No
Maldives	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	No
Nepal	Yes	No
Sri Lanka	Yes	No
Thailand	Yes	No
Timor-Leste	No	No

LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	Yes	No	...	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No

Table 4.7.3
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in South-East Asia

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Bangladesh	Yes
Bhutan	No
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes »
India	Yes
Indonesia	Yes
Maldives	Yes
Myanmar	Yes
Nepal	No
Sri Lanka	Yes
Thailand	Yes
Timor-Leste	No



South-East Asia

PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.8.3

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in South-East Asia

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

+ Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Bangladesh	25.90	BDT	0.38
Bhutan	—	—	—
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20.00	KPW	0.14
India	80.00	INR	1.65
Indonesia	12 500.00	IDR	1.14
Maldives	20.00	MVR	1.56
Myanmar	1 050.00	MMK	...
Nepal	65.00	NPR	0.84
Sri Lanka	320.00	LKR	2.83
Thailand	45.00	THB	1.29
Timor-Leste	1.00	USD	1.00



South-East Asia

				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED+*	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX+ (%)
0	52	0	67	18.00	BDT	0.26	0	52	0	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	—
44	0	0	55	68.00	INR	1.73	49	0	0	60
6	39	0	53	12 500.00	IDR	1.33	1	43	0	52
0	0	0	30	18.00	MVR	1.41	0	0	0	33
0	75	0	75	...	—	—	0	75	0	75
13	0	0	25	21.90	NPR	0.34	...	...	...	...
59	0	0	72	220.00	LKR	2.02	64	0	0	77
2	55	0	64	42.00	THB	1.25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1.00	USD	1.00	...	...	...	...

Table 4.9.3

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in South-East Asia

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Bangladesh	Yes
Bhutan	No
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes
India	Yes
Indonesia	Yes
Maldives	No
Myanmar	Yes
Nepal	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes
Thailand	Yes
Timor-Leste	Yes

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	2	90 000	USD	90 000
Yes	3	34 000	USD	34 000
Yes	8	...	...	...
Yes	30	160 000 000	INR	3 869 548
Yes	12	300 000 000	IDR	30 931
Yes	2	3 310	MVR	259
Yes	3	5 000 000	MMK	928 073
Yes	—	220 000 000	NPR	3 153 593
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	74	54 256 000	THB	1 628 659
Yes	1	180	USD	180

Europe

Table 4.1.4
Public places with smoke-free legislation in Europe

- * Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- ⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31st December 2008.
- ☆ Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.
- ◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.
- ... Data not reported/not available.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Albania	No	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Austria	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Belarus	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No
Bulgaria	No	Yes
Croatia ◆	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙
Cyprus	No	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No
Estonia	No	Yes
Finland ◆	Yes	Yes
France ◆	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No	No
Germany	No	No
Greece	No	No
Hungary	No	No
Iceland	No	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes	No
Italy ◆	☆	☆
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes
Lithuania	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes
Monaco	...	...
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	No
Poland	No	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	No
Russian Federation	No	No
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	No
Tajikistan	Yes »	Yes »
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	No
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No	No



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...	Yes	No	No	No	0	No	...
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	0
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	☆ ⊙	6
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
Yes	Yes	Yes	☆	☆	Yes	Yes	10
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	8
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	3
...
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
...
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⊙	Yes ⊙	Yes	Yes	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.2.4

Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in Europe

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

◆ Data for countries which allow designated smoking rooms under their smoke-free legislation are included in these appendices, however, since the overall level of protection cannot be ascertained, these data were excluded from the analysis in the report on progress toward implementing smoke-free environments. For more information, see Technical Note I in the report.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Albania	0
Andorra	3
Armenia	5
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	2
Belarus	1
Belgium	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
Bulgaria	3
Croatia ◆	2
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	1
Estonia	1
Finland ◆	6
France ◆	2
Georgia	0
Germany	3
Greece	1
Hungary	0
Iceland	3
Ireland	8
Israel	1
Italy ◆	0
Kazakhstan	4
Kyrgyzstan	3
Latvia	1
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	2
Malta	3
Monaco	0
Montenegro	4
Netherlands	3
Norway	2
Poland	0
Portugal	5
Republic of Moldova	2
Romania	2
Russian Federation	0
San Marino	0
Serbia	3
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	3
Spain	5
Sweden	1
Switzerland	0
Tajikistan	6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0
Turkey	8
Turkmenistan	5
Ukraine	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8
Uzbekistan	0

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.4.



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
...	...	...	...	...	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	—

Table 4.4.4
Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in Europe

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Albania	No	...	...
Andorra	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Austria	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Azerbaijan	No	No	—
Belarus	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Croatia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Finland	Yes	Yes	General Store
France	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Germany	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Greece	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Iceland	Yes	Yes	General Store
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Israel	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Italy	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Latvia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Lithuania	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Luxembourg	...	...	...
Malta	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Monaco	...	...	...
Montenegro	No	...	...
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Norway	Yes	Yes	General Store
Poland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Republic of Moldova	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Romania	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Russian Federation	No	Yes	Pharmacy
San Marino	...	...	...
Serbia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Spain	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Sweden	Yes	Yes	General Store
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Tajikistan	No	...	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Turkey	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Turkmenistan	No	...	...
Ukraine	No	Yes	Pharmacy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Uzbekistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... ⁺				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
...	...	No	—	...	...	...	...	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in most	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	Yes	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	...	...	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
...
...	...	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
...
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
...	...	No	—	Yes in some	...	...	...	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	...	Yes in some	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...	...
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	...	...

Table 4.5.4
Regulation on packaging in Europe

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS*	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Albania	No	50	50	50
Andorra	No	0	0	0
Armenia	Yes	30	30	30
Austria	Yes	30	40	35
Azerbaijan	No	0	0	0
Belarus	No	4	4	4
Belgium	Yes	35	50	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	0	0	0
Bulgaria	Yes	30	40	35
Croatia	Yes »	30	40	35
Cyprus	Yes	30	40	35
Czech Republic	Yes	30	40	35
Denmark	Yes	30	40	35
Estonia	Yes	30	40	35
Finland	Yes	32	45	39
France	Yes	30	40	35
Georgia	Yes	5	0	2.5
Germany	Yes	30	40	35
Greece	Yes	30	40	35
Hungary	Yes	30	40	35
Iceland	Yes	30	40	35
Ireland	Yes	32	45	39
Israel	Yes	30	30	30
Italy	Yes	30	40	35
Kazakhstan	No	30	30	30
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	52	52	52
Latvia	Yes	30	40	35
Lithuania	Yes	30	40	35
Luxembourg	Yes	32	45	39
Malta	Yes	32	45	39
Monaco	...	0	0	0
Montenegro	Yes	30	40	40
Netherlands	Yes	30	40	35
Norway	Yes	30	40	35
Poland	Yes	30	40	35
Portugal	Yes	30	40	35
Republic of Moldova	Yes	30	40	10
Romania	Yes	30	40	35
Russian Federation	No	4	4	4
San Marino	...	0	0	0
Serbia	Yes	30	40	35
Slovakia	Yes	30	40	35
Slovenia	Yes	30	40	35
Spain	Yes	30	40	35
Sweden	Yes	30	40	35
Switzerland	Yes	35	50	43
Tajikistan	No	0	0	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	100	0	50
Turkey	Yes	30	40	35
Turkmenistan	No	0	0	0
Ukraine	Yes	30	30	30
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	30	40	35
Uzbekistan	No	4	0	2



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES

DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes »	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	4	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...
...
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
...
Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	42	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.6.4

Advertising ban at the national/federal level in Europe

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Albania	Yes	No
Andorra	No	No
Armenia	Yes	No
Austria	Yes »	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	No
Belarus	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	No
Greece	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	No
Ireland	Yes	No
Israel	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	No
Kyrgyzstan	No	No
Latvia	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	No
Monaco	...	...
Montenegro	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	No
Norway	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	No
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	Yes	No
Slovakia	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	No
Switzerland	Yes	No
Tajikistan	Yes	No
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	No
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	Yes	No
Ukraine	Yes	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	No
Uzbekistan	Yes	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	No	Yes »	No	No	10	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	Yes »	No	Yes »	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	...	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes »	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	9	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	8	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	8	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
...	...	...	...	...	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	9	...
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
...	—	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	8	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	8	No
No	No	No	No	No	...	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	7	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	...	No

Table 4.7.4
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in Europe

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Albania	No
Andorra	No
Armenia	Yes
Austria	Yes »
Azerbaijan	Yes
Belarus	Yes
Belgium	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Croatia	Yes
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes
Denmark	Yes
Estonia	No
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Georgia	No
Germany	No
Greece	No
Hungary	No
Iceland	Yes
Ireland	Yes
Israel	Yes
Italy	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes
Latvia	Yes
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	No
Malta	Yes
Monaco	...
Montenegro	Yes
Netherlands	Yes
Norway	Yes
Poland	No
Portugal	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No
Romania	No
Russian Federation	No
San Marino	...
Serbia	Yes
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	No
Spain	Yes
Sweden	Yes
Switzerland	No
Tajikistan	No
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes
Turkey	Yes
Turkmenistan	No
Ukraine	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes
Uzbekistan	No



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes	Yes »	2
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	...
Yes »	No	No	Yes »	Yes »	...
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	8
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes »	9
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	5
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	6
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	...	...	No	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	No	No	No	...
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
...	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	7
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
No	No	No	Yes	No	...
...	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	Yes	No	No	No	10
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6
No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	8
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.8.4

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in Europe

+ According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

* Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Kyrgyzstan	24.00	KGS	0.61
Albania	130.00	ALL	1.48
Andorra	...	—	—
Armenia	500.00	AMD	1.63
Austria	4.00	EUR	5.57
Azerbaijan	0.70	AZN	0.87
Belarus	1 900.00	BYR	0.86
Belgium	4.16	EUR	5.79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	BAM	1.42
Bulgaria	2.75	BGN	1.98
Croatia	15.00	HRK	2.91
Cyprus	2.82	EUR	3.92
Czech Republic	58.00	CZK	3.00
Denmark	33.00	DKK	6.24
Estonia	32.00	EEK	2.88
Finland	4.40	EUR	6.12
France	5.30	EUR	7.38
Georgia	1.00	GEL	0.60
Germany	4.71	EUR	6.55
Greece	3.00	EUR	4.18
Hungary	568.42	HUF	3.02
Iceland	665.00	ISK	5.52
Ireland	8.10	EUR	11.27
Israel	19.00	ILS	5.00
Italy	4.30	EUR	5.98
Kazakhstan	90.00	KZT	0.75
Latvia	1.45	LVL	2.93
Lithuania	4.48	LTL	1.83
Luxembourg	3.20	EUR	4.45
Malta	3.80	EUR	5.29
Monaco	...	—	—
Montenegro	0.60	EUR	0.84
Netherlands	4.40	EUR	6.12
Norway	71.00	NOK	10.14
Poland	5.75	PLN	1.94
Portugal	3.55	EUR	4.94
Republic of Moldova	6.00	MDL	0.58
Romania	6.30	RON	2.22
Russian Federation	15.00	RUB	0.51
San Marino	...	—	—
Serbia	60.00	RSD	0.95
Slovakia	1.76	EUR	2.45
Slovenia	2.20	EUR	3.06
Spain	3.00	EUR	4.18
Sweden	44.00	SEK	5.63
Switzerland	6.60	CHF	6.20
Tajikistan	...	—	—
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	70.00	MKD	1.61
Turkey	3.00	TRY	1.97
Turkmenistan	11 000.00	TMM	2.12
Ukraine	3.00	UAH	0.39
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.24	GBP	7.64
Uzbekistan	700.00	UZS	0.50



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)
14	0	0	31	24.00	KGS	0.68	14	0	0	31
31	0	0	50	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	—	—
17	0	0	32	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
13	43	0	73	3.40	EUR	5.01	16	43	0	75
5	0	0	22	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
8	0	0	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
8	52	0	77	3.77	EUR	5.55	8	52	0	78
0	42	0	57	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
30	41	0	87	2.30	BGN	1.73	6	54	0	76
43	0	0	61	14.50	HRK	2.91	0	30	0	48
15	45	0	72	1.65	EUR	2.43	15	45	0	72
36	28	0	79	56.50	CZK	3.13	31	27	0	74
39	14	0	72	32.00	DKK	6.31	40	14	0	73
31	31	0	78	21.10	EEK	1.98	26	26	0	67
7	52	0	77	4.20	EUR	6.18	7	50	0	75
6	58	0	80	5.00	EUR	7.36	6	58	0	80
40	0	0	55	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
35	25	0	76	4.71	EUR	6.93	35	25	0	76
4	54	0	73	2.80	EUR	4.12	4	54	0	73
29	28	0	74	426.59	HUF	2.47	35	28	0	79
39	13	0	71	565.00	ISK	9.14	40	0	0	60
43	18	0	79	7.04	EUR	10.36	43	18	0	78
5	54	0	72	12.50	ILS	3.25	7	54	0	74
3	55	0	75	3.60	EUR	5.30	4	55	0	75
9	0	0	20	90.00	KZT	0.75	...	...	...	...
25	32	0	72	0.65	LVL	1.34	31	25	0	71
35	20	0	71	3.75	LTL	1.59	35	15	0	65
10	47	0	70	3.04	EUR	4.48	10	47	0	71
12	49	0	76	3.57	EUR	5.26	10	51	0	76
...	—	—
3	26	0	44	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
40	21	0	76	4.00	EUR	5.89	36	21	0	73
53	0	0	73	62.00	NOK	11.46	56	0	0	76
34	41	0	94	5.85	PLN	2.40	28	34	0	79
36	23	0	77	3.00	EUR	4.42	39	23	0	79
2	3	0	22	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
33	25	0	74	5.40	RON	2.20	27	27	0	70
16	6	0	37	13.00	RUB	0.53	15	5	0	36
...	—	—
16	33	0	64	57.00	RSD	1.06	11	33	0	60
50	24	0	90	1.41	EUR	2.08	42	23	0	81
15	43	0	75	2.20	EUR	3.24	15	43	0	75
4	57	0	77	2.40	EUR	3.53	7	57	0	78
14	39	0	73	44.00	SEK	6.86	13	39	0	72
30	25	0	62	5.80	CHF	5.15	34	25	0	66
...	—	—
3	21	0	39	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	58	0	73	2.15	TRY	1.84	0	58	0	73
0	30	0	43	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
20	9	0	45	1.97	UAH	0.39	14	13	0	43
43	24	0	80	5.44	GBP	10.90	40	22	0	77
15	0	0	32	600.00	UZS	0.47	14	0	0	31

Table 4.9.4

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in Europe

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009)

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Albania	Yes
Andorra	No
Armenia	Yes
Austria	No
Azerbaijan	Yes
Belarus	Yes
Belgium	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Croatia	No
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Yes
Denmark	Yes
Estonia	Yes
Finland	Yes
France	Yes
Georgia	Yes
Germany	Yes
Greece	No
Hungary	Yes
Iceland	Yes
Ireland	Yes
Israel	...
Italy	Yes
Kazakhstan	No
Kyrgyzstan	Yes
Latvia	Yes
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	...
Malta	No
Monaco	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	Yes
Norway	Yes
Poland	Yes
Portugal	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No
Romania	No
Russian Federation	Yes
San Marino	...
Serbia	Yes
Slovakia	Yes
Slovenia	Yes
Spain	Yes
Sweden	Yes
Switzerland	Yes
Tajikistan	No
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes
Turkey	Yes
Turkmenistan	No
Ukraine	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes
Uzbekistan	No

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	1	1 680 000	ALL	20 025
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	100 000 000	AMD	292 330
No	—	20 000	EUR	29 297
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	2	3 000 000	EUR	4 394 478
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	313 000	BGN	234 085
Yes	1	239 000	HRK	48 429
...	...	33 965	EUR	49 753
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	...	21 500 000	DKK	3 588 680
Yes	...	700 000	EKK	55 575
Yes	—	650 000	EUR	952 137
Yes	...	29 988 306	EUR	37 235 671
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	4	4 500 000	EUR	6 591 716
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	3	42 000 000	HUF	244 026
Yes	2	70 000 000	ISK	791 229
Yes	...	2 490 481	EUR	3 408 639
...	...	2	ILS	0
No	—	1 065 000	EUR	1 560 040
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	15	250 000	KGS	6 835
Yes	5	166 000	LVL	296 213
No	—	60 000	LTL	21 578
...
Yes	1	32 347	EUR	47 383
...
...
Yes	...	16 000 000	EUR	23 437 214
Yes	17	31 392 000	NOK	5 565 957
Yes	...	1 000 000	PLN	415 131
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	20 000 000	RON	7 940 100
Yes	...	...	...	...
...
Yes	2	25 087 602	RSD	429 189
Yes	2	658 320	SKK	20 409
Yes	2	98 000	EUR	143 553
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	44 000 000	SEK	6 675 669
Yes	6	...	...	...
...
Yes	...	...	...	...
Yes	3	508 330	TRY	390 560
Yes	—	...	...	...
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	...	75 000 000	GBP	137 317 368
No	—	...	...	...

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 4.1.5

Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Eastern Mediterranean

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	Yes	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes
Jordan	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	No	No
Lebanon	Yes	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Yes	Yes
Morocco	Yes	No
Oman	Yes	No ³
Pakistan ⁴	Yes	Yes
Qatar	No	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »	Yes »
Somalia	No	No
Sudan	No	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	No	No
Tunisia	No	No
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip ^{<}	Yes	Yes
Yemen	Yes	Yes

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.1.5.



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS *
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	2
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	4
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	3
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	Yes	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	8
Yes	No	No	No	—	Yes	No	0
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	5
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	—	No	No	...
...	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	...	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1

Table 4.2.5
Characteristics of smoke-free legislation in the Eastern Mediterranean

* At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Afghanistan	3
Bahrain	6
Djibouti	8
Egypt	6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8
Iraq	3
Jordan	6
Kuwait	0
Lebanon	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6
Morocco	1
Oman	2
Pakistan	4
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	4
Somalia	2
Sudan	1
Syrian Arab Republic	0
Tunisia	0
United Arab Emirates	5
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	7
Yemen	4

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.5.



Eastern Mediterranean

				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
...	...	...	...	...	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Table 4.4.5

Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in the Eastern Mediterranean

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Afghanistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Djibouti	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Egypt	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Iraq	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Jordan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Kuwait	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Lebanon	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Morocco	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Oman	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Pakistan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Qatar	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Somalia	No	No	—
Sudan	No	No	—
Syrian Arab Republic	No	No	—
Tunisia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Yemen	No	No	—



Eastern Mediterranean

				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN... ⁺				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE ⁺	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE ⁺					
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy	No	No	No	No	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy	Yes	Pharmacy	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No
No	—	...	...	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in most	Yes in some
No	—	...	...	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	No
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	...	...	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	No

Table 4.5.5
Regulation on packaging in the Eastern Mediterranean

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

⊙ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Afghanistan	No	0	0	0
Bahrain	No	0	0	0
Djibouti	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Egypt	Yes	50	50	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙	50 ⊙
Iraq	No	0	0	0
Jordan	No	30	30	30
Kuwait	No	0	0	0
Lebanon	No	15	15	15
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No	0	0	0
Morocco	No	0	0	1
Oman	No	0	0	0
Pakistan	No	30	30	30
Qatar	Yes »	15 »	15 »	15 »
Saudi Arabia	No	0	0	0
Somalia	No	0	0	0
Sudan	No	30	0	15
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	30	0	15
Tunisia	Yes »	30	30	30
United Arab Emirates	No	0	0	0
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No	20	0	10
Yemen	No	0	0	33



Eastern Mediterranean

QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES							
DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes ☉	16 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes ☉	10 ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉	Yes ☉
Yes	...	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes »	4 »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	2	Yes »	Yes	No	No	Yes »	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Table 4.6.5
Advertising ban at the national/federal level in the Eastern Mediterranean

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Afghanistan	Yes	No
Bahrain	Yes	No
Djibouti	Yes	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	No
Jordan	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	Yes	No
Lebanon	No	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Yes	No
Morocco	Yes	Yes
Oman	No	No
Pakistan	No	No
Qatar	Yes	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes »	No
Somalia	No	No
Sudan	Yes	No
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	Yes	Yes
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	Yes	Yes »
Yemen	Yes	Yes



Eastern Mediterranean

LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	4	...
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes »	8	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	No

Table 4.7.5
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in
the Eastern Mediterranean

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Afghanistan	No
Bahrain	No
Djibouti	Yes
Egypt	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Iraq	No
Jordan	Yes
Kuwait	Yes
Lebanon	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No
Morocco	Yes
Oman	No
Pakistan	No
Qatar	Yes
Saudi Arabia	Yes »
Somalia	No
Sudan	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes
Tunisia	Yes
United Arab Emirates	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No
Yemen	Yes



Eastern Mediterranean

PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
No	No	No	Yes	No	2
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

Table 4.8.5

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in the Eastern Mediterranean

+ According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

* Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED ⁺	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Afghanistan	25.00	AFN	0.51
Bahrain	0.60	BHD	1.60
Djibouti	120.00	DJF	0.68
Egypt	2.75	EGP	0.49
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13 000.00	IRR	1.32
Iraq	750.00	IQD	0.63
Jordan	1.40	JOD	1.97
Kuwait	0.47	KWD	1.70
Lebanon	2 000.00	LBP	1.33
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.00	LYD	0.80
Morocco	17.50	MAD	2.16
Oman	0.60	OMR	1.56
Pakistan	18.40	PKR	0.23
Qatar	6.00	QAR	1.65
Saudi Arabia	6.00	SAR	1.60
Somalia	...	—	—
Sudan	2.00	SDG	0.97
Syrian Arab Republic	30.00	SYP	0.62
Tunisia	1.70	TND	1.30
United Arab Emirates	6.50	AED	1.77
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	8.00	ILS	2.10
Yemen	150.00	YER	0.75



Eastern Mediterranean

				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED +	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)
0	0	0	8	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	33	0.60	BHD	1.60	0	0	0	33
0	44	0	44	100.00	DJF	0.56	0	58	0	58
59	0	0	59	2.50	EGP	0.45	55	0	0	55
0	5	0	19	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	9	0	23	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
23	32	0	69	1.25	JOD	1.76	20	33	0	67
0	0	0	34	0.45	KWD	1.65	0	0	0	36
0	33	0	44	2 000.00	LBP	1.33	0	28	0	39
0	2	0	2	1.00	LYD	0.82	0	2	0	2
1	50	0	66	17.50	MAD	2.27	1	50	0	66
0	0	0	33	0.60	OMR	1.56	0	0	0	33
34	4	0	52	16.50	PKR	0.27	34	6	0	53
0	0	0	33	6.00	QAR	1.65	0	0	0	33
0	0	0	33	6.00	SAR	1.60	0	0	0	33
...	...	...	...	0.40	SOS	0.00	...	...	...	...
0	59	0	72	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
3	12	0	30	30.00	SYP	0.58	3	12	0	30
2	47	0	65	1.65	TND	1.35	2	47	0	65
0	0	0	31	6.00	AED	1.63	0	0	0	33
...	—	—
0	47	0	47	150.00	YER	0.75	0	47	0	47

Table 4.9.5
Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in the Eastern Mediterranean

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Afghanistan	No
Bahrain	Yes
Djibouti	Yes
Egypt	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Iraq	Yes
Jordan	Yes
Kuwait	Yes
Lebanon	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	No
Morocco	Yes
Oman	Yes
Pakistan	Yes
Qatar	Yes
Saudi Arabia	Yes
Somalia	No
Sudan	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	Yes
Tunisia	Yes
United Arab Emirates	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	No
Yemen	Yes

Eastern Mediterranean

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	—	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	520 000	DJF	2 926
Yes	3	30 000	USD	30 000
Yes	20	2 000 000	USD	2 000 000
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	3	75 000	JOD	105 683
Yes	0	240 000	KWD	892 754
Yes	1	30 000	USD	30 000
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	2	32 000	OMR	83 225
Yes	2	5 500 000	PKR	90 552
Yes	3	353 000	QAR	96 978
Yes	30	13 000 000	SAR	3 466 667
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	5	960 000	SDG	462 203
Yes	11	1 600 000	SYP	32 952
Yes	1	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
No	—	30 000	USD	30 000
Yes	3	35 500	USD	35 500

Western Pacific

Table 4.1.6
Public places with smoke-free legislation in the Western Pacific

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXCEPT UNIVERSITIES
Australia ¹	No	No
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	No	No
China	No ²	No ²
Cook Islands	No	No
Fiji	Yes	No
Japan	No	No
Kiribati	No	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	No
Marshall Islands	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	No
Mongolia	No	No
Nauru	No	No
New Zealand	Yes	Yes
Niue	No	No
Palau	No	No
Papua New Guinea	No	No
Philippines	Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes
Samoa	No	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	No	No
Tonga	No	No
Tuvalu	No	No
Vanuatu	No	No
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.1.6.



UNIVERSITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	INDOOR OFFICES	RESTAURANTS	PUBS AND BARS	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	ALL OTHER INDOOR PUBLIC PLACES	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS ON SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS*
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No ²	No ²	—
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	3
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	6
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	10
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	7
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1

Table 4.2.6
Characteristics of smoke-free
legislation in the Western Pacific

- * At least one province, state or local area has a complete ban on tobacco smoking indoors in health-care, educational or government facilities or workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- » Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.
- Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL BANS
	NUMBER OF PLACES SMOKE-FREE
Australia	0
Brunei Darussalam	6
Cambodia	0
China	0
Cook Islands	1
Fiji	1
Japan	0
Kiribati	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3
Malaysia	1
Marshall Islands	8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0
Mongolia	0
Nauru	0
New Zealand	8
Niue	0
Palau	1
Papua New Guinea	0
Philippines	3
Republic of Korea	2
Samoa	0
Singapore	4
Solomon Islands	0
Tonga	2
Tuvalu	3
Vanuatu	0
Viet Nam	6

This table is duplicated in the printed copy of the report, and labelled there as Table 2.2.6.



				SUBNATIONAL BANS	
FINES FOR VIOLATIONS	FINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT	DEDICATED FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS	AUTHORITY EXISTS	COMPREHENSIVE BANS IN PLACE *
No	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	No	No	Yes »	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	No	No	No	—
Yes	No	No	No	No	—

Table 4.4.6
Support for treatment of tobacco dependence in the Western Pacific

+ "Most" means that availability of service is generally not an obstacle to treatment; "some" means that low availability of service is often an obstacle to treatment.

* "Pharmacy with Rx" means that a prescription is required.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO A TOLL-FREE QUIT LINE	MEDICATION	
		NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY	
		AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *
Australia	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Brunei Darussalam	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Cambodia	No	No	—
China	No ²	Yes	Pharmacy
Cook Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Fiji	No	No	—
Japan	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Kiribati	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	No	—
Malaysia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Marshall Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes	No	—
Mongolia	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Nauru	No	No	—
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	General Store
Niue	No	No	—
Palau	No	Yes	General Store
Papua New Guinea	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Philippines	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Samoa	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Pharmacy
Solomon Islands	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Tonga	No	Yes	Pharmacy
Tuvalu	No	No	—
Vanuatu	No	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx
Viet Nam	No	No	—



				SMOKING CESSATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE IN...*				
BUPROPION		VARENICLINE		PRIMARY CARE FACILITIES	HOSPITALS	OFFICES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	THE COMMUNITY	OTHER
AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *	AVAILABLE	PLACE AVAILABLE *					
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	...	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	No	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
No	—	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
...	...	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in most	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	Yes in some
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in most	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	...
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in most	No	No	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
...	...	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some	Yes in some
No	—	No	—	No	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in some	Yes in some	...
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in most	Yes in most	Yes in most	No
Yes	Pharmacy	No	—	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	—	Yes in some	Yes in some	No	Yes in some	No
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	No	No	No	...
Yes	Pharmacy with Rx	No	—	No	Yes in some	No	No	...

Table 4.5.6
Regulation on packaging in the
Western Pacific

* Including, but not limited to "low tar", "light", "ultra light" or "mild", in any language.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DECEITFUL TERMS *	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY AREA MANDATED TO BE COVERED BY HEALTH WARNINGS		
		FRONT	BACK	AVERAGE OF FRONT AND BACK
Australia	Yes	30	90	60
Brunei Darussalam	No	50	50	50
Cambodia	No	0	0	0
China	No ²	30	30	30
Cook Islands	Yes	30	30	30
Fiji	No	0	0	20
Japan	No	30	30	30
Kiribati	...	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	30	30	30
Malaysia	Yes	40	60	50
Marshall Islands	No	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	0	0	0
Mongolia	Yes	33	33	33
Nauru	No	0	0	0
New Zealand	Yes	30	90	60
Niue	No	0	0	0
Palau	No	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	Yes »	50 »	50 »	50 »
Philippines	No	30	0	15
Republic of Korea	No	30	30	30
Samoa	No	0	0	0
Singapore	No	50	50	50
Solomon Islands	No	0	0	0
Tonga	No	30	30	30
Tuvalu	Yes »	30	30	30
Vanuatu	No	0	0	30
Viet Nam	No	30	30	30



QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES							
DOES THE LAW MANDATE SPECIFIC HEALTH WARNINGS ON PACKAGES?	HOW MANY HEALTH WARNINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE LAW?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS APPEAR ON EACH PACKAGE AND ANY OUTSIDE PACKAGING AND LABELLING USED IN THE RETAIL SALE?	DO HEALTH WARNINGS DESCRIBE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE ON HEALTH?	DOES THE LAW MANDATE FONT STYLE, FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF HEALTH WARNINGS?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS ROTATING?	ARE THE HEALTH WARNINGS WRITTEN IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE(S) OF THE COUNTRY?	DO THE HEALTH WARNINGS INCLUDE A PHOTOGRAPH OR GRAPHIC?
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
...
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
...
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	—	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes »	3 »	Yes »	Yes »	No	Yes »	Yes »	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	6	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes	No	No
Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 4.6.6
Advertising ban at the national/federal level in the Western Pacific

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

» Data not substantiated by a copy of the legislation.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING	
	NATIONAL TV AND RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TV AND RADIO
Australia	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	No	No
China	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	Yes	No
Fiji	Yes	No
Japan	No	No
Kiribati	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes
Marshall Islands	No	No
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	No
Mongolia	Yes	Yes
Nauru	No	No
New Zealand	Yes	No
Niue	No	No
Palau	No	No
Papua New Guinea	Yes »	Yes »
Philippines	Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes
Samoa	No	No
Singapore	Yes	No
Solomon Islands	No	No
Tonga	Yes	No
Tuvalu	Yes	No
Vanuatu	Yes	No
Viet Nam	Yes	No



LOCAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	BILLBOARD AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING	POINT OF SALE	INTERNET	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON DIRECT ADVERTISING *	OTHER SUBNATIONAL BANS ON ADVERTISING
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	10	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	10	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5	No
Yes	No	Yes	No	...	6	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
...	—	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	7	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	No
No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	8	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	9	No
No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	...
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	6	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	No

Table 4.7.6
Ban on promotion and sponsorship in the Western Pacific

* Based on a score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Refer to Technical Note I for more information.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

COUNTRY	FREE DISTRIBUTION IN MAIL OR BY OTHER MEANS
Australia	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes
Cambodia	No
China	No
Cook Islands	Yes
Fiji	Yes
Japan	No
Kiribati	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No
Malaysia	Yes
Marshall Islands	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No
Mongolia	Yes
Nauru	No
New Zealand	Yes
Niue	No
Palau	No
Papua New Guinea	Yes »
Philippines	No
Republic of Korea	Yes
Samoa	No
Singapore	Yes
Solomon Islands	No
Tonga	Yes
Tuvalu	Yes
Vanuatu	...
Viet Nam	Yes



PROMOTIONAL DISCOUNTS	NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED WITH TOBACCO BRAND NAMES	BRAND NAME OF NON-TOBACCO PRODUCTS USED FOR TOBACCO PRODUCT	APPEARANCE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN TV AND/OR FILMS	SPONSORED EVENTS	OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH BAN ON PROMOTION *
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	10
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Yes	No	No	No	No	...
...	—
No	No	No	No	No	7
No	No	No	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	Yes »	8
No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Yes	No	No	No	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	10
No	No	No	No	No	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
...	...	...	...	...	5
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4

Table 4.8.6

National taxes and retail price for a pack of 20 cigarettes in the Western Pacific

+ According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

* Total tax includes VAT and taxes other than excise and import duties, reported as at 31 December 2008 and not reflecting tax increases/changes that might have occurred during the course of 2009.

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

Please refer to page E166 for country-specific notes.

COUNTRY	MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008		
	PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK		
	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED ⁺	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES
Australia	9.60	AUD	6.65
Brunei Darussalam	1.68	BND	1.17
Cambodia	0.30	USD	0.30
China ²	5.00	CNY	0.73
Cook Islands	10.40	NZD	6.02
Fiji	2.30	FJD	1.30
Japan	300.00	JPY	3.31
Kiribati	8.00	AUD	5.54
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 000.00	LAK	0.57
Malaysia	9.00	MYR	2.60
Marshall Islands	2.50	USD	2.50
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1.75	USD	1.75
Mongolia	500.00	MNT	0.39
Nauru	4.40	AUD	3.05
New Zealand	10.20	NZD	5.90
Niue	8.00	NZD	4.63
Palau	3.50	USD	3.50
Papua New Guinea	11.26	PGK	4.21
Philippines	25.00	PHP	0.53
Republic of Korea	2 500.00	KRW	1.98
Samoa	7.80	WST	2.69
Singapore	11.60	SGD	8.06
Solomon Islands	...	—	—
Tonga	7.60	TOP	3.56
Tuvalu	5.00	AUD	3.46
Vanuatu	640.00	VUV	5.68
Viet Nam	11 000.00	VND	0.65



				MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2007						
TAXES AS A % OF PRICE				PRICE OF A 20-CIGARETTE PACK			TAXES AS A % OF PRICE			
SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED +	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES	SPECIFIC EXCISE (%)	AD VALOREM EXCISE (%)	IMPORT DUTIES (%)	TOTAL TAX * (%)
53	0	0	62	9.13	AUD	8.05	53	0	0	62
71	0	0	71	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	11	0	20	800.00	KHR	0.20	0	11	0	20
1	20	0	36	5.00	CNY	0.68	1	20	0	36
0	0	0	65	7.12	NZD	5.51	0	0	0	57
77	0	0	77	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
58	0	0	63	300.00	JPY	2.63	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	50	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	32	0	41	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
40	4	0	48	8.20	MYR	2.48	37	4	0	45
0	0	0	40	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
34	0	0	39	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
28	0	0	37	450.00	MNT	0.38	31	0	0	40
0	0	0	62	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
58	0	0	69	9.90	NZD	7.66	60	0	0	71
0	0	0	66	7.50	NZD	5.80	0	0	0	68
0	0	0	57	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
26	0	0	47	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
44	0	0	54	25.00	PHP	0.60	41	0	0	52
53	0	0	62	2.63	USD	2.63	54	0	0	63
49	0	0	63	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
61	0	0	67	10.20	SGD	7.08	69	0	0	76
...	—	—
39	0	0	53	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
...	—	—
13	0	0	61	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
0	36	0	45	9 000.00	VND	0.56	0	26	0	36

Table 4.9.6

Government programmes and agencies dedicated to tobacco control in the Western Pacific

* According to International Organization for Standardization, ISO 4217 currency names and code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/currency_codes_list-1, accessed 18 September 2009).

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.

NOTES TO APPENDIX IV

- 1 Smoke-free legislation does not meet criteria for a complete ban, which is defined such that smoking is not allowed at any time in any indoor area under any circumstances. However, there is very strong subnational smoke-free legislation meeting these conditions.
- 2 Data not approved by national authorities.
- 3 Designated smoking rooms are allowed without specific technical requirements but are practically all located outside the buildings.
- 4 On 31 May 2009, the federal Minister for Health formally withdrew the Statutory Regulatory Order from September 2008 which permitted designated smoking areas in public places.
- 5 Air-conditioned public places are completely smoke-free.
- 6 Health warning is rotating annually.
- 7 Regulation pending.
- 8 The law does not specify whether the health warning should be printed on the front or the back of the cigarette pack. Tobacco companies have so far chosen to print the health warning on the back.
- 9 Complete ban on appearance of tobacco products on television.
- 10 Subnational rates and national excise taxation rates have been used by WHO to reflect an average Canadian taxation rate. Consequently, the reported taxation rates will differ from the posted tax rates.
- 11 The price is a sales-weighted average of state prices, the taxes include the federal taxes and a state tax sales-weighted average.

COUNTRY	EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES ON TOBACCO CONTROL
Australia	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	No
Cambodia	Yes
China	Yes
Cook Islands	Yes
Fiji	Yes
Japan	Yes
Kiribati	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes
Malaysia	No
Marshall Islands	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes
Mongolia	Yes
Nauru	Yes
New Zealand	Yes
Niue	Yes
Palau	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Yes
Philippines	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes
Samoa	Yes
Singapore	Yes
Solomon Islands	Yes
Tonga	Yes
Tuvalu	Yes
Vanuatu	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR TOBACCO CONTROL		OVERALL NATIONAL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO CONTROL ACTIVITIES		
EXISTENCE OF AGENCY	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT STAFF	IN REPORTED CURRENCY	CURRENCY REPORTED *	IN US\$ AT OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE
Yes	16	4 500 000	AUD	3 774 598
Yes	3	134 715	BND	95 214
Yes	4	10 000 000	KHR	2 467
Yes	27	20 000 000	CNY	2 878 257
Yes	0.3	5 000	NZD	3 514
Yes	13	160 000	FJD	100 374
Yes	4	495 000 000	JPY	4 203 679
...
Yes	6	60 000 000	LAK	6 885
Yes	5	...	...	...
Yes	5	...	...	...
Yes	2	174 324	USD	174 324
Yes	9	79 900 000	MNT	68 540
Yes	4	...	...	...
Yes	10	52 000 000	NZD	38 216 186
Yes	2	—	—	—
Yes	3	36 000	USD	36 000
Yes	1	150 000	PGK	55 556
Yes	3	1 000 000	PHP	21 669
Yes	3	31 195 000 000	KRW	28 306 338
Yes	2	120 000	WST	45 383
Yes	29	...	...	...
Yes	0	...	...	...
Yes	2	...	...	...
Yes	...	...	...	...
No	—	...	...	...
Yes	10	30 000	USD	30 000



APPENDIX V: COUNTRY PROFILES

The *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009* provides essential data on the tobacco epidemic and selected tobacco control measures in 189 participating WHO Member States and 1 territory. Appendix V provides detailed information about tobacco prevention policies and tobacco economics in the 28 countries that have the largest number of tobacco smokers in the world. Together, these countries represent over 85% of the smokers in the world, as measured by their population and WHO-adjusted estimates of prevalence of current tobacco use among adults aged 15 years and older (Appendix VII).

For some of the countries, notes in Appendix IV provide additional information on selected tobacco control measures.

Most data were collected at the national/federal level only and, therefore, provide incomplete policy coverage for Member States where subnational governments play an active role in tobacco control.

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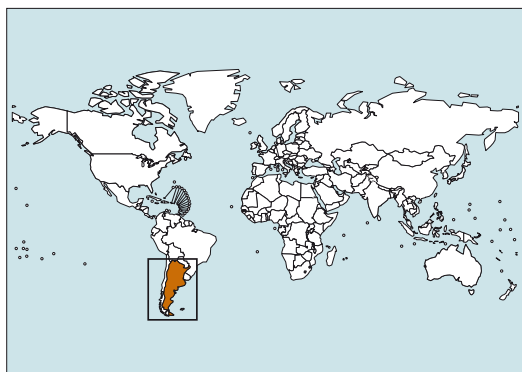
Argentina

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 25 September 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent):

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	39 934
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	29 551
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Segundo Encuesta Nacional a Estudiantes de Enseñanza Media
Male	21.1	26.1	
Female	27.3	29.7	
Total	24.5	28.0	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily cigarette smoking	Current cigarette smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo
Male	26.2	35.1	
Female	18.6	24.9	
Total	22.2	29.7	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke


SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

NAME OF JURISDICTION	Population	% of national population
Neuquén	474	1.19
Santa Fé	3 001	7.51
Tucumán	1 339	3.35



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Argentina

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	0	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	1	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	No	No
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	No
Warnings are rotating	No	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	—
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	—

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	ARS	3.80
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.11
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) *		
Total taxes		68
Total excise		61
Value added tax (VAT)		7
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		9
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$	277 966
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	277 966

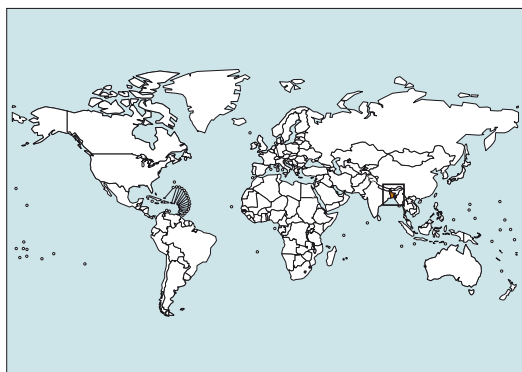
Bangladesh

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 14 June 2004

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	161 318
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	104 856
Income group	Low-income



• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	2.9	9.1	
Female	1.1	5.1	
Total	2.0	6.9	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current tobacco smoking	Current tobacco use	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2004 Reference: Impact of Tobacco-related Illness in Bangladesh (WHO SEAR)
Male	41.0	48.6	
Female	1.8	25.4	
Total	20.9	36.8	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	Use of smokeless tobacco	...
Male	14.8	...
Female	24.4	...
Total	19.7	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	No
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	No
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Bangladesh

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30	30	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30	30	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	No
Number of warnings approved by law	6	6	0
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	No	—
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	No	—
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	—
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	—
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	—
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No	—

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	7

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	BDT	25.90
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.38
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		67
Total excise		52
Value added tax (VAT)		15
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		2
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$	90 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	90 000

Brazil

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 3 November 2005

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	194 228
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	139 844
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: Subnational Survey year: 2005 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	9.1	17.2	
Female	12.9	15.7	
Total	12.3	17.2	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2008 Reference: Vigilância Brasil 2008: Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas
Male	17.3	20.5	
Female	11.0	12.4	
Total	...	...
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	No
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	50
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	100
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	10
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	9
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	5

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	BRL	2.40
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.03
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		58
Total excise		29
Value added tax (VAT)		30
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		25
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	BRL	10 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	3 418 663

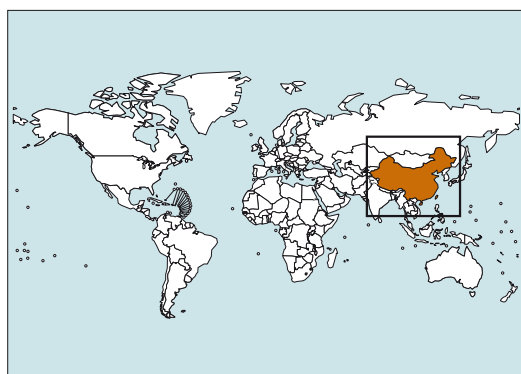
China

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 10 November 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 11 October 2005

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	1 344 074
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	1 061 818
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: Subnational Survey year: 2005 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	2.7	7.1	
Female	0.8	4.1	
Total	1.7	5.5	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current cigarette smoking	Ever cigarette smoking	Age group: 15–69 years Sample: National Survey year: 2002 Reference: Smoking and Passive Smoking in China
Male	57.4	66.0	
Female	2.6	3.1	
Total	31.4	35.8	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No ¹
Educational facilities except universities	No ¹
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No ¹
Compliance score ⁵	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

NAME OF JURISDICTION	Population	% of national population
Hong Kong SAR ^{1 2}	7 000	0.50

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

² Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No ¹
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes ¹
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

China

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No ¹
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	2
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	—

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	CNY	5.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.73
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) * ¹		
Total taxes		36
Total excise		22
Value added tax (VAT)		15
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		27
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	CNY	20 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	2 878 257

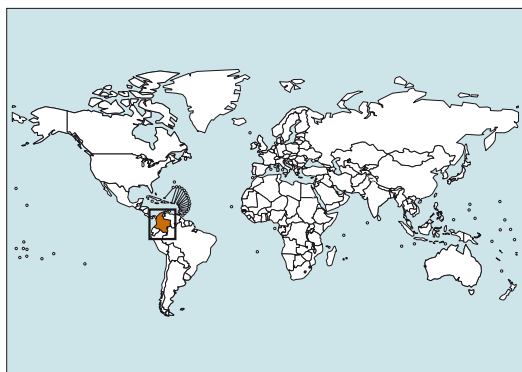
Colombia

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature:

Date of ratification: 10 April 2008

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	46 741
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	32 719
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: Subnational Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	25.4	27.0	
Female	26.6	27.8	
Total	26.2	27.6	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	...	Age group: 18–69 years Sample: National Survey year: 1998 Reference: II Estudio Nacional de Factores de Riesgo de Enfermedades Crónicas del Ministerio de Salud
Male	26.8	...	
Female	11.3	...	
Total	18.9	...	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Pubs and bars	Yes
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score ⁵	5
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	No
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Colombia

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	10
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	20
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No
Warnings are rotating	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	—
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	—

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	COP 1 769.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 0.80
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [✳]	
Total taxes	34
Total excise	24
Value added tax (VAT)	11
Import duty and other taxes	0

[✳] Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	No
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	COP ...
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$...

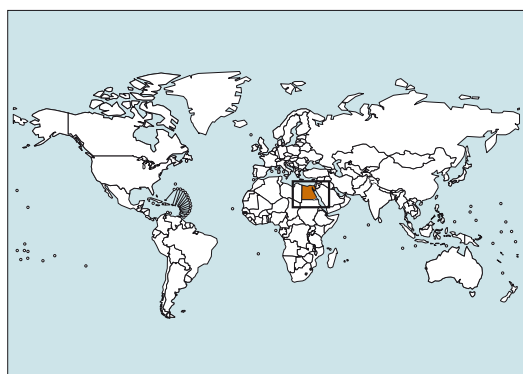
Egypt

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 17 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 25 February 2005

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	76 840
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	51 483
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	5.9	16.0	
Female	1.4	7.6	
Total	4.0	12.6	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: National Survey on Cigarettes and Waterpipe Smoking in Egypt
Male	39.2	59.3	
Female	0.4	2.7	
Total	19.1	29.9	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	3
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Egypt

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	50	50
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	50	50
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	50	50
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	4	4
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Yes

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	10

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EGP	2.75
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.49
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		59
Total excise		59
Value added tax (VAT)		0
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		3
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$	30 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	30 000

France

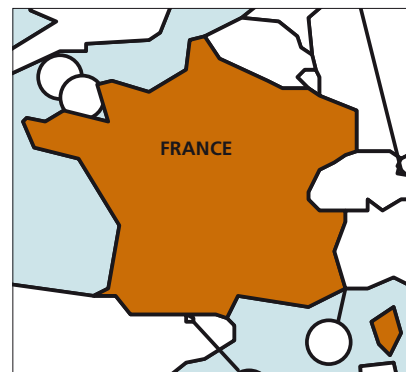
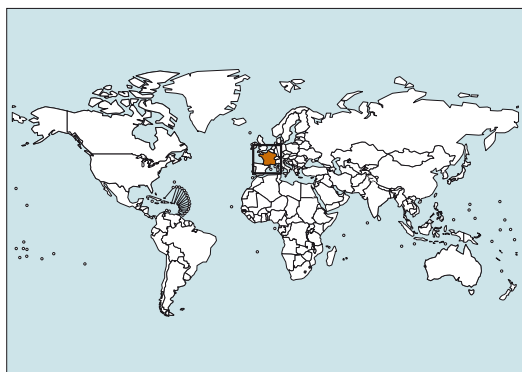
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 19 October 2004^{AA}

^{AA} – Approval is an international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	61 946
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	50 795
Income group	High-income



• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBS International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	—	17	
Female	—	21	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 12–75 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Baromètre santé: premiers résultats
Male	28.2	33.3	
Female	21.7	26.5	
Total	25.0	29.9	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	*
Government facilities	*
Indoor offices	*
Restaurants	*
Pubs and bars	*
Public transport	*
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

* Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	...

France

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	14
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	...
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	5.30
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	7.38
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		80
Total excise		64
Value added tax (VAT)		16
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	29 988 306
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	37 235 671

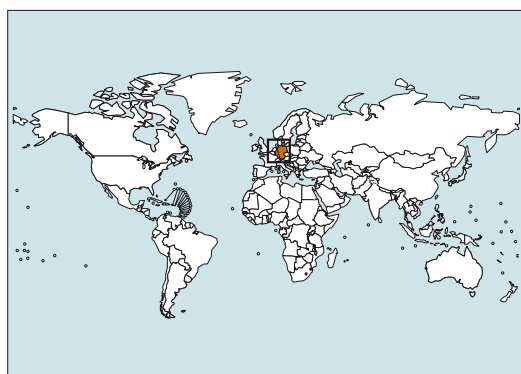
Germany

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 24 October 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 16 December 2004

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	82 534
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	70 979
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: Sample: Survey year: Reference:
Male	—	—	
Female	—	—	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Leben in Deutschland: Haushalte, Familien und Gesundheit, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus
Male	27.9	32.2	
Female	18.8	22.4	
Total	23.2	27.2	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score ⁵	6
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Germany

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	16	0
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	...
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	...
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	...
Warnings are rotating	Yes	...
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	...
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	...

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	8
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	—

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	4.71
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	6.55
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		76
Total excise		60
Value added tax (VAT)		16
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		4
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	4 500 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	6 591 716

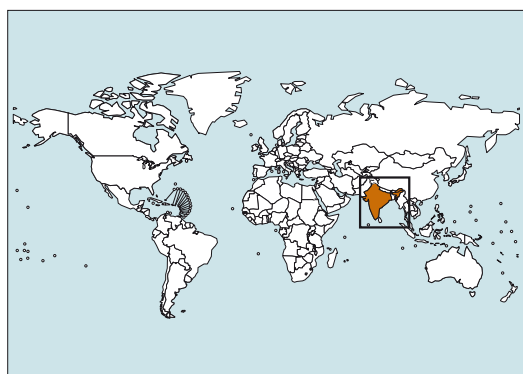
India

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 10 September 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 5 February 2004

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	1 186 186
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	794 744
Income group	Middle-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	5.4	16.8	
Female	1.6	9.4	
Total	3.8	13.7	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current tobacco use	Current cigarette or bidi smoking	Age group: 15–49 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India
Male	57.0	32.7	
Female	10.8	1.4	
Total	...	...

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	Users of paan masala, gutkha or other tobacco	Users of snuff
Male	36.5	0.7
Female	8.4	0.8
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score ⁵	5
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	20	20	20
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	40	40	40
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	3	2	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Yes	Yes

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	6
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	5

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	INR	80.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.65
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		55
Total excise		44
Value added tax (VAT)		11
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		30
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	INR	160 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	3 869 548

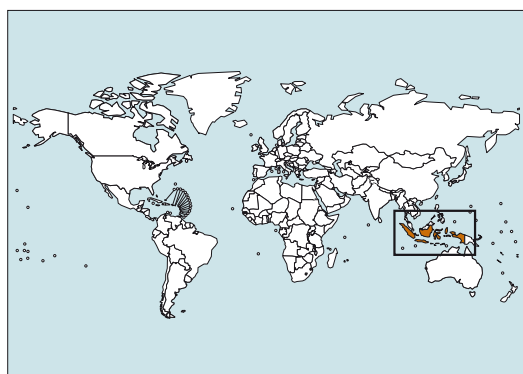
Indonesia

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature:

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent):

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	234 342
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	168 727
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	23.9	24.1	
Female	1.9	4.0	
Total	11.8	13.5	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Occasional tobacco smoking	Age group: 10+ Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Basic Health Research)
Male	46.8	10.0	
Female	3.1	1.4	
Total	24.2	5.6	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	0
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	No
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Indonesia

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	0	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	1	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	No
Warnings are rotating	No	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	—
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	IDR 12 500.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 1.14
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) * ¹	
Total taxes	53
Total excise	44
Value added tax (VAT)	8
Import duty and other taxes	0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

¹ Data not approved by national authorities.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	12
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	IDR 300 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 30 931

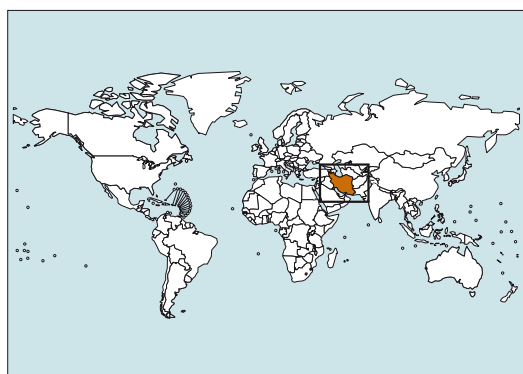
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 6 November 2005

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	72 212
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	51 992
Income group	Middle-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	5.1	32.9	
Female	0.9	19.5	
Total	3.0	26.6	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 15–64 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: A National Profile of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Selected Results of the First Survey of the Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Surveillance System of Iran
Male	20.9	24.1	
Female	2.9	4.3	
Total	11.9	14.2	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Pubs and bars	Yes
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	9
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes ¹	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Number of warnings approved by law	10 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Warnings are rotating	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ¹

¹ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	10

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	IRR 13 000.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 1.32
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]	
Total taxes	19
Total excise	5
Value added tax (VAT)	13
Import duty and other taxes	1

^{*} Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	20
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$ 2 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 2 000 000

Italy

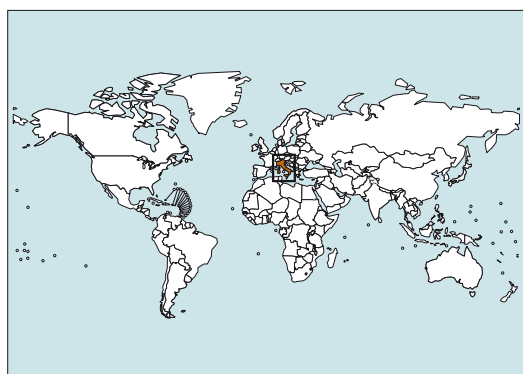
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 2 July 2008

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	58 946
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	50 693
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBSC International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	—	20	
Female	—	20	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 14–100 years Sample: National Survey year: 2008 Reference: Annuario Statistico Italiano
Male	28.6	35.2	
Female	16.3	26.2	
Total	22.2	30.7	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	*
Educational facilities except universities	*
Universities	*
Government facilities	*
Indoor offices	*
Restaurants	*
Pubs and bars	*
Public transport	*
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

* Separate, completely enclosed smoking rooms are allowed if they are separately ventilated to the outside and kept under negative air pressure in relation to the surrounding areas. Given the difficulty of meeting the very strict requirements delineated for such rooms, they appear to be a practical impossibility but no reliable empirical evidence is presently available to ascertain whether they have been constructed.

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35	30	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40	40	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	10	10	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No	...

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	9

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	4.30
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	5.98
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		75
Total excise		58
Value added tax (VAT)		17
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		No
Number of full-time equivalent staff		—
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	1 065 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1 560 040

Japan

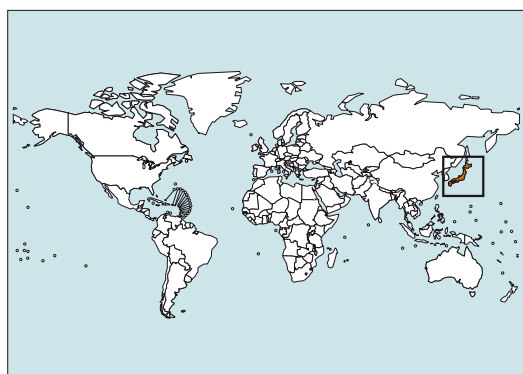
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 09 March 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 8 June 2004 ^A

^A – Acceptance is an international act, similar to ratification, by which countries that have already signed a treaty/convention formally state their consent to be bound by it.

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	127 938
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	110 027
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: Sample: Survey year: Reference:
Male	—	—	
Female	—	—	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current tobacco smoking	...	Age group: 20+ Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Heisei 18-nen kokumin kenkou eiyou tyosa kekka no gaiyou [Summary of Results of the National Health and Nutrition Survey]
Male	39.9	...	
Female	10.0	...	
Total	23.8	...	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score ⁵	—
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30	30	30
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30	30	30
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	8	8	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	No	No
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	—
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	JPY	300.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	3.31
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		63
Total excise		58
Value added tax (VAT)		5
Import duty and other taxes		0

^{*} Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		4
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	JPY	495 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	4 203 679

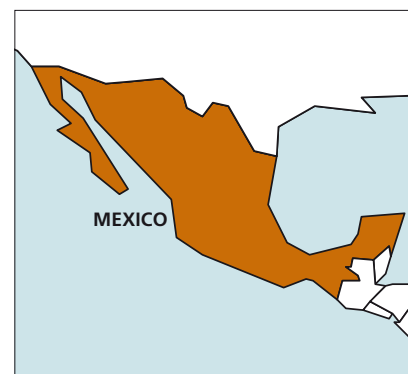
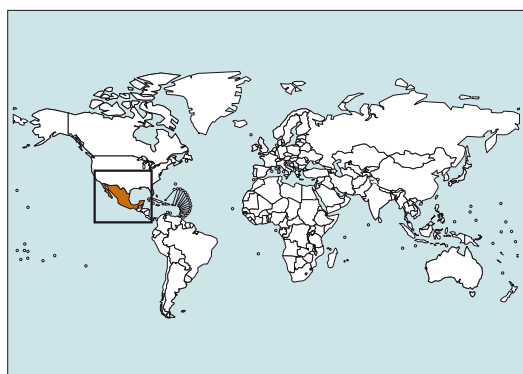
Mexico

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 12 August 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 28 May 2004

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	107 801
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	75 461
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: Subnational Survey year: 2006 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	26.3	27.8	
Female	27.1	28.5	
Total	27.1	28.6	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily cigarette smoking	Current cigarette smoking	Age group: 20+ Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición
Male	21.6	30.4	
Female	6.5	9.5	
Total	13.3	18.9	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score ⁵	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

NAME OF JURISDICTION	Population	% of national population
Federal District (Mexico City)	8 605	7.98



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	65
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	100
Law mandates specific warnings	No ¹
Number of warnings approved by law	—
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	No ¹
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No ¹
Warnings are rotating	No ¹
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes

¹ Regulation pending.

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	...
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	MXN	28.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	2.07
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) *		
Total taxes		65
Total excise		52
Value added tax (VAT)		13
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		5
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	MXN	200 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	17 970

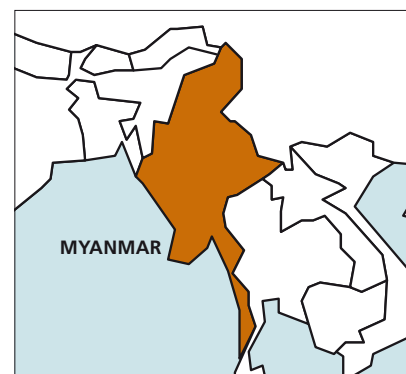
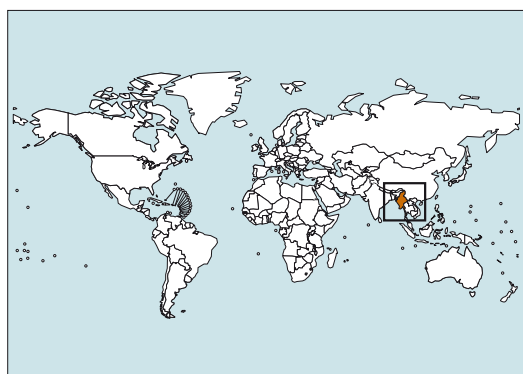
Myanmar

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 23 October 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 21 April 2004

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	49 221
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	35 931
Income group	Low-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	8.5	22.5	
Female	1.3	8.2	
Total	4.9	15.3	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2003 Reference: World Health Survey, Myanmar
Male	35.6	48.9	
Female	10.4	13.7	
Total	22.7	30.9	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	3
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	No
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Myanmar

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	0	0	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	No
Number of warnings approved by law	1	1	0
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	—
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	—
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	No	—
Warnings are rotating	No	No	—
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	—
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No	—

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	6

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	MMK	1 050.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	...
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		75
Total excise		75
Value added tax (VAT)		0
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		3
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	MMK	5 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	928 073

Pakistan

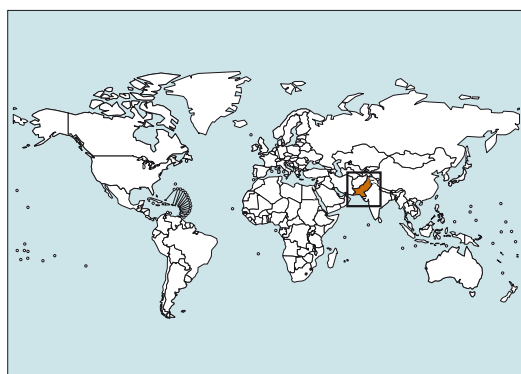
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 18 May 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 3 November 2004

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	166 961
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	106 855
Income group	Low-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: Subnational Survey year: 2003 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	2.3	12.4	
Female	0.6	7.5	
Total	1.4	10.1	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2002–2003 Reference: World Health Survey, Pakistan
Male	27.3	32.4	
Female	4.4	5.7	
Total	15.9	19.1	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS¹

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	—
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score ⁵	0
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

¹ On 31 May 2009, the federal Minister for Health formally withdrew the Statutory Regulatory Order from September 2008 which permitted designated smoking areas in public places.

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30	20	20
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	No	No
Number of warnings approved by law	4	—	0
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	—	—
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	—	—
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	—	—
Warnings are rotating	Yes	—	—
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	—	—
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	—	—

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	No
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	—
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PKR	18.40
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.23
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) *		
Total taxes		52
Total excise		39
Value added tax (VAT)		14
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		2
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PKR	5 500 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	90 552

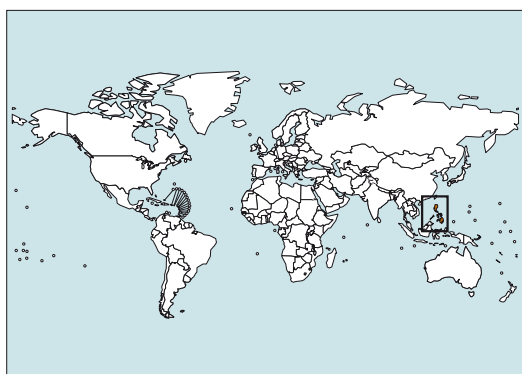
Philippines

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 23 September 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 6 June 2005

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	89 651
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	57 377
Income group	Middle-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	23.4	28.3	
Female	12.0	17.5	
Total	17.5	22.7	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2003 Reference: World Health Survey, Philippines
Male	40.3	57.5	
Female	7.1	12.3	
Total	23.6	34.7	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	3
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	No
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Philippines

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	15	15
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	4	4
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	No	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	5
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	2

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PHP	25.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.53
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		54
Total excise		44
Value added tax (VAT)		11
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		3
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PHP	1 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	21 669

Poland

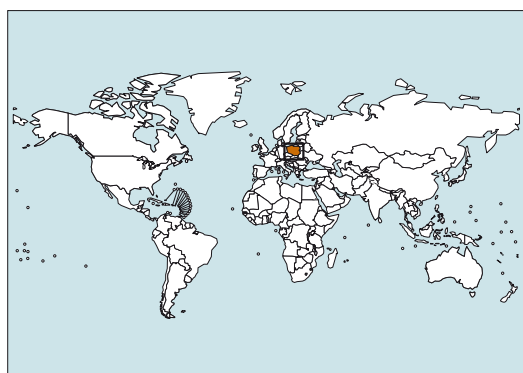
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 14 June 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 15 September 2006

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	38 022
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	31 939
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBS International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	19.6	21.4	
Female	17.1	17.3	
Total	18.6	19.5	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	...	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: The Current Status of the Tobacco Epidemic in Poland
Male	34.0	...	
Female	23.0	...	
Total	29.0	...	

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	...

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	16
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	10

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PLN	5.75
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.94
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) *		
Total taxes		94
Total excise		76
Value added tax (VAT)		18
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	PLN	1 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	415 131

Republic of Korea

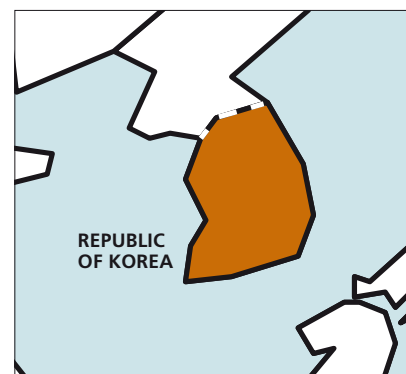
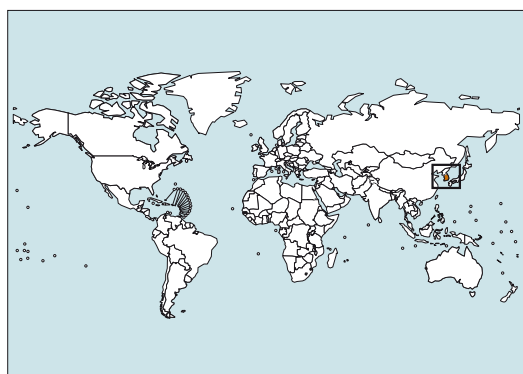
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 21 July 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 16 May 2005

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	48 388
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	39 678
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years, Sample: National Survey year: 2008 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	10.8	14.9	
Female	6.3	10.6	
Total	8.8	13.0	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current cigarette smoking	...	Age group: 20+ Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES III) 2005 – Health Behaviours of Adults, 2006
Male	52.8	...	
Female	5.8	...	
Total	29.1	...	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Republic of Korea

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	3
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	...
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	KRW 2 500.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 1.98
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) *	
Total taxes	62
Total excise	53
Value added tax (VAT)	9
Import duty and other taxes	0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	3
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	KRW 31 195 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 28 306 338

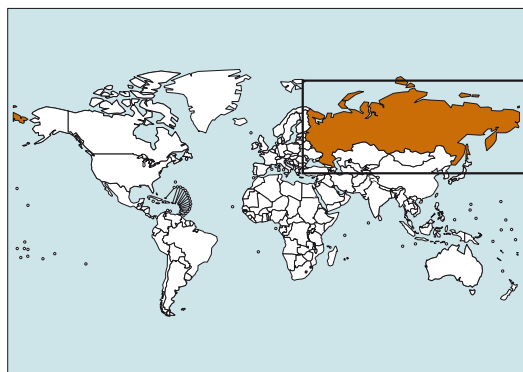
Russian Federation

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature:

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 3 June 2008

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	141 780
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	120 513
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2004 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	26.9	30.1	
Female	23.9	24.4	
Total	25.4	27.3	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily cigarette smoking	...	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2001 Reference: Prevalence of Smoking in Eight Countries of the Former Soviet Union: results from the Living Conditions, Lifestyles and Health Study
Male	60.4	...	
Female	15.5	...	
Total	...	...
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	No
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	No
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	No
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Russian Federation

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	4	0	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	4	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	4	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	No	No
Number of warnings approved by law	2	—	0
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	—	—
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	—	—
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	—	—
Warnings are rotating	No	—	—
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	—	—
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	—	—

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	...
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	...

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	RUB	15.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.51
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		37
Total excise		22
Value added tax (VAT)		15
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	RUB	...
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	...

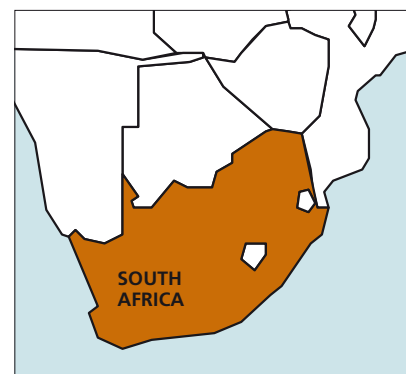
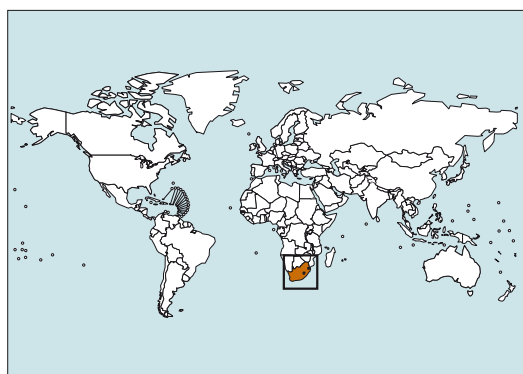
South Africa

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 19 April 2005

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	48 832
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	33 206
Income group	Middle-Income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2008 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	17.9	29.3	
Female	10.6	20.1	
Total	13.6	24.0	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2003 Reference: South Africa Demographic and Health Survey
Male	31.7	35.1	
Female	9.0	10.2	
Total	...	...

ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	Ever users of smokeless tobacco daily	...
Male	2.4	...
Female	10.9	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score ⁵	6
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	Yes
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in most

South Africa

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	20	20	15
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	15	15	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	25	25	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	8	8	8
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes ¹
International TV and radio	Yes ¹
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes ¹
International magazines and newspapers	Yes ¹
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes ¹
Point of sale	Yes ¹
Internet	Yes ¹
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes ¹
Promotional discounts	Yes ¹
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes ¹
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes ¹
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes ¹
Sponsored events	Yes ¹
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	5

¹ Policy adopted but not implemented by 31 December 2008.

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	ZAR	18.99
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	2.04
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		45
Total excise		32
Value added tax (VAT)		12
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		4
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	ZAR	2 500 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	302 619

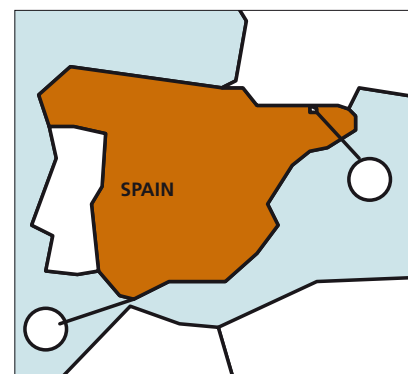
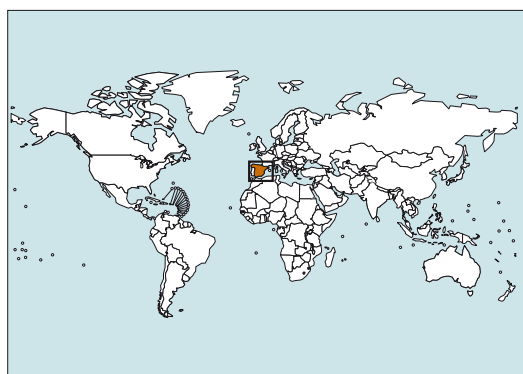
Spain

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 11 January 2005

... Data not reported/not available.
 — Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	44 593
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	38 350
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBSC International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	—	14	
Female	—	20	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Occasional tobacco smoking	Age group: 16+ Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Encuesta Nacional de Salud
Male	32.0	4.0	
Female	22.0	2.0	
Total	26.0	3.0	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score ⁵	6
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40	40
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	15	15
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	6

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	3.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	4.18
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [✱]		
Total taxes		77
Total excise		61
Value added tax (VAT)		16
Import duty and other taxes		0

✱ Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	EUR	...
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	...

Thailand

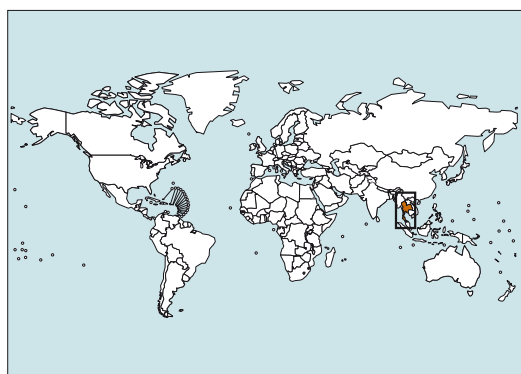
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 20 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 8 November 2004

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	64 316
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	50 810
Income group	Middle-Income



• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	17.4	21.7	
Female	4.8	8.4	
Total	11.7	15.7	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Occasional tobacco smoking	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Smoking and Alcohol Drinking Behaviour
Male	36.6	5.2	
Female	1.6	0.4	
Total	18.5	2.7	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No ¹
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	No ¹
Government facilities	No ¹
Indoor offices	No ¹
Restaurants	No ¹
Pubs and bars	No ¹
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	Yes

¹ Air-conditioned public places are completely smoke-free.

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Thailand

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	50	50	50
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	50	50	50
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	50	50	50
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	9	2	2
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	No	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Yes	Yes

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	8
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	5

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	THB	45.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.29
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		64
Total excise		57
Value added tax (VAT)		7
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		74
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	THB	54 256 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1 628 659

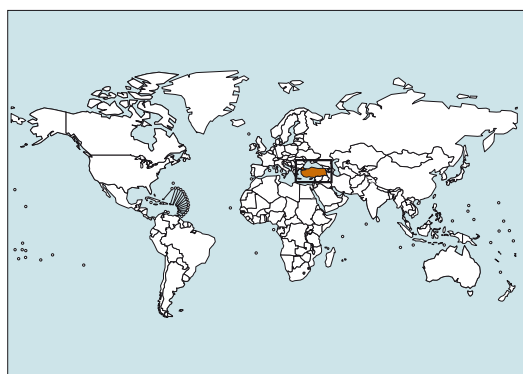
Turkey

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 28 April 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 31 December 2004

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	75 830
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	54 598
Income group	Middle-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBS International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	9.4	11.1	
Female	3.5	4.4	
Total	6.9	8.4	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current cigarette smoking	...	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2006 Reference: Family Health Survey
Male	50.6	...	
Female	16.6	...	
Total	33.4	...	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes ¹
Pubs and bars	Yes ¹
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	5
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	Yes
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

¹ Policy adopted but not implemented as at 31 December 2008.

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	No
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Turkey

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35	35
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40	40
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	16	14
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	Yes
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	Yes
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	10

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	TRY	3.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	1.97
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		73
Total excise		58
Value added tax (VAT)		15
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		3
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	TRY	508 330
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	390 560

Ukraine

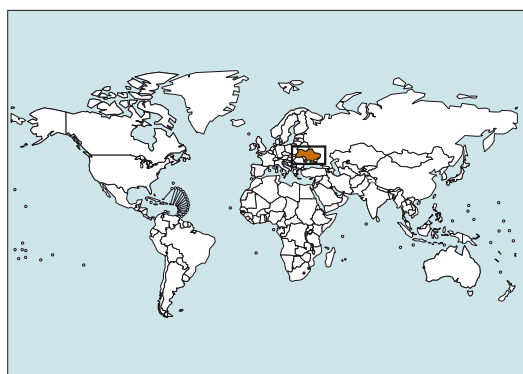
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 25 June 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 6 June 2006

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	45 859
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	39 439
Income group	Middle-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBSC International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey
Male	27.6	29.8	
Female	20.6	22.2	
Total	24.0	26.0	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 15+ Sample: National Survey year: 2005 Reference: Tobacco in Ukraine
Male	62.3	66.8	
Female	16.7	19.9	
Total	37.4	41.2	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score ⁵	—
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

⁵ A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

None



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	No
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	No
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Ukraine

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30	30
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30	30
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	7	7
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	5
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	5

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	UAH	3.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	0.39
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		45
Total excise		29
Value added tax (VAT)		17
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		2
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	UAH	...
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	...

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

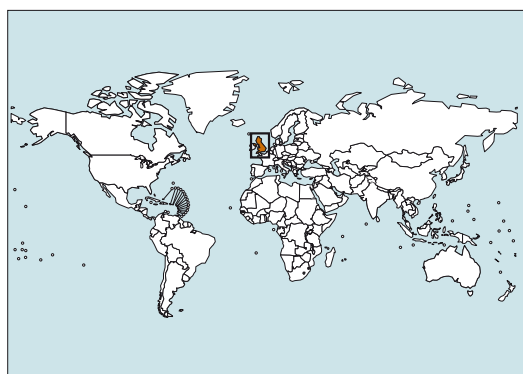
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 16 June 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 16 December 2004

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	61 019
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	49 744
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: Sample: Survey year: Reference:
Male	—	—	
Female	—	—	
Total	—	—	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current cigarette smoking	...	Age group: 16+ Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: General Household Survey
Male	22.0	...	
Female	20.0	...	
Total	21.0	...	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	Yes
Pubs and bars	Yes
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	10
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

NAME OF JURISDICTION	Population	% of national population
England	51 092	83.73
Northern Ireland	1 759	2.88
Scotland	5 169	8.47
Wales	2 966	4.86



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in most
Smoking cessation support available in the community	...

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	Yes	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	35	35	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	30	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	40	40	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	16	16	1
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	Yes	No
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	No	No

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	10
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	Yes
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	10

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	GBP	5.24
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	7.64
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		80
Total excise		67
Value added tax (VAT)		13
Import duty and other taxes		0

* Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control		Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control		Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff		...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	GBP	75 000 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	137 317 368

United States of America

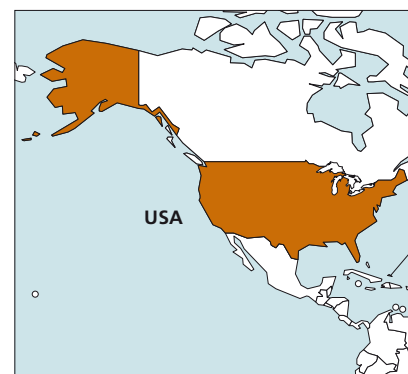
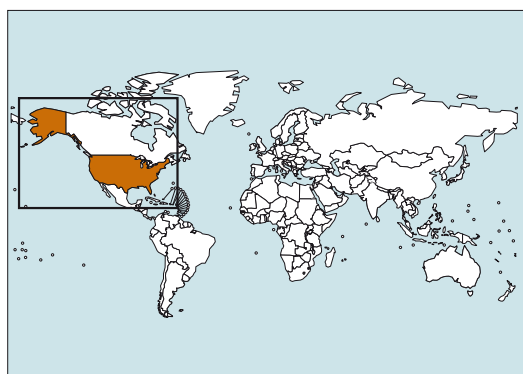
WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 10 May 2004

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent):

... Data not reported/not available.

— Data not required/not applicable.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	308 798
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	243 951
Income group	High-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2005–2006 Reference: <i>Inequalities in Young People's Health: HBSC International Report: from the 2005–2006 survey</i>
Male	12.1	18.2	
Female	13.9	15.9	
Total	13.0	17.0	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Current tobacco smoking	...	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: <i>National Health Interview Survey</i>
Male	22.3	...	
Female	17.4	...	
Total	19.8	...	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	No
Educational facilities except universities	No
Universities	No
Government facilities	No
Indoor offices	No
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	No
Compliance score [§]	—
National law requires fines for smoking	No
Fines levied on the establishment	—
Fines levied on the smoker	—
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.

Subnational jurisdictions with complete smoke-free legislation in all assessed facilities

NAME OF JURISDICTION	Population	% of national population
Arkansas	2 855	0.92
Delaware	873	0.28
District of Columbia	592	0.19
Hawaii	1 288	0.42
Illinois	12 902	4.18
Iowa	3 003	0.97
Maryland	5 634	1.82
Massachusetts	6 498	2.10
Minnesota	5 220	1.69
Nebraska	1 783	0.58
New Mexico	1 984	0.64
New York	19 490	6.31
Ohio	11 486	3.72
Oregon	3 790	1.23
Rhode Island	1 051	0.34
Washington	6 549	2.12

United States of America

Offer help to quit tobacco use

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	Yes
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	Yes
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	Yes
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in the community	Yes in some

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco	Smokeless tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	0	0	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	0	0	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	0	0	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	No	Yes
Number of warnings approved by law	4	—	3
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	—	Yes
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	—	Yes
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	—	Yes
Warnings are rotating	Yes	—	Yes
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	—	Yes
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	—	No

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	...
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$...
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$...



Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	No
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	No
Point of sale	No
Internet	No
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	. . .
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	No
Promotional discounts	No
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	No
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	No
Sponsored events	No
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	—

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$	4.58
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$	4.58
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]		
Total taxes		37
Total excise		32
Value added tax (VAT)		5
Import duty and other taxes		0

^{*} Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

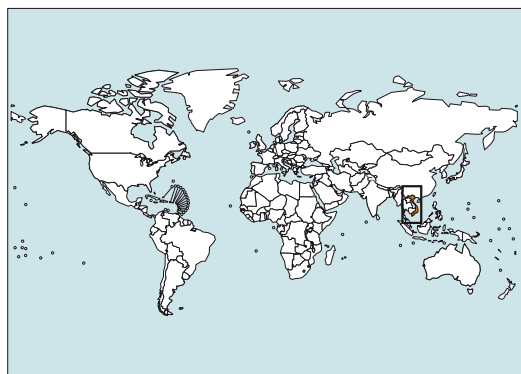
Viet Nam

WHO FCTC STATUS

Date of signature: 3 September 2003

Date of ratification (or legal equivalent): 17 December 2004

... Data not reported/not available.



SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

Population (thousands)	88 537
Adults 15+ years (thousands)	62 861
Income group	Low-income

• Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE

YOUTH PREVALENCE, CURRENT SMOKING (%)	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Age group: 13–15 years Sample: National Survey year: 2007 Reference: Global Youth Tobacco Survey
Male	5.9	6.5	
Female	1.2	1.5	
Total	3.3	3.8	

ADULT PREVALENCE, TOBACCO SMOKING (%)	Daily tobacco smoking	Current tobacco smoking	Age group: 18+ Sample: National Survey year: 2003 Reference: World Health Survey, Viet Nam
Male	34.8	49.4	
Female	1.8	2.3	
Total	17.5	24.8	
ADULT PREVALENCE, SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (%)	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Total	...	...



Protect people from tobacco smoke

SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Health-care facilities	Yes
Educational facilities except universities	Yes
Universities	Yes
Government facilities	Yes
Indoor offices	Yes
Restaurants	No
Pubs and bars	No
Public transport	Yes
Compliance score [§]	1
National law requires fines for smoking	Yes
Fines levied on the establishment	No
Fines levied on the smoker	Yes
Funds dedicated for enforcement	No
Complaint system that requires an investigation after a complaint	No

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note 1 for more information.



Offer help to quit tobacco use

TREATMENT OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

National toll-free quit line	No
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sold	No
Bupropion sold	Yes
Varenicline sold	No
Smoking cessation support available in primary care facilities	No
Smoking cessation support available in hospitals	Yes in some
Smoking cessation support available in offices of health professionals	No
Smoking cessation support available in the community	No

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

... Data not reported/not available.
— Data not required/not applicable.

HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES

	Cigarettes	Other smoked tobacco
Ban on misleading descriptors such as "mild", "low tar", etc.	No	...
% of the principal display areas (front and back combined) covered by a warning	30	0
% of the principal display area (front) covered by a warning	30	0
% of the principal display area (back) covered by a warning	30	0
Law mandates specific warnings	Yes	No
Number of warnings approved by law	2	—
Warnings appear on each package and outside packaging	Yes	—
Warnings describe the harmful effects of tobacco use	Yes	—
Law mandates font style, font size and colour	Yes	—
Warnings are rotating	Yes	—
Warnings are written in the principal language(s) of the country	Yes	—
Warnings include a picture or graphic	No	—

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsoring

BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORING

DIRECT BANS	
National TV and radio	Yes
International TV and radio	No
Local magazines and newspapers	Yes
International magazines and newspapers	No
Billboards and outdoor advertising	Yes
Point of sale	Yes
Internet	Yes
Compliance score of direct bans [§]	9
INDIRECT BANS	
Free distribution	Yes
Promotional discounts	Yes
Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	Yes
Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	No
Appearance of tobacco products in TV and/or films (product placement)	Yes
Sponsored events	Yes
Compliance score of indirect bans [§]	4

[§] A score of 0–10, where 0 is low compliance. Please refer to Technical Note I for more information.



Raise taxes on tobacco

TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE

PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	VND 11 000.00
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 0.65
TAXES ON THIS BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE) [*]	
Total taxes	45
Total excise	36
Value added tax (VAT)	9
Import duty and other taxes	0

^{*} Individual categories of tax may not add to total due to rounding.

National tobacco control programme

Specific national government objectives in tobacco control	Yes
National agency or technical unit for tobacco control	Yes
Number of full-time equivalent staff	10
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO CONTROL	
In currency reported by country (ISO code)	US\$ 30 000
In US\$ at official exchange rate	US\$ 30 000



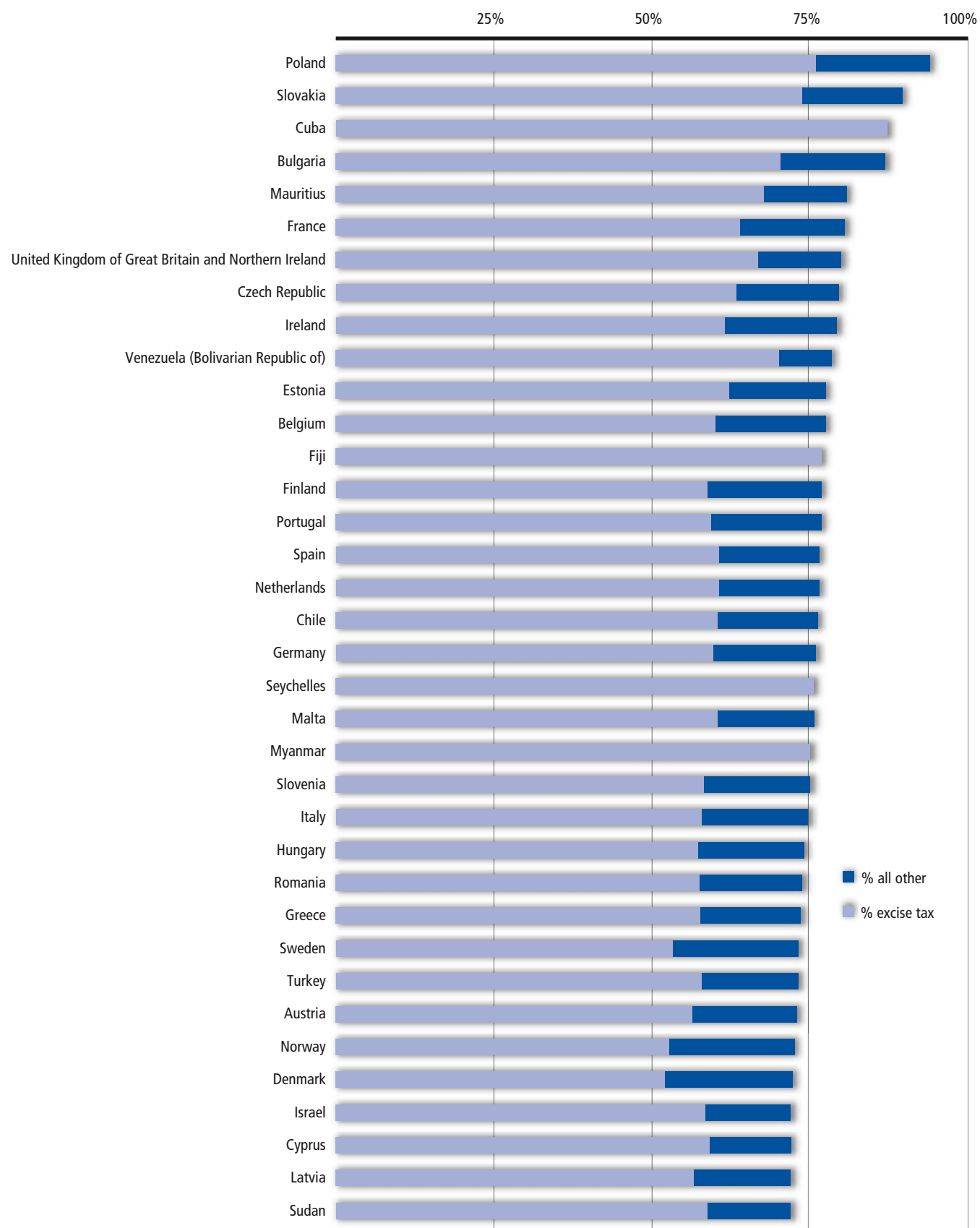
APPENDIX VI: **GRAPHS ON TOBACCO TAXES AND PRICE**

Appendix VI provides information on the share of total and excise taxes in the price of the most widely consumed brand of cigarettes, based on tax policy information collected at country level. Figures published in this Appendix were calculated by WHO based on data submitted by countries. Because of the

calculations, the figures in the report and those submitted by countries as statutory tax rates are not identical. Please refer to Technical Note III for detailed information on the methodology used by WHO to produce the share of total and tobacco excise taxes in the price of a cigarette pack using country-reported data.

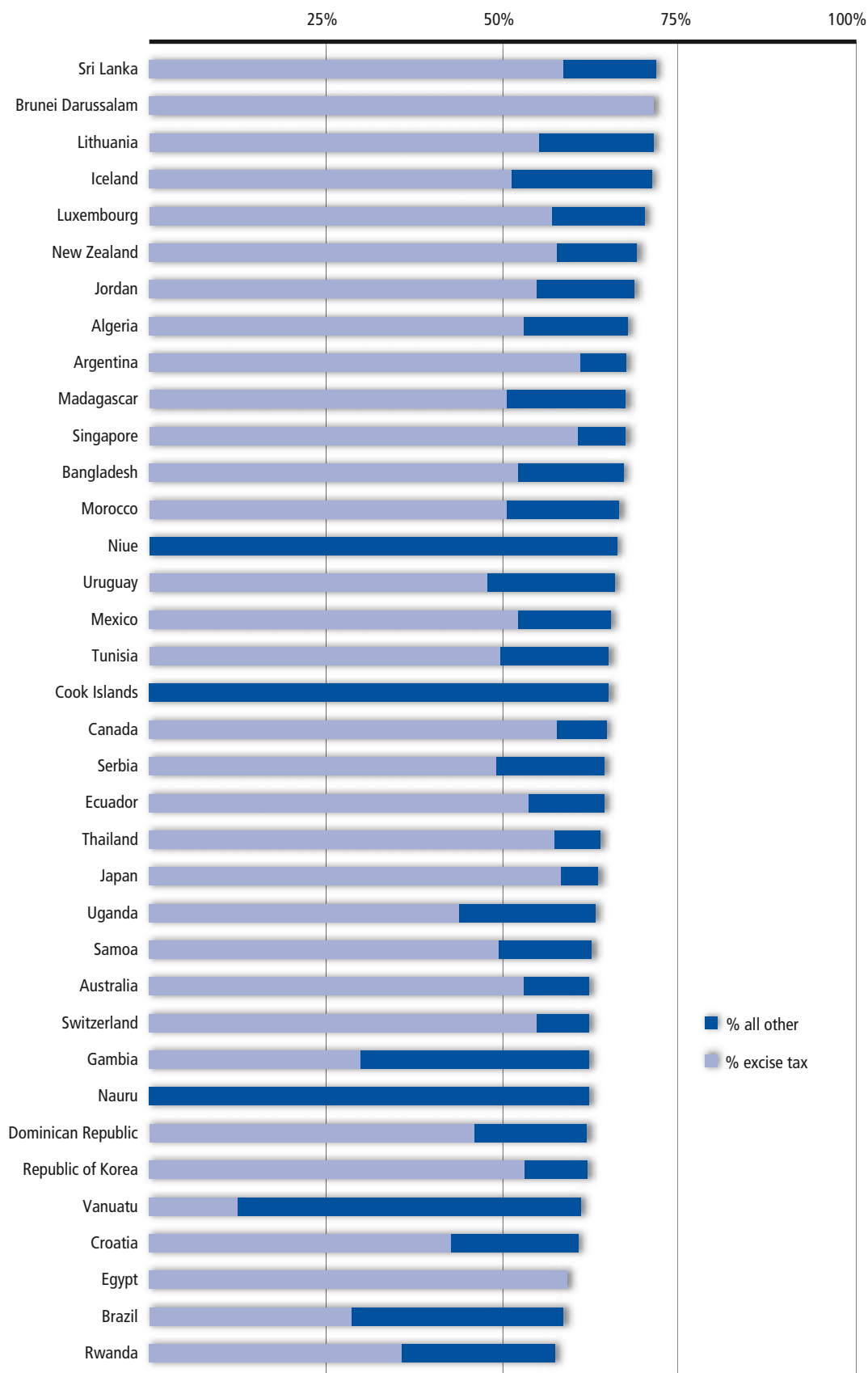
GRAPH 6.1.0: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces



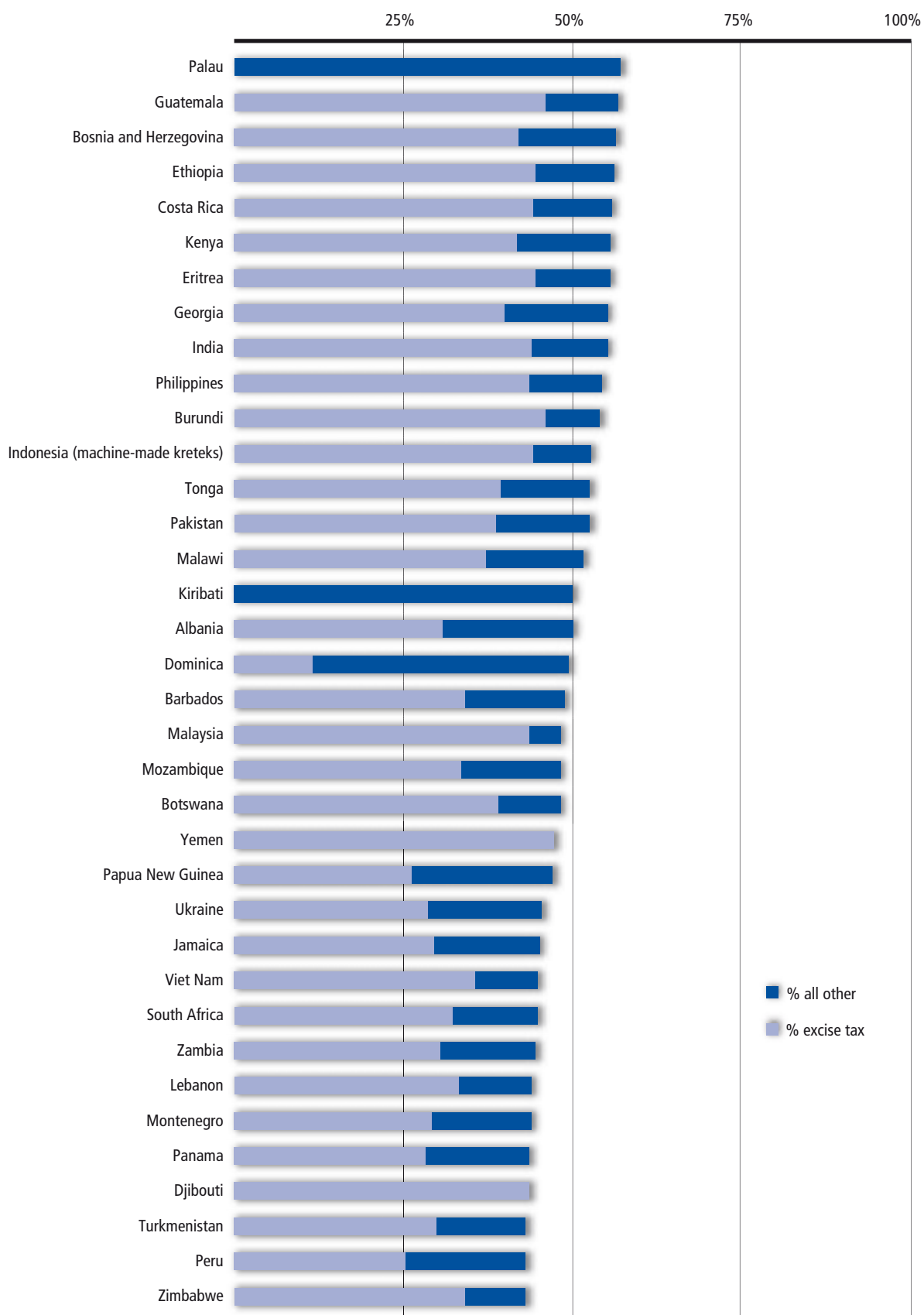
GRAPH 6.1.0: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces



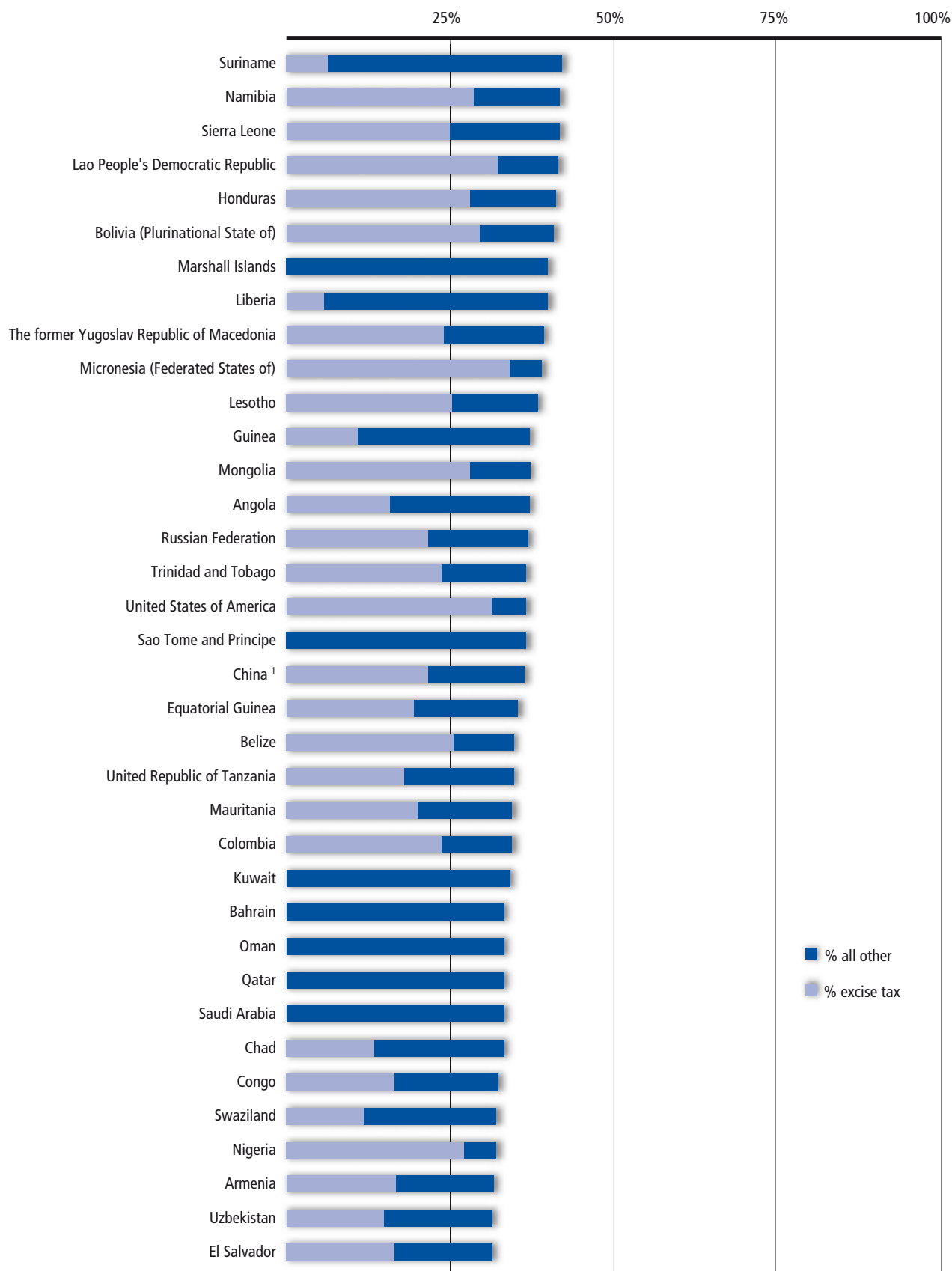
GRAPH 6.1.0: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces



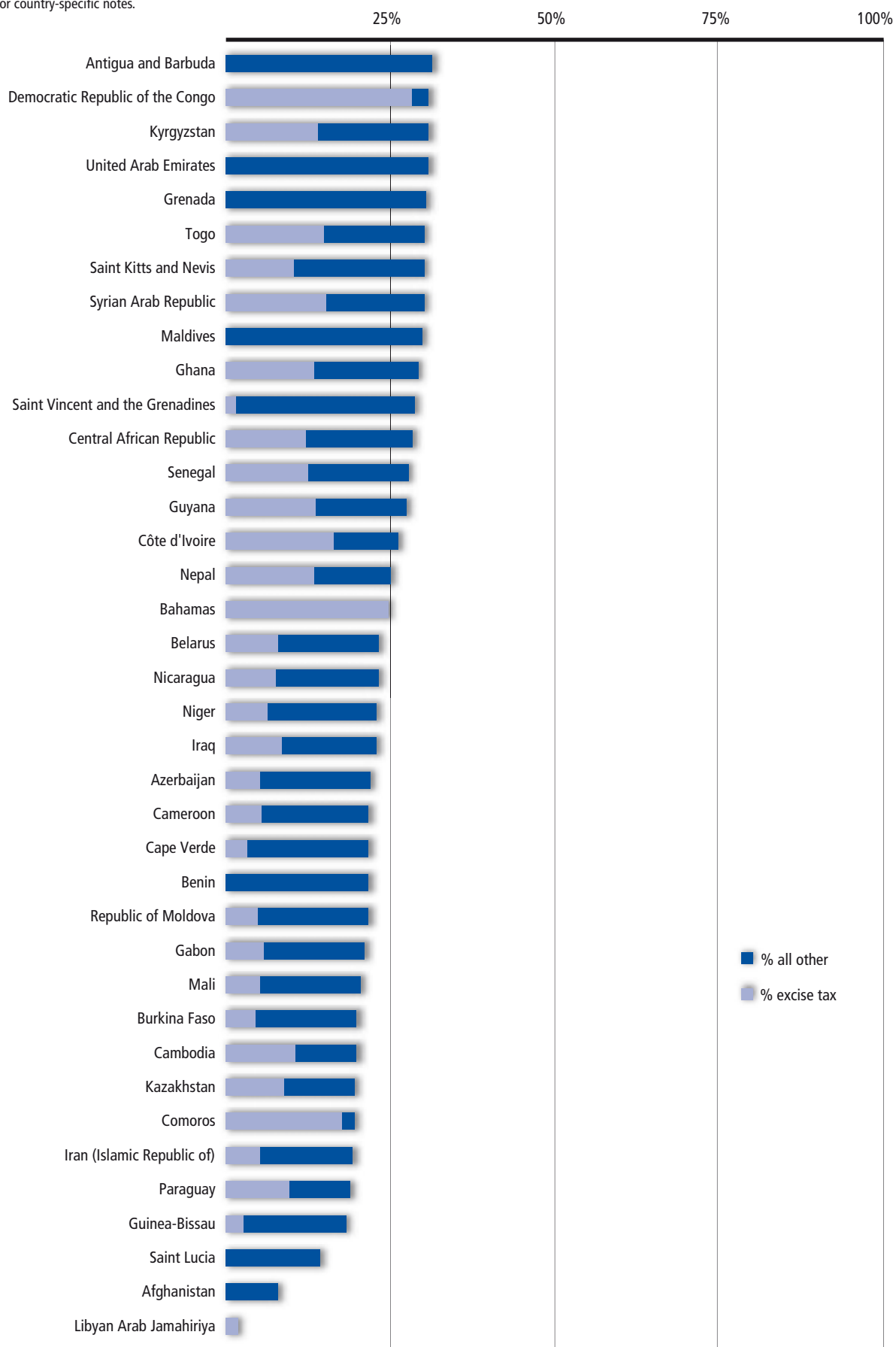
GRAPH 6.1.0: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces



GRAPH 6.1.0: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, GLOBALLY, 2008

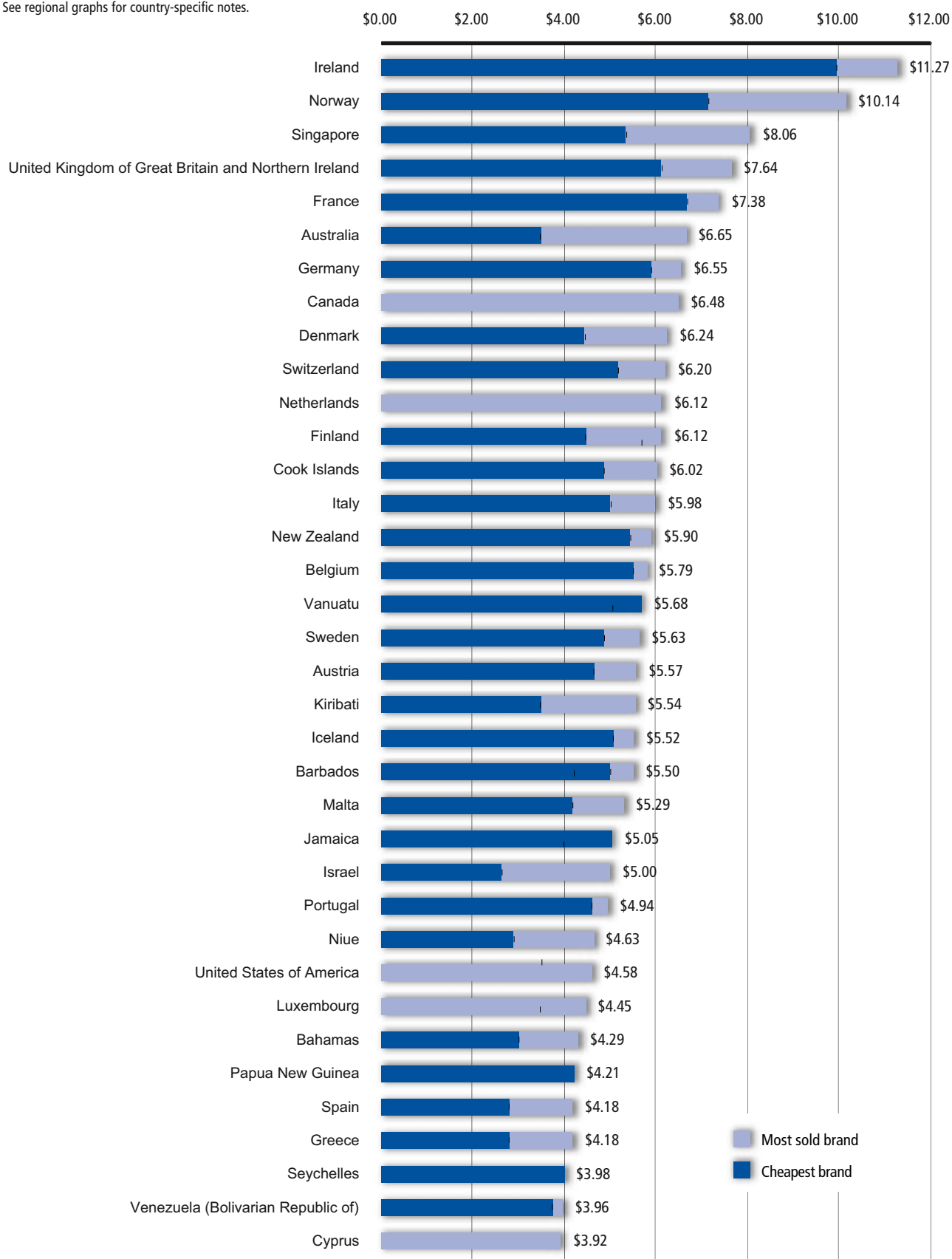
* 20 pieces
See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



GRAPH 6.2.0: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, GLOBALLY, 2008

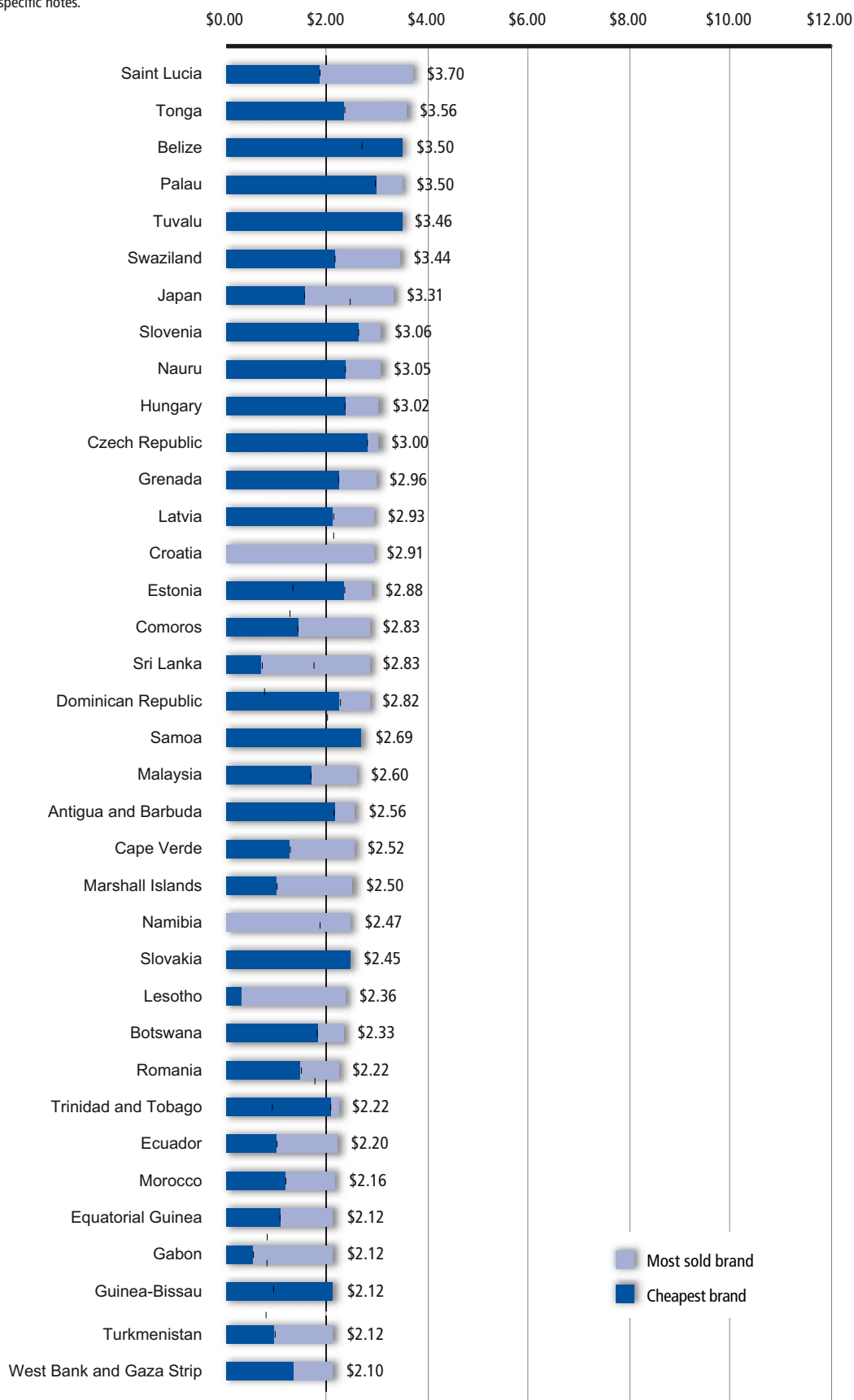
* 20 pieces

See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



GRAPH 6.2.0: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, GLOBALLY, 2008

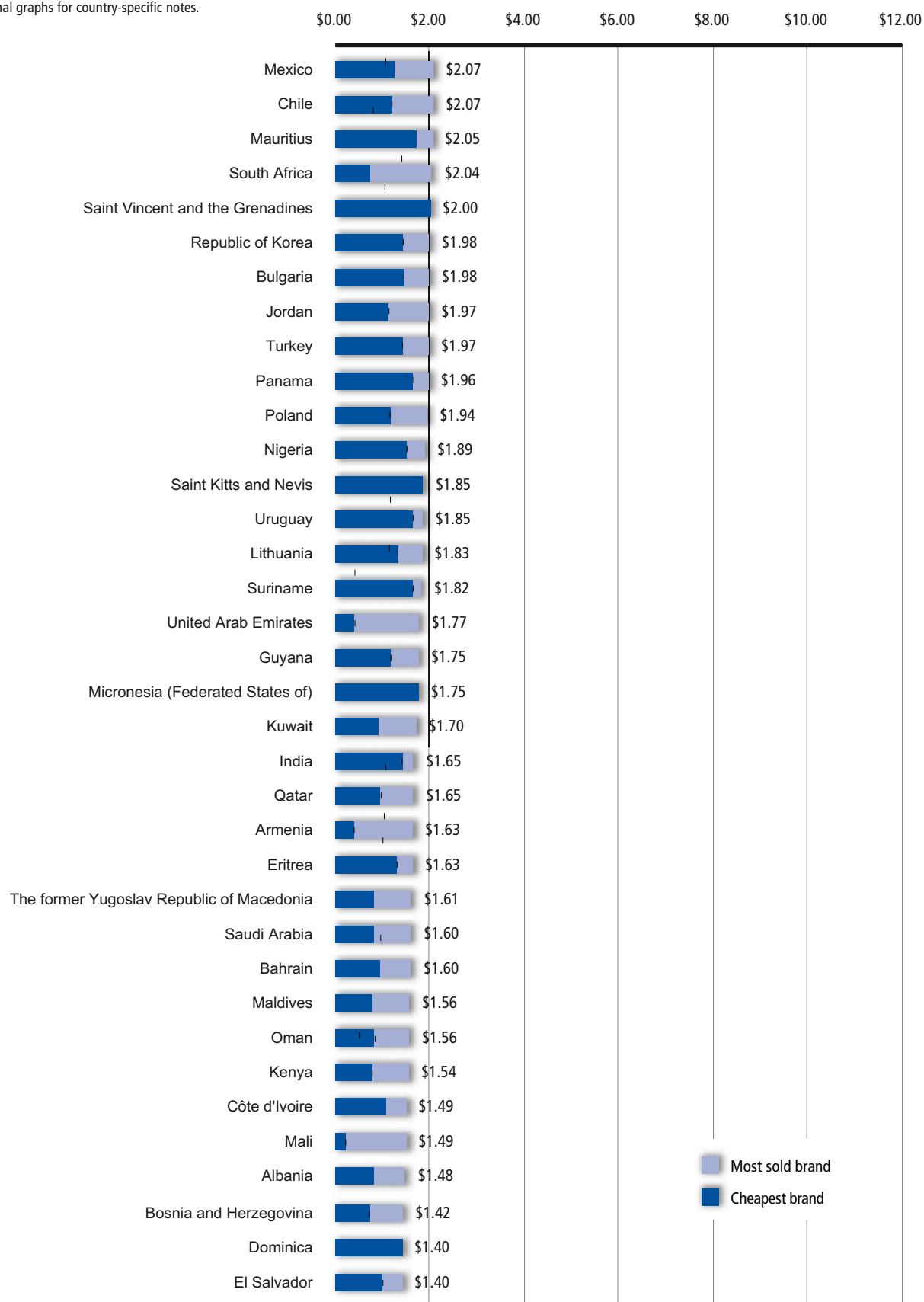
* 20 pieces
See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



GRAPH 6.2.0: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces

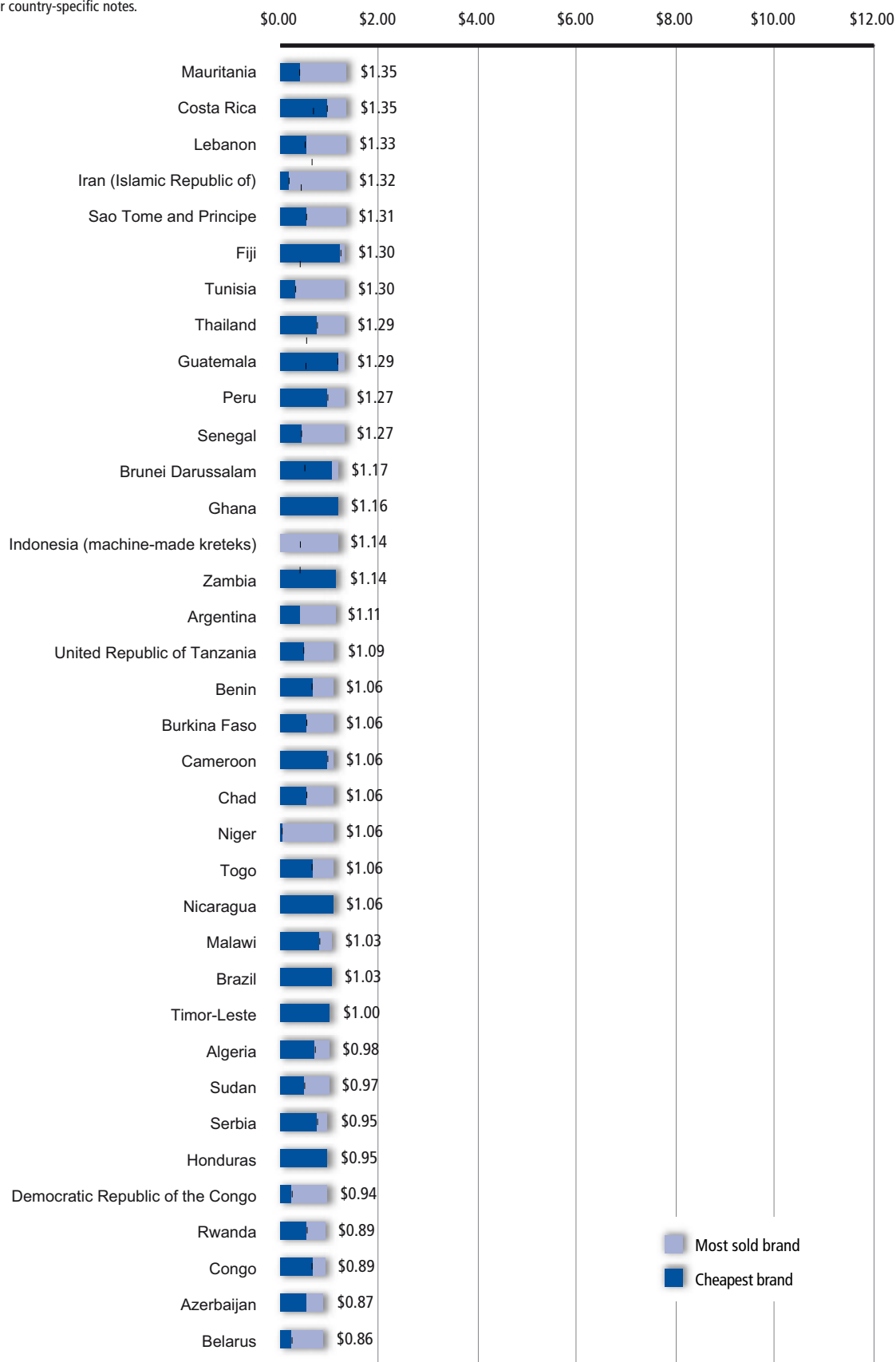
See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



GRAPH 6.2.0: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces

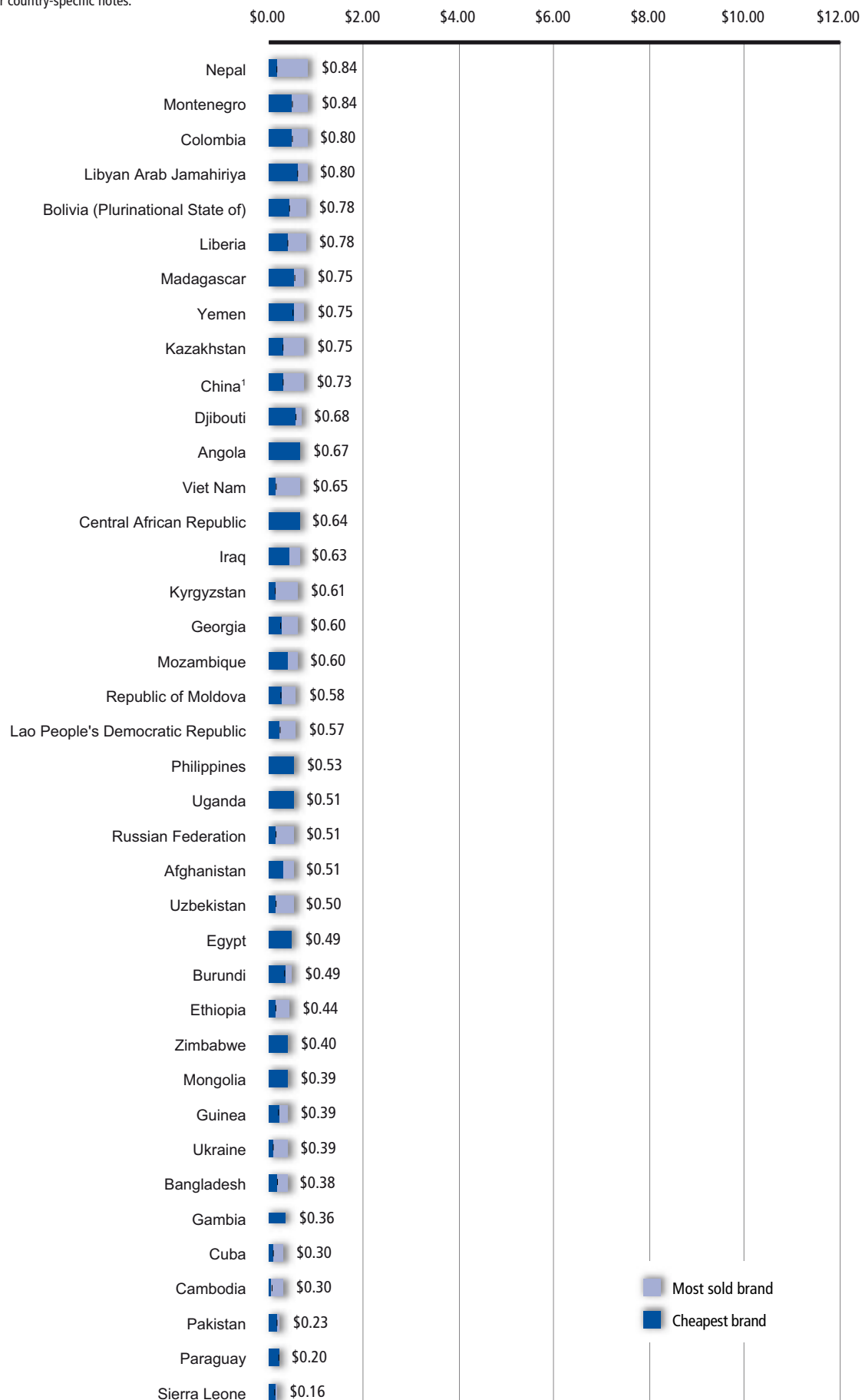
See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



GRAPH 6.2.0: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, GLOBALLY, 2008

* 20 pieces

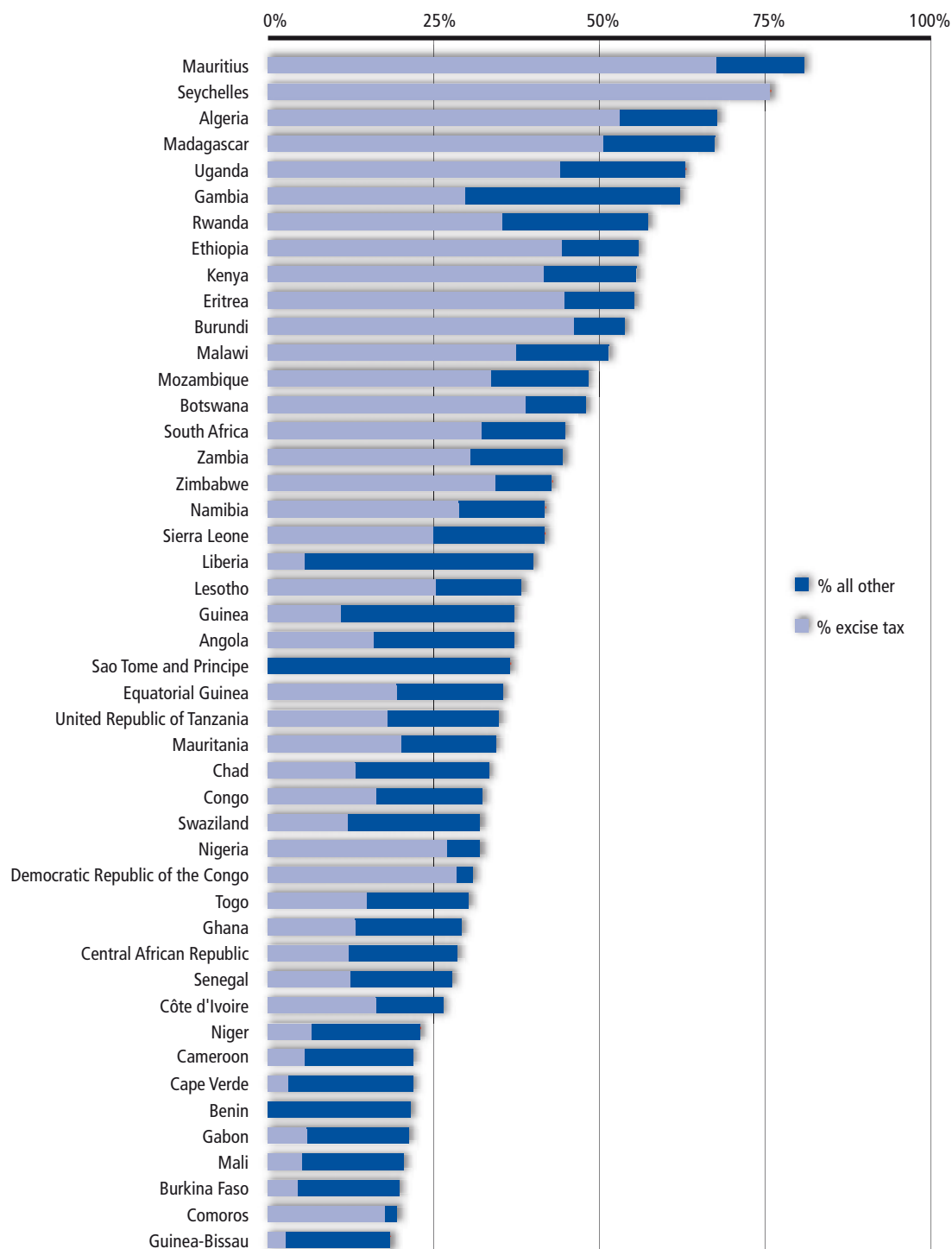
See regional graphs for country-specific notes.



Africa

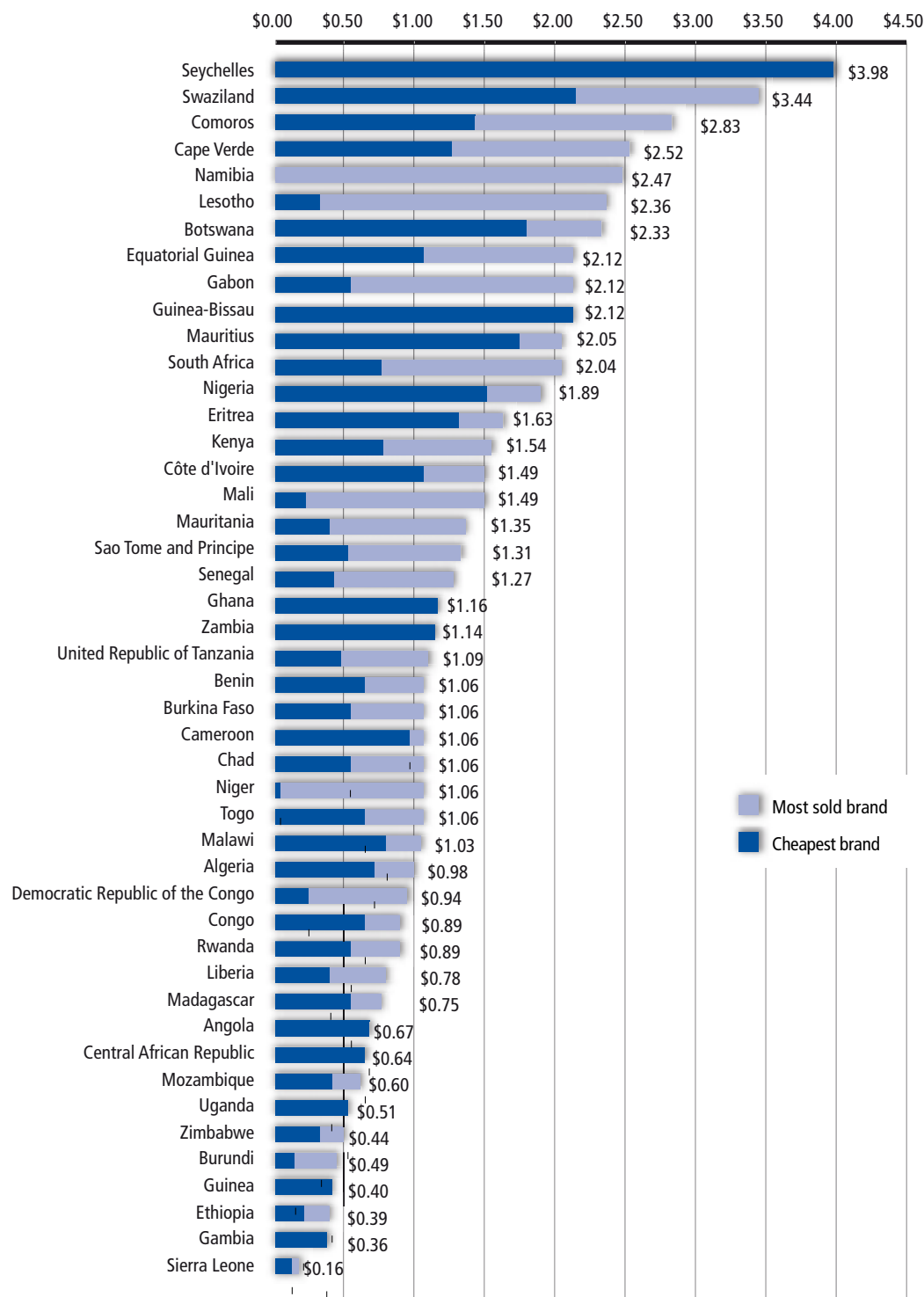
GRAPH 6.1.1: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

* 20 pieces



GRAPH 6.2.1: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

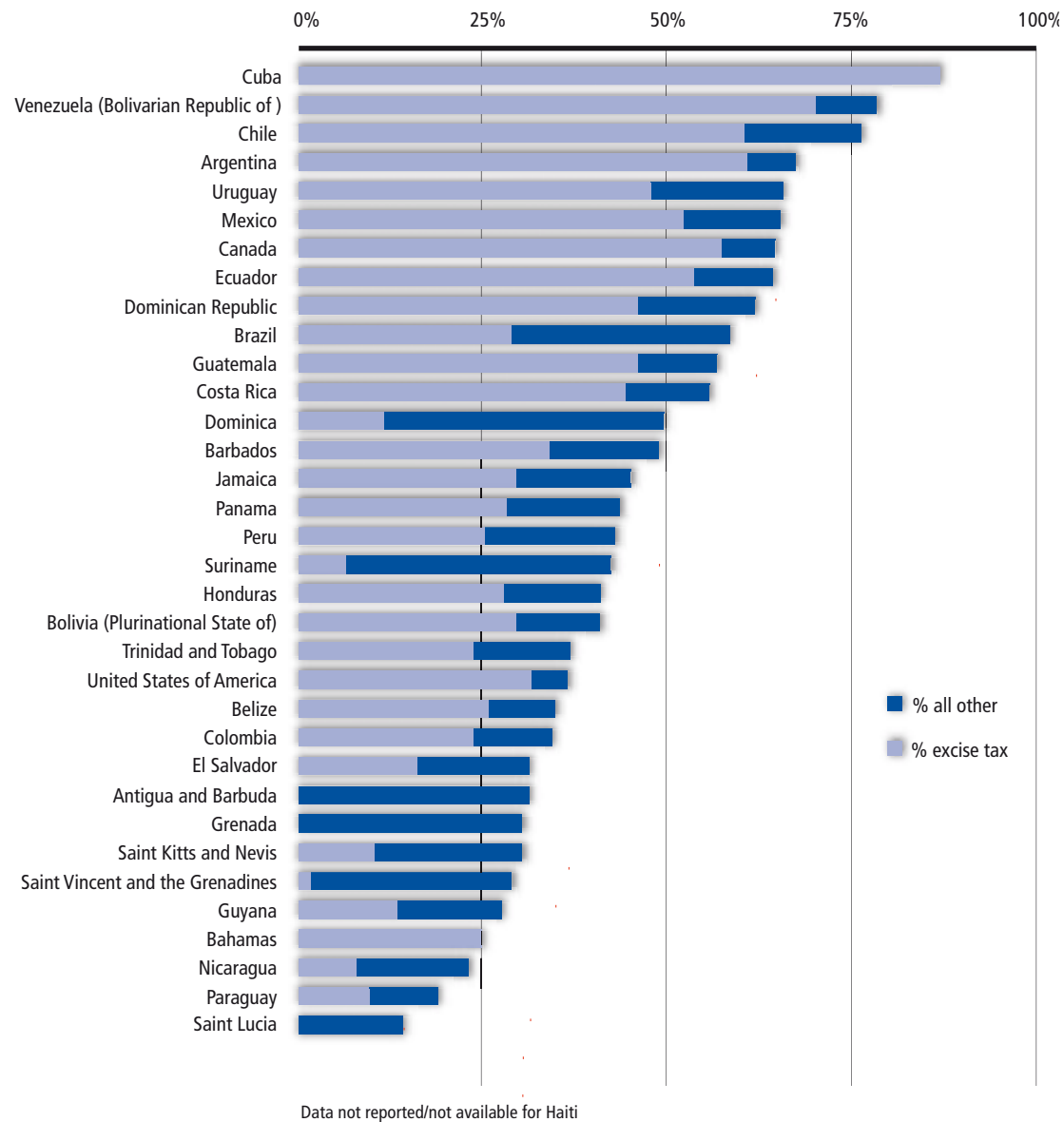
* 20 pieces



The Americas

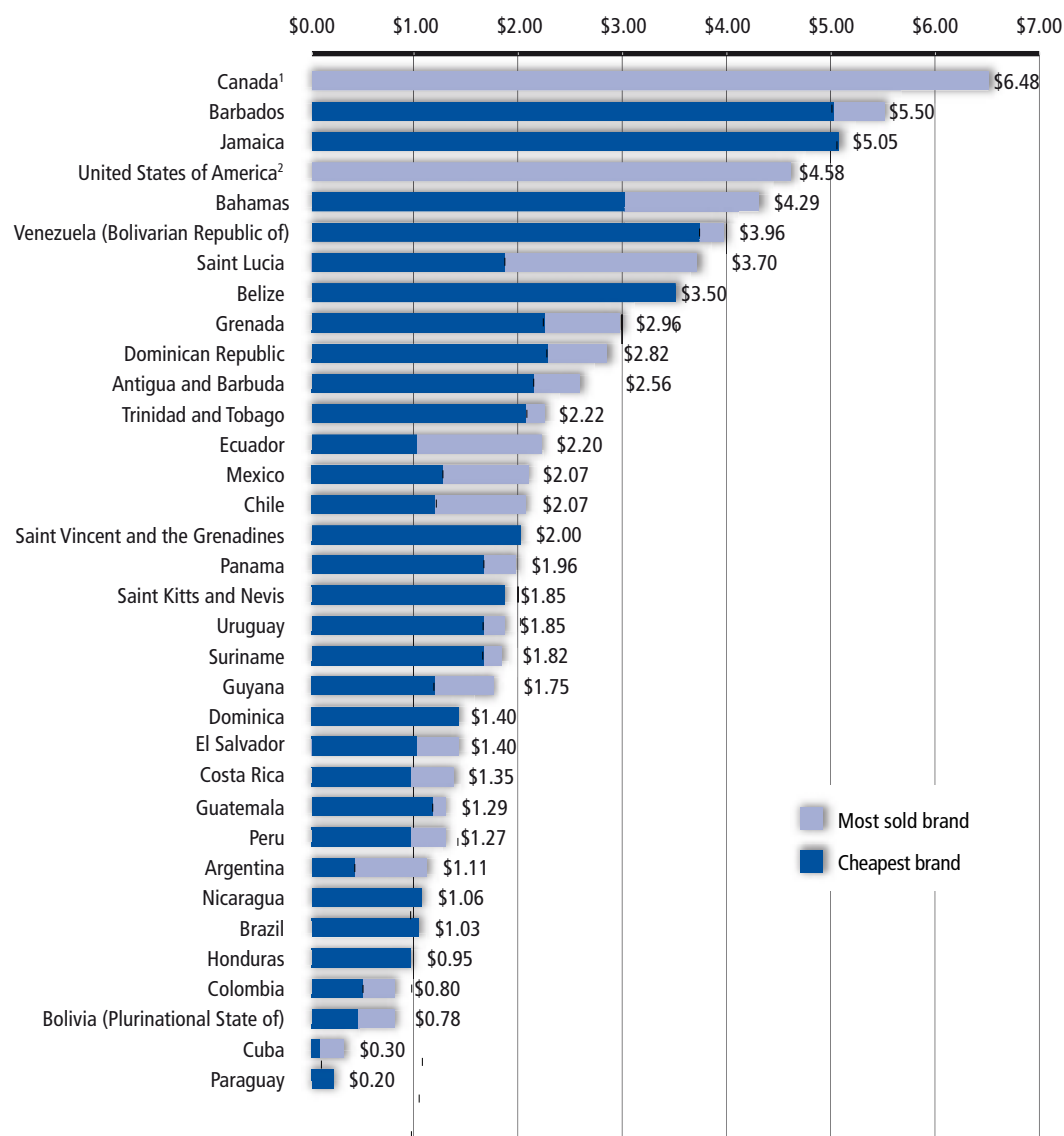
GRAPH 6.1.2: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

* 20 pieces



GRAPH 6.2.2: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

* 20 pieces



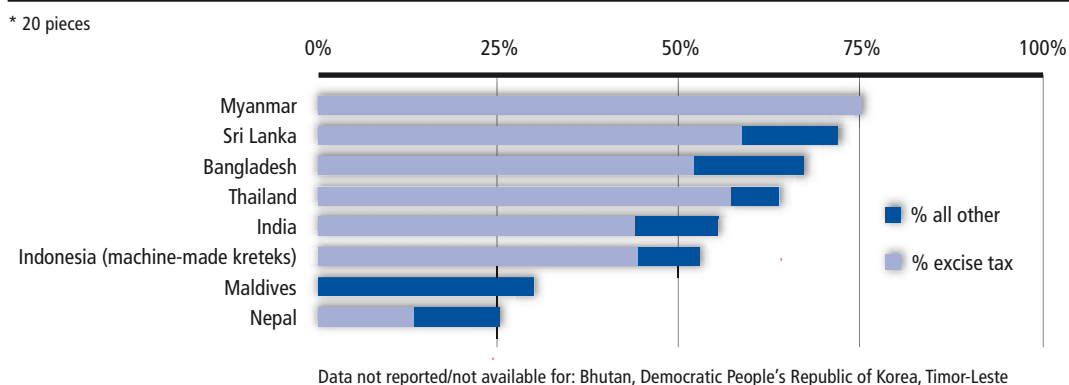
Data not reported/not available for Haiti

¹ The price is a sales-weighted average of Province prices.

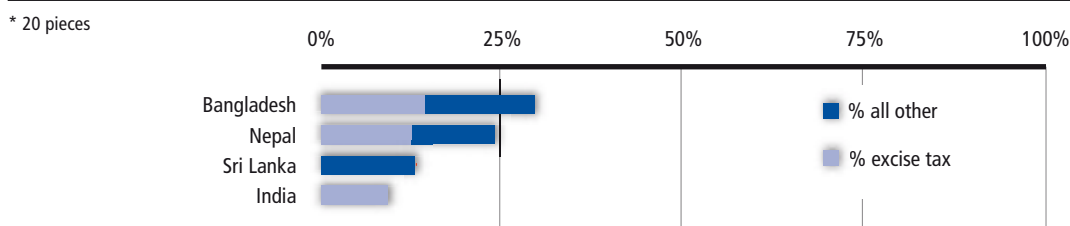
² The price is a sales-weighted average of State prices.

South-East Asia

GRAPH 6.1.3a: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

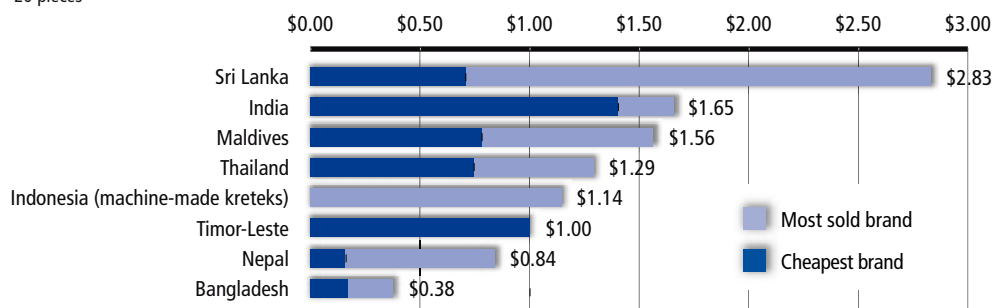


GRAPH 6.1.3b: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF BIDIS, 2008



GRAPH 6.2.3a: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

* 20 pieces

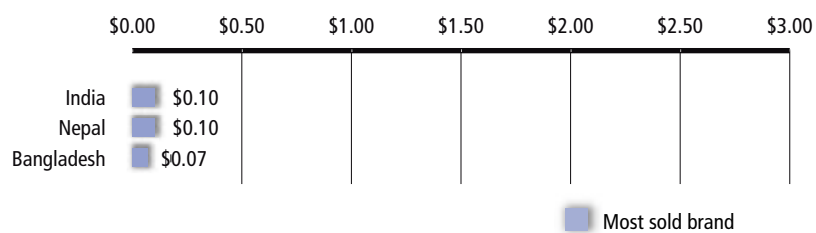


Data not reported/not available for: Bhutan, Myanmar

Data for Democratic People's Republic of Korea were not available in time for this chart, but appear in Appendix IV, Table 8.

GRAPH 6.2.3b: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF BIDIS IN US\$, 2008

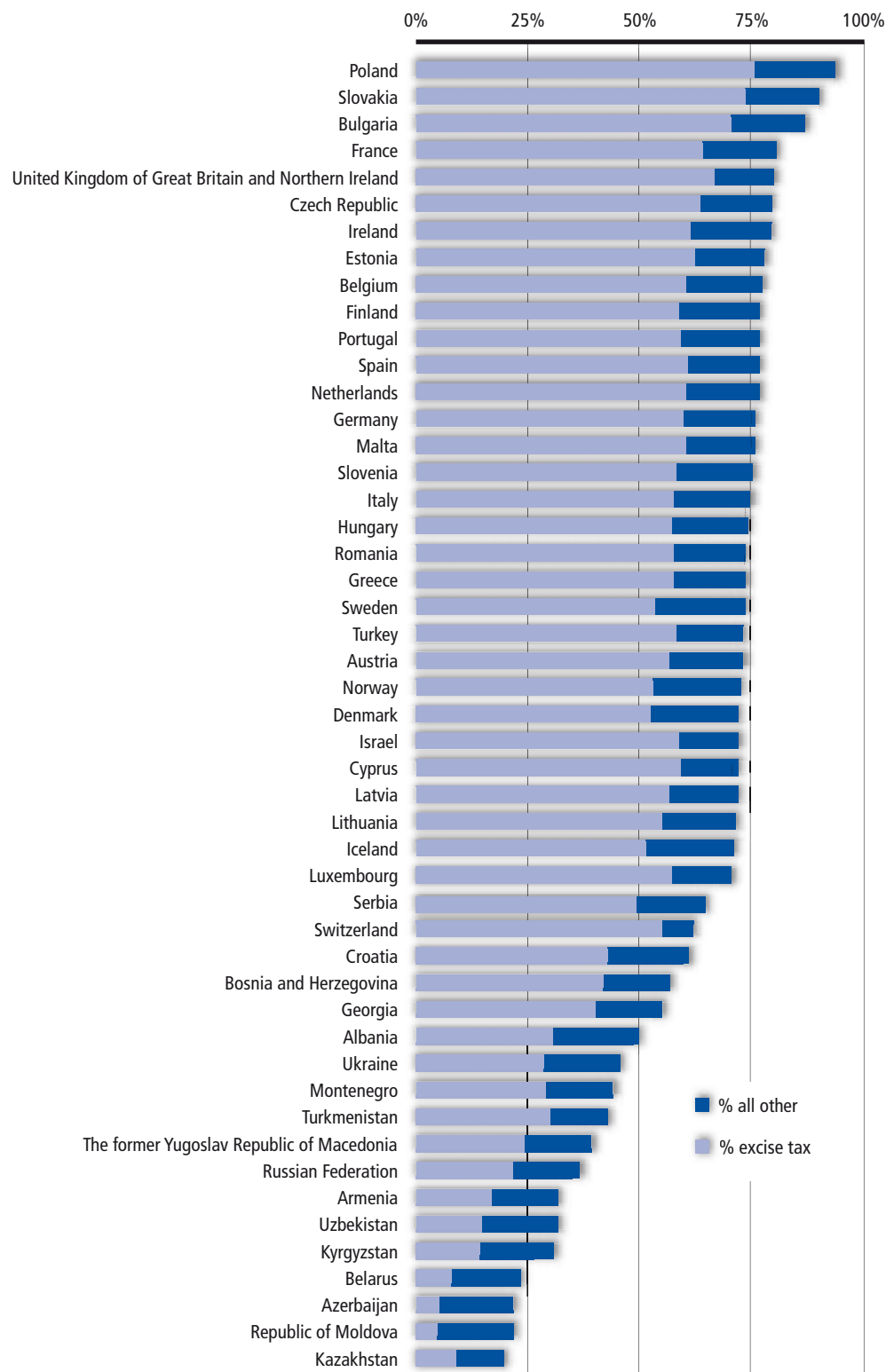
* 20 pieces



Europe

GRAPH 6.1.4: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

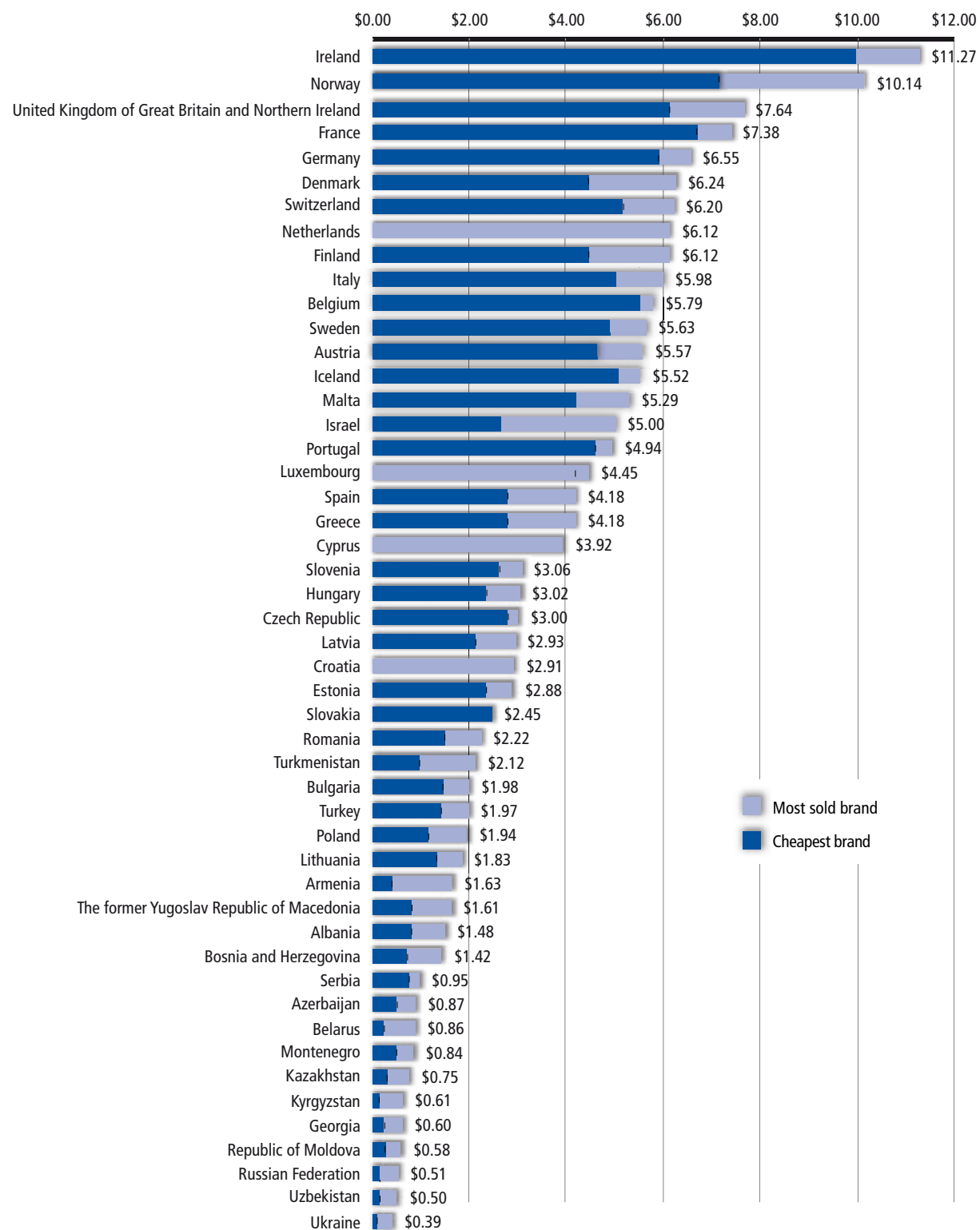
* 20 pieces



Data not reported/not available for: Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Tajikistan

GRAPH 6.2.4: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

* 20 pieces

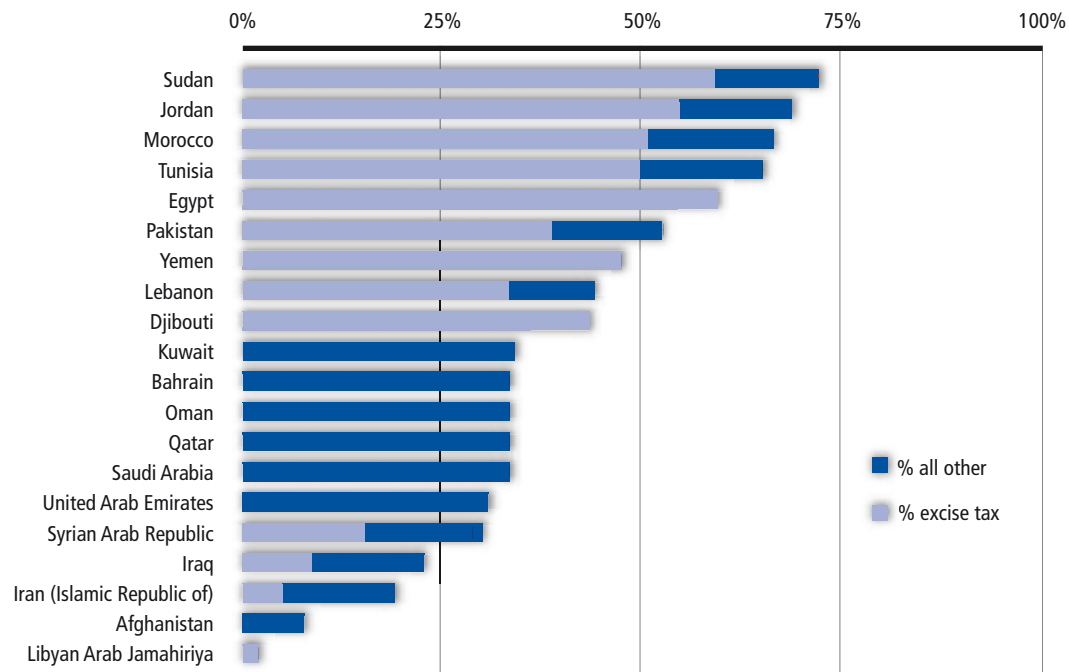


Data not reported/not available for: Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Tajikistan

Eastern Mediterranean

GRAPH 6.1.5: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

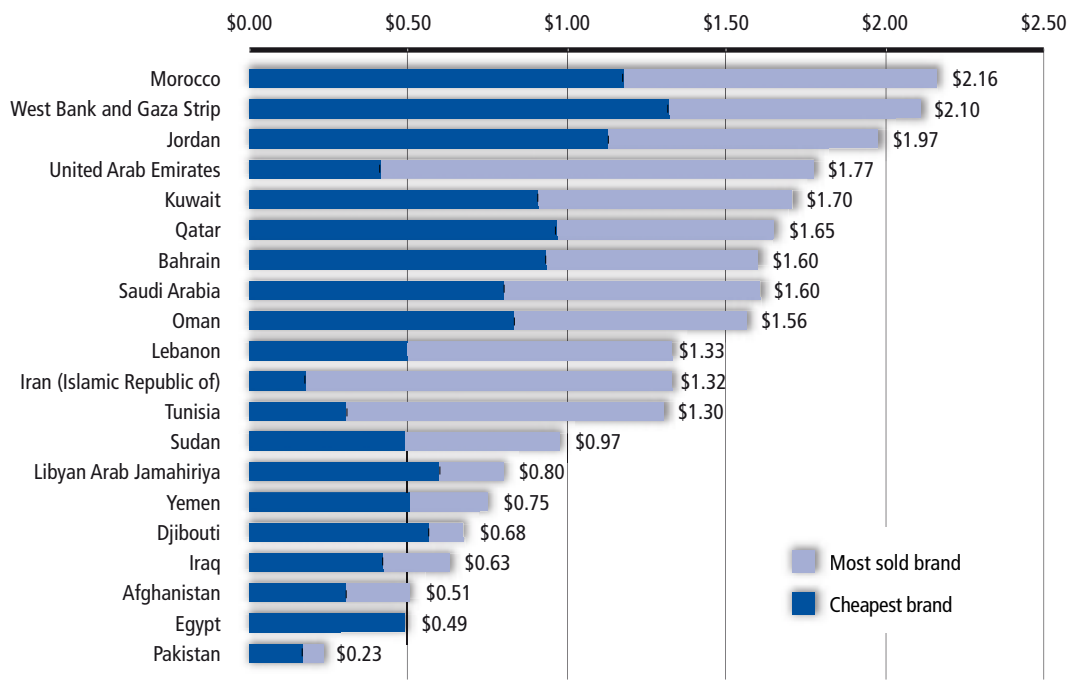
* 20 pieces



Data not reported/not available for: Somalia, West Bank and Gaza Strip

GRAPH 6.2.5: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

* 20 pieces



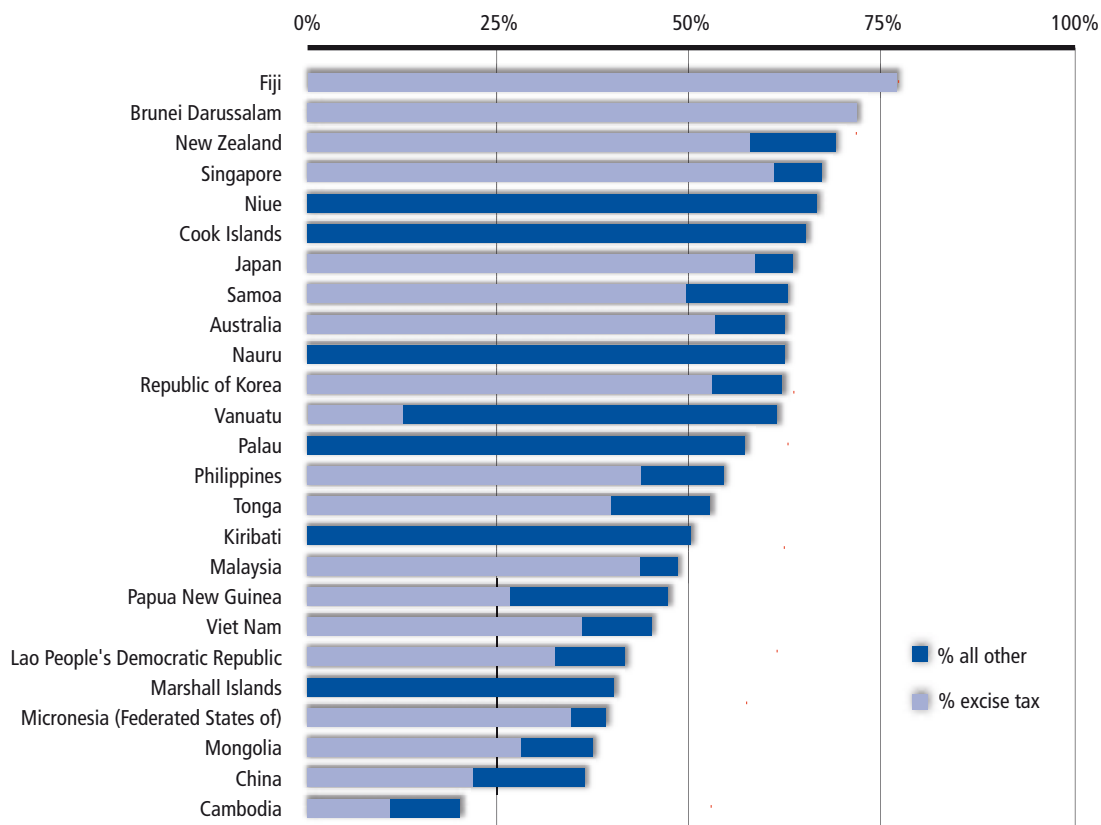
Data not reported/not available for: Somalia

Data for Syrian Arab Republic were not available in time for this chart, but appear in Appendix IV, Table 8

Western Pacific

GRAPH 6.1.6: SHARE OF TOTAL AND EXCISE TAXES IN THE PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD BRAND OF CIGARETTES, 2008

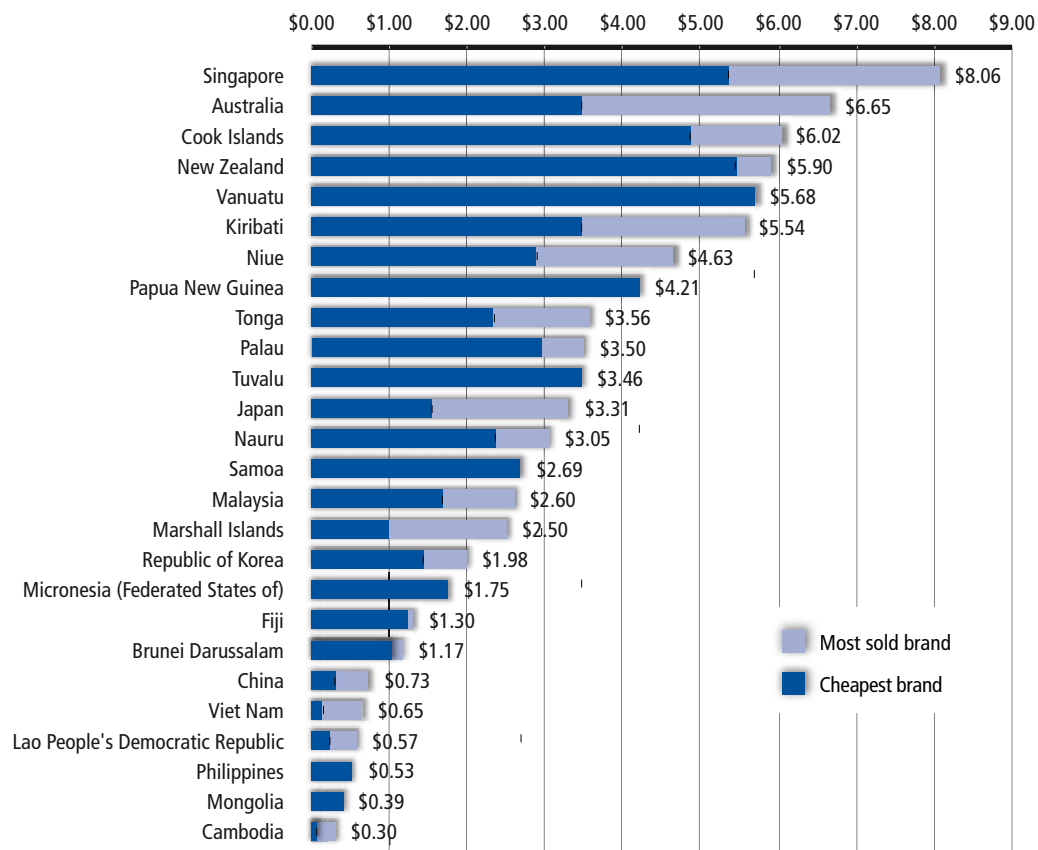
* 20 pieces



Data not reported/not available for: Solomon Islands, Tuvalu

GRAPH 6.2.6: PRICE OF PACK* OF MOST SOLD AND CHEAPEST BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN US\$, 2008

* 20 pieces



Data not reported/not available for: Solomon Islands



APPENDIX VII: **AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR SMOKING, 2006**

Appendix VII provides age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking for 145 countries. Prevalence data on smoking were collected from countries during the data collection phase of this report. Since these data were obtained from a broad range of surveys with different survey instruments and conducted in different years, the data were adjusted and then age-standardized to the WHO standard population to produce comparable prevalence estimates for 2006 for the four tobacco indicators of

current and daily tobacco smoking and current and daily cigarette smoking. The age-standardization of data removes the differences attributable to demographic structures in countries. Due to this, age-standardized estimates must only be used to draw comparisons of prevalence estimates across countries at one point of time and within countries over time for time series data. Please refer to Technical Note II for more details on survey selection, the adjustments made and age-standardization.

Table 7.1.0
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults, globally, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Afghanistan	...	...
Albania	43	39
Algeria	29	27
Andorra	36	32
Angola	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...
Argentina	35	27
Armenia	61	55
Australia	22	19
Austria	47	42
Azerbaijan	...	...
Bahamas	...	...
Bahrain	22	10
Bangladesh	47	42
Barbados	18	16
Belarus	64	59
Belgium	33	29
Belize	25	8
Benin	18	14
Bhutan	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	34	30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49	45
Botswana	...	...
Brazil	19	17
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Bulgaria	49	42
Burkina Faso	21	18
Burundi	...	...
Cambodia	49	42
Cameroon	12	10
Canada	24	16
Cape Verde	16	12
Central African Republic	...	...
Chad	15	12
Chile	42	39
China ⁵	59	57
Colombia	...	...
Comoros	27	22
Congo	11	8
Cook Islands	42	37
Costa Rica	26	10
Côte d'Ivoire	14	11
Croatia	39	34
Cuba	43	42
Cyprus	...	...
Czech Republic	35	28
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	58	56
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	10



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
...
4	3	43	39	4	3
0.2	0.2	26	24	0.2	0.2
28	24	36	32	28	24
...
...
26	22	34	26	24	19
3	2	61	55	3	2
19	16	22	19	19	16
41	41	47	42	41	41
1	0.4	...	...	1	0.4
...
3	2	21	9	2	1
4	3	43	37	1	0.5
3	3	17	15	2	2
22	17	64	59	22	17
24	21	30	26	24	20
3	1	25	8	3	1
2	1	13	9	1	0.3
...
29	27	34	30	26	24
35	31	49	45	35	31
...
12	11	19	16	12	11
...
38	32	49	42	38	32
10	10	13	10	1	0.3
...
7	5	46	38	6	4
2	1	9	7	1	1
18	13	21	16	18	13
5	3	12	8	1	0.4
...
2	2	12	9	1	1
34	33	42	39	31	30
4	3	59	57	4	3
...
12	11	22	16	5	3
1	1	9	6	0.4	0.3
34	28	42	37	34	28
7	2	26	10	7	2
2	2	11	8	1	0.2
29	25	39	34	29	25
29	26	36	35	28	24
...
27	22	35	28	27	22
...	...	58	56	...	...
2	2	10	7	1	0.4

Table 7.1.0
Age-standardized prevalence
estimates for smoking among adults,
globally, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Denmark	35	28
Djibouti	...	...
Dominica	...	...
Dominican Republic	17	16
Ecuador	23	6
Egypt	28	26
El Salvador	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...
Eritrea	16	12
Estonia	48	40
Ethiopia	9	6
Fiji	22	18
Finland	33	26
France	36	30
Gabon	...	...
Gambia	29	28
Georgia	57	51
Germany	37	31
Ghana	10	7
Greece	63	61
Grenada	...	...
Guatemala	24	8
Guinea	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...
Guyana	...	...
Haiti	...	...
Honduras	...	...
Hungary	45	39
Iceland	29	22
India	33	27
Indonesia	62	54
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30	23
Iraq	30	19
Ireland	34	26
Israel	31	26
Italy	34	30
Jamaica	21	19
Japan	42	39
Jordan	61	61
Kazakhstan	43	36
Kenya	26	20
Kiribati	...	...
Kuwait	37	33
Kyrgyzstan	46	40
Lao People's Democratic Republic	64	57
Latvia	53	46
Lebanon	31	27
Lesotho	...	...
Liberia	13	10

		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
30	23	35	28	30	23
...
...
13	11	15	14	11	9
6	2	23	6	5	1
1	1	24	22	1	1
...
...
1	1	15	10	1	0.3
25	19	48	40	25	19
1	0.4	8	6	0.5	0.2
4	2	22	18	4	2
23	16	33	26	23	16
27	24	36	30	27	24
...
3	2	17	13	0.5	0.2
6	4	57	51	6	4
26	22	37	31	26	22
1	0.4	7	4	0.5	0.2
39	36	63	61	39	36
...
4	1	24	8	4	1
...
...
...
...
3	1	...	...	3	1
35	30	45	39	35	30
24	17	29	22	24	17
4	3	28	21	1	0.5
5	4	58	49	4	3
5	4	24	18	2	1
3	2	29	18	3	2
28	21	34	26	28	21
18	15	31	26	18	15
19	16	34	30	19	16
9	8	18	17	8	6
13	10	42	39	13	10
10	10	59	59	10	10
9	7	43	36	9	7
2	1	23	17	1	1
...
4	3	36	31	4	2
2	1	46	40	2	1
15	12	60	52	13	10
24	17	53	46	24	17
7	7	31	27	7	7
...
...	...	10	7	...	...

Table 7.1.0
Age-standardized prevalence
estimates for smoking among adults,
globally, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...
Lithuania	50	42
Luxembourg	39	33
Madagascar	...	...
Malawi	21	17
Malaysia	53	42
Maldives	45	38
Mali	18	15
Malta	32	28
Marshall Islands	36	31
Mauritania	34	31
Mauritius	34	27
Mexico	36	21
Micronesia (Federated States of)	30	25
Monaco	...	...
Mongolia	46	43
Montenegro	...	...
Morocco	30	28
Mozambique	21	16
Myanmar	43	34
Namibia	24	19
Nauru	47	44
Nepal	36	30
Netherlands	33	26
New Zealand	22	20
Nicaragua	...	...
Niger	...	...
Nigeria	12	9
Niue	...	...
Norway	30	23
Oman	20	8
Pakistan	35	29
Palau	38	33
Panama	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Paraguay	33	23
Peru	...	...
Philippines	53	43
Poland	30	24
Portugal	34	29
Qatar	...	...
Republic of Korea	53	50
Republic of Moldova	45	38
Romania	46	39
Russian Federation	70	65
Rwanda	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...
Saint Lucia	28	27
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	17

		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
...
22	15	50	42	22	15
30	28	39	33	30	28
...
5	4	17	13	2	1
3	2	49	39	2	2
12	10	40	33	9	7
3	2	13	9	1	0.3
21	17	32	28	21	17
6	4	36	31	6	4
5	4	24	20	1	0.4
1	0.5	34	27	1	0.5
12	6	36	21	12	6
18	14	30	25	18	14
...
6	6	46	43	6	6
...
0.2	0.2	27	25	0.2	0.1
3	2	19	14	1	0.8
15	12	40	30	13	10
9	7	22	17	8	6
54	50	47	44	54	50
28	25	30	24	28	25
28	24	33	26	28	24
20	18	22	20	20	18
...
...
1	1	8	6	0.2	0.1
...
30	23	30	23	30	23
1	0.3	20	8	0.3	0.0
7	5	30	23	3	2
9	7	38	33	9	7
...
...
15	7	33	22	14	6
...
12	9	50	40	11	8
38	33	30	24	38	33
15	13	34	29	15	13
...
6	5	53	50	6	5
5	4	45	38	5	4
24	19	46	39	24	19
28	22	70	65	28	22
...
...
12	10	25	24	9	8
6	5	19	17	6	5

Table 7.1.0
Age-standardized prevalence
estimates for smoking among adults,
globally, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.

... Estimate not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Samoa	58	56
San Marino	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	22	21
Saudi Arabia	23	11
Senegal	19	15
Serbia	40	35
Seychelles	32	26
Sierra Leone	...	...
Singapore	36	26
Slovakia	41	34
Slovenia	32	28
Solomon Islands	...	...
Somalia	...	...
South Africa	29	24
Spain	37	33
Sri Lanka	32	26
Sudan	28	26
Suriname	17	2
Swaziland	23	18
Sweden	17	12
Switzerland	32	25
Syrian Arab Republic	43	41
Tajikistan	...	...
Thailand	43	34
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Togo	...	...
Tonga	62	60
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...
Tunisia	58	56
Turkey	51	45
Turkmenistan	...	...
Tuvalu	54	50
Uganda	19	14
Ukraine	65	59
United Arab Emirates	25	14
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26	19
United Republic of Tanzania	24	19
United States of America	25	20
Uruguay	39	35
Uzbekistan	23	19
Vanuatu	50	46
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32	23
Viet Nam	44	34
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	...	...
Yemen	29	21
Zambia	21	16
Zimbabwe	33	27

		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
23	18	58	56	23	18
...
10	8	22	21	10	8
4	3	22	10	3	2
1	1	13	10	1	0.2
27	23	40	35	27	23
6	5	28	22	3	2
...
6	4	34	24	5	4
20	16	41	34	20	16
21	18	32	28	21	18
...
...
9	8	27	21	8	6
27	24	37	33	27	24
2	1	27	20	0.3	0.2
3	3	25	23	2	2
3	0.3	17	2	3	0.3
3	1	21	16	2	1
23	17	17	12	23	17
23	18	32	25	23	18
...	...	40	39	...	...
...
2	1	40	30	2	1
...
...
...
15	11	62	60	15	11
...
7	6	53	51	6	5
20	15	51	45	20	15
...
21	17	54	50	21	17
4	3	17	13	2	1
24	19	65	59	24	19
3	1	24	13	2	0.5
24	17	26	19	24	17
4	3	20	15	2	1
19	14	25	20	19	14
29	27	39	35	29	27
3	2	23	19	3	2
7	5	50	46	7	5
27	23	32	23	27	23
2	2	41	31	2	1
...
6	5	28	20	6	5
5	3	17	13	2	1
4	3	28	21	2	1

Africa

Table 7.1.1
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in Africa, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Algeria	29	27
Angola	...	...
Benin	18	14
Botswana	...	...
Burkina Faso	21	18
Burundi	...	...
Cameroon	12	10
Cape Verde	16	12
Central African Republic	...	...
Chad	15	12
Comoros	27	22
Congo	11	8
Côte d'Ivoire	14	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	10
Equatorial Guinea	...	...
Eritrea	16	12
Ethiopia	9	6
Gabon	...	...
Gambia	29	28
Ghana	10	7
Guinea	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...
Kenya	26	20
Lesotho	...	...
Liberia	13	10
Madagascar	...	...
Malawi	21	17
Mali	18	15
Mauritania	34	31
Mauritius	34	27
Mozambique	21	16
Namibia	24	19
Niger	...	...
Nigeria	12	9
Rwanda	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	22	21
Senegal	19	15
Seychelles	32	26
Sierra Leone	...	...
South Africa	29	24
Swaziland	23	18
Togo	...	...
Uganda	19	14
United Republic of Tanzania	24	19
Zambia	21	16
Zimbabwe	33	27



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
0.2	0.2	26	24	0.2	0.2
...
2	1	13	9	1	0.3
...
10	10	13	10	1	0.3
...
2	1	9	7	1	1
5	3	12	8	1	0.4
...
2	2	12	9	1	1
12	11	22	16	5	3
1	1	9	6	0.4	0.3
2	2	11	8	1	0.2
2	2	10	7	1	0.4
...
1	1	15	10	1	0.3
1	0.4	8	6	0.5	0.2
...
3	2	17	13	0.5	0.2
1	0.4	7	4	0.5	0.2
...
...
2	1	23	17	1	1
...
...	...	10	7	...	...
...
5	4	17	13	2	1
3	2	13	9	1	0.3
5	4	24	20	1	0.4
1	0.5	34	27	1	0.5
3	2	19	14	1	0.8
9	7	22	17	8	6
...
1	1	8	6	0.2	0.1
...
10	8	22	21	10	8
1	1	13	10	1	0.2
6	5	28	22	3	2
...
9	8	27	21	8	6
3	1	21	16	2	1
...
4	3	17	13	2	1
4	3	20	15	2	1
5	3	17	13	2	1
4	3	28	21	2	1

The Americas

Table 7.1.2
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in the Americas, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...
Argentina	35	27
Bahamas	...	...
Barbados	18	16
Belize	25	8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	34	30
Brazil	19	17
Canada	24	16
Chile	42	39
Colombia	...	...
Costa Rica	26	10
Cuba	43	42
Dominica	...	...
Dominican Republic	17	16
Ecuador	23	6
El Salvador	...	...
Grenada	...	...
Guatemala	24	8
Guyana	...	...
Haiti	...	...
Honduras	...	...
Jamaica	21	19
Mexico	36	21
Nicaragua	...	...
Panama	...	...
Paraguay	33	23
Peru	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...
Saint Lucia	28	27
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	17
Suriname	17	2
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...
United States of America	25	20
Uruguay	39	35
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32	23



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
...
26	22	34	26	24	19
...
3	3	17	15	2	2
3	1	25	8	3	1
29	27	34	30	26	24
12	11	19	16	12	11
18	13	21	16	18	13
34	33	42	39	31	30
...
7	2	26	10	7	2
29	26	36	35	28	24
...
13	11	15	14	11	9
6	2	23	6	5	1
...
...
4	1	24	8	4	1
...
...
3	1	...	...	3	1
9	8	18	17	8	6
12	6	36	21	12	6
...
...
15	7	33	22	14	6
...
...
12	10	25	24	9	8
6	5	19	17	6	5
3	0.3	17	2	3	0.3
...
19	14	25	20	19	14
29	27	39	35	29	27
27	23	32	23	27	23

South-East Asia

Table 7.1.3
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in South-East Asia, 2006

- ¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.
- ² Smoking cigarettes.
- ³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.
- ⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.
- ... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Bangladesh	47	42
Bhutan	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	58	56
India	33	27
Indonesia	62	54
Maldives	45	38
Myanmar	43	34
Nepal	36	30
Sri Lanka	32	26
Thailand	43	34
Timor-Leste	...	...



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
4	3	43	37	1	0.5
...
...	...	58	56	...	...
4	3	28	21	1	0.5
5	4	58	49	4	3
12	10	40	33	9	7
15	12	40	30	13	10
28	25	30	24	28	25
2	1	27	20	0.3	0.2
2	1	40	30	2	1
...

Europe

Table 7.1.4
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in Europe, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Albania	43	39
Andorra	36	32
Armenia	61	55
Austria	47	42
Azerbaijan	...	...
Belarus	64	59
Belgium	33	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49	45
Bulgaria	49	42
Croatia	39	34
Cyprus	...	...
Czech Republic	35	28
Denmark	35	28
Estonia	48	40
Finland	33	26
France	36	30
Georgia	57	51
Germany	37	31
Greece	63	61
Hungary	45	39
Iceland	29	22
Ireland	34	26
Israel	31	26
Italy	34	30
Kazakhstan	43	36
Kyrgyzstan	46	40
Latvia	53	46
Lithuania	50	42
Luxembourg	39	33
Malta	32	28
Monaco	...	...
Montenegro	...	...
Netherlands	33	26
Norway	30	23
Poland	30	24
Portugal	34	29
Republic of Moldova	45	38
Romania	46	39
Russian Federation	70	65
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	40	35
Slovakia	41	34
Slovenia	32	28
Spain	37	33
Sweden	17	12
Switzerland	32	25
Tajikistan	...	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	...
Turkey	51	45
Turkmenistan	...	...
Ukraine	65	59
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26	19
Uzbekistan	23	19



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
4	3	43	39	4	3
28	24	36	32	28	24
3	2	61	55	3	2
41	41	47	42	41	41
1	0.4	...	...	1	0.4
22	17	64	59	22	17
24	21	30	26	24	20
35	31	49	45	35	31
38	32	49	42	38	32
29	25	39	34	29	25
...
27	22	35	28	27	22
30	23	35	28	30	23
25	19	48	40	25	19
23	16	33	26	23	16
27	24	36	30	27	24
6	4	57	51	6	4
26	22	37	31	26	22
39	36	63	61	39	36
35	30	45	39	35	30
24	17	29	22	24	17
28	21	34	26	28	21
18	15	31	26	18	15
19	16	34	30	19	16
9	7	43	36	9	7
2	1	46	40	2	1
24	17	53	46	24	17
22	15	50	42	22	15
30	28	39	33	30	28
21	17	32	28	21	17
...
...
28	24	33	26	28	24
30	23	30	23	30	23
38	33	30	24	38	33
15	13	34	29	15	13
5	4	45	38	5	4
24	19	46	39	24	19
28	22	70	65	28	22
...
27	23	40	35	27	23
20	16	41	34	20	16
21	18	32	28	21	18
27	24	37	33	27	24
23	17	17	12	23	17
23	18	32	25	23	18
...
...
20	15	51	45	20	15
...
24	19	65	59	24	19
24	17	26	19	24	17
3	2	23	19	3	2

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 7.1.5
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in the Eastern Mediterranean, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

... Estimate not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Afghanistan	...	...
Bahrain	22	10
Djibouti	...	...
Egypt	28	26
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30	23
Iraq	30	19
Jordan	61	61
Kuwait	37	33
Lebanon	31	27
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...
Morocco	30	28
Oman	20	8
Pakistan	35	29
Qatar	...	...
Saudi Arabia	23	11
Somalia	...	...
Sudan	28	26
Syrian Arab Republic	43	41
Tunisia	58	56
United Arab Emirates	25	14
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	...	...
Yemen	29	21



		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
...
3	2	21	9	2	1
...
1	1	24	22	1	1
5	4	24	18	2	1
3	2	29	18	3	2
10	10	59	59	10	10
4	3	36	31	4	2
7	7	31	27	7	7
...
0.2	0.2	27	25	0.2	0.1
1	0.3	20	8	0.3	0.0
7	5	30	23	3	2
...
4	3	22	10	3	2
...
3	3	25	23	2	2
...	...	40	39	...	...
7	6	53	51	6	5
3	1	24	13	2	0.5
...
6	5	28	20	6	5

Western Pacific

Table 7.1.6
Age-standardized prevalence estimates for smoking among adults in the Western Pacific, 2006

¹ Smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

² Smoking cigarettes.

³ Smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking.

⁴ Smoking every day at the time of the survey.

⁵ Data not approved by national authorities.

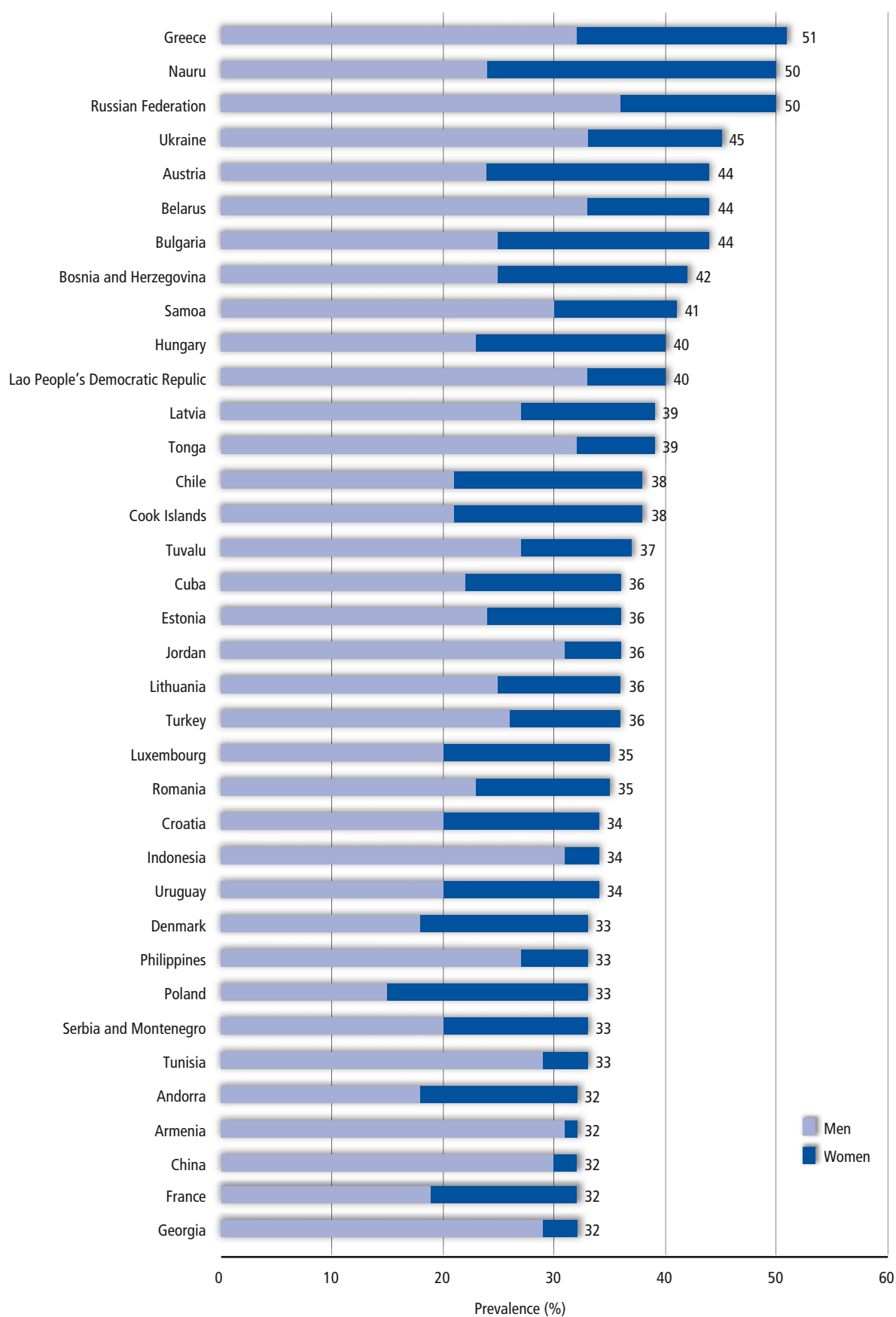
... Estimate not available.

COUNTRY	SMOKING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT (%) ¹	
	MALES	
	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
Australia	22	19
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Cambodia	49	42
China ⁵	59	57
Cook Islands	41	37
Fiji	22	18
Japan	42	39
Kiribati	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	64	57
Malaysia	53	42
Marshall Islands	36	31
Micronesia (Federated States of)	30	25
Mongolia	46	43
Nauru	47	44
New Zealand	22	20
Niue	...	...
Palau	38	33
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Philippines	53	43
Republic of Korea	53	50
Samoa	58	56
Singapore	36	26
Solomon Islands	...	...
Tonga	62	60
Tuvalu	54	50
Vanuatu	50	46
Viet Nam	44	34

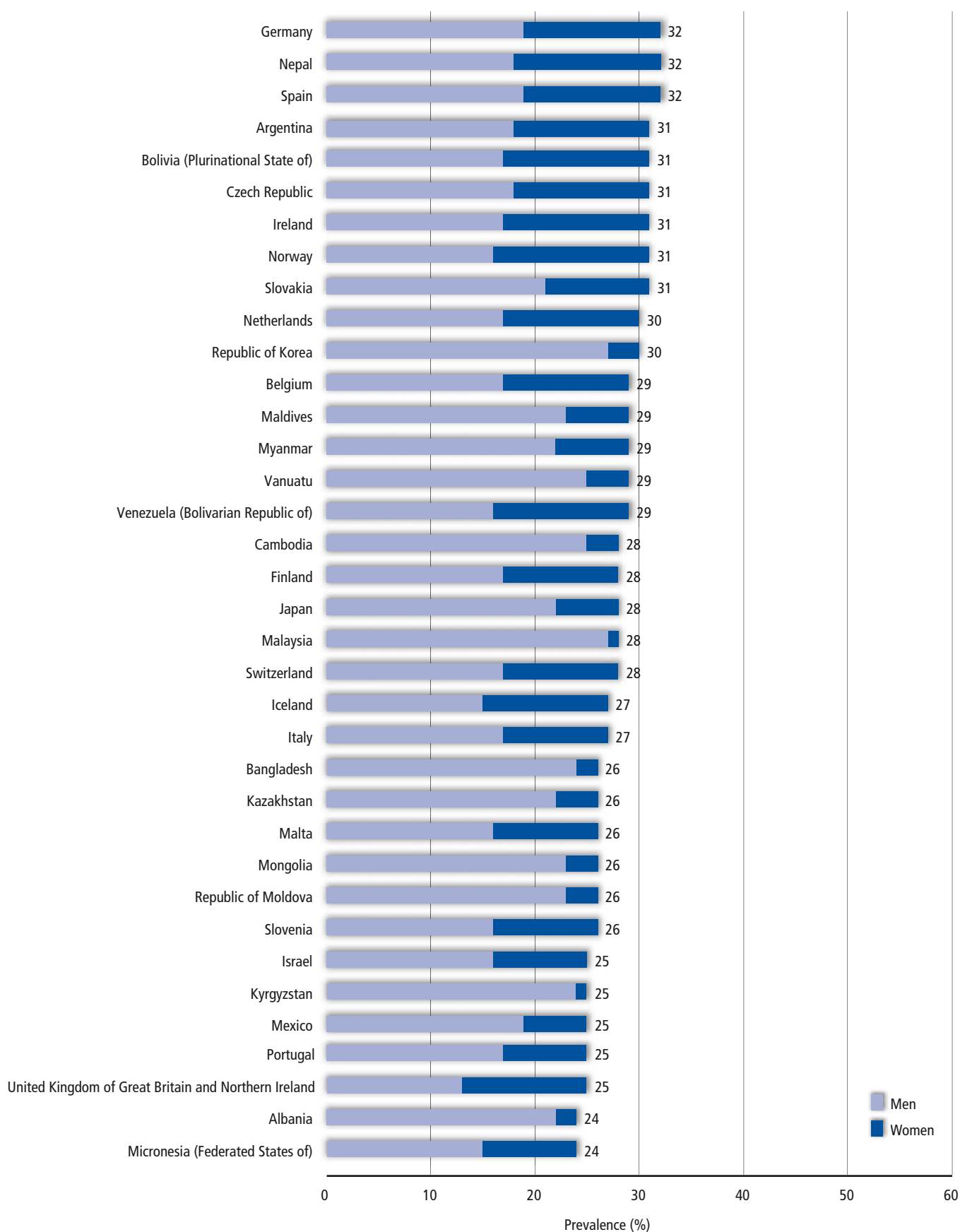


		SMOKING CIGARETTES (%) ²			
FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴	CURRENT ³	DAILY ⁴
19	16	22	19	19	16
...
7	5	46	38	6	4
4	3	59	57	4	3
34	28	42	37	34	28
4	2	22	18	4	2
13	10	42	39	13	10
...
15	12	60	52	13	10
3	2	49	39	2	2
6	4	36	31	6	4
18	14	30	25	18	14
6	6	46	43	6	6
54	50	47	44	54	50
20	18	22	20	20	18
...
9	7	38	33	9	7
...
12	9	50	40	11	8
6	5	53	50	6	5
23	18	58	56	23	18
6	4	34	24	5	4
...
15	11	62	60	15	11
21	17	54	50	21	17
7	5	50	46	7	5
2	2	41	31	2	1

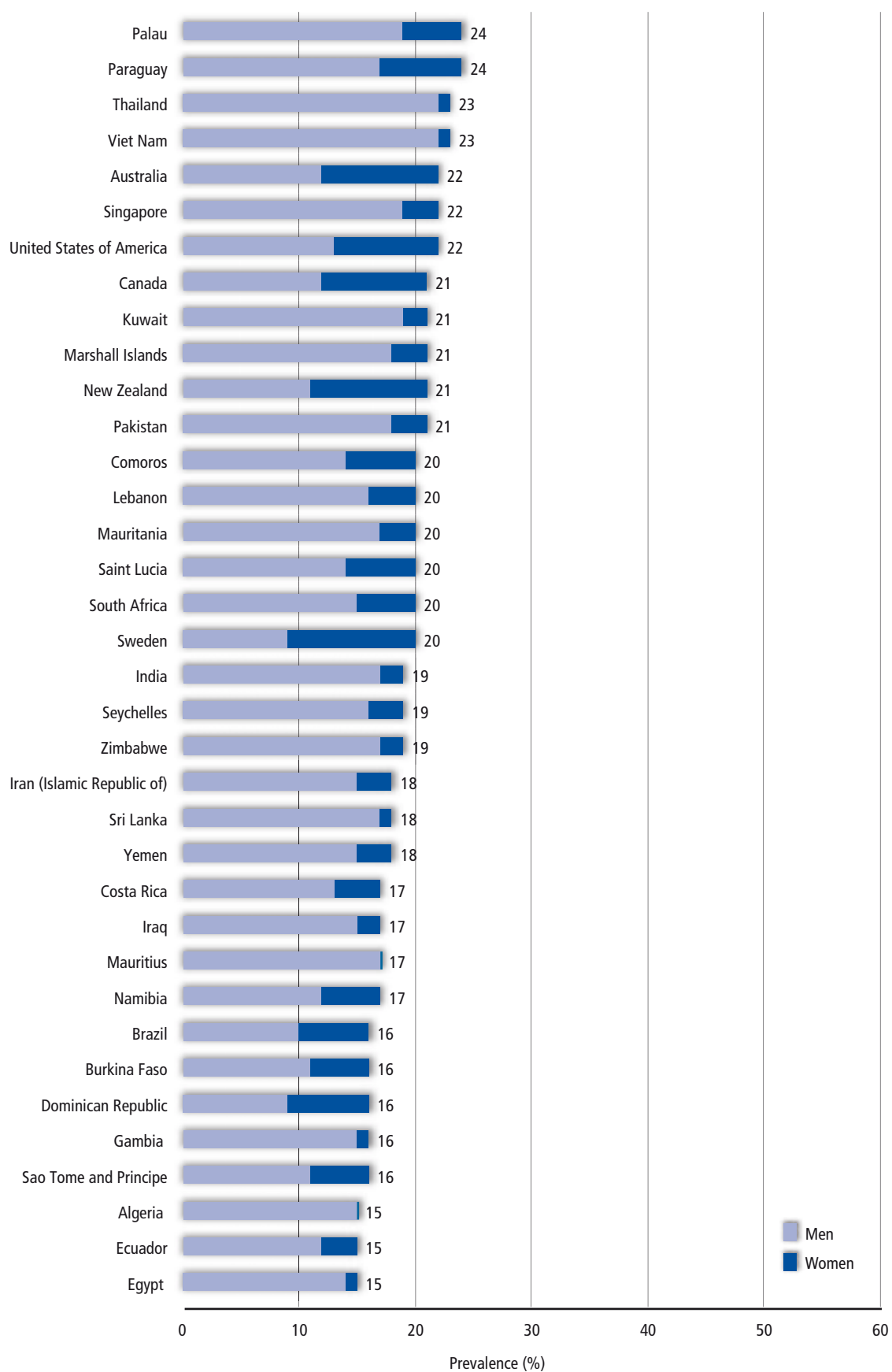
GRAPH 7.2.0: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS, GLOBALLY, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



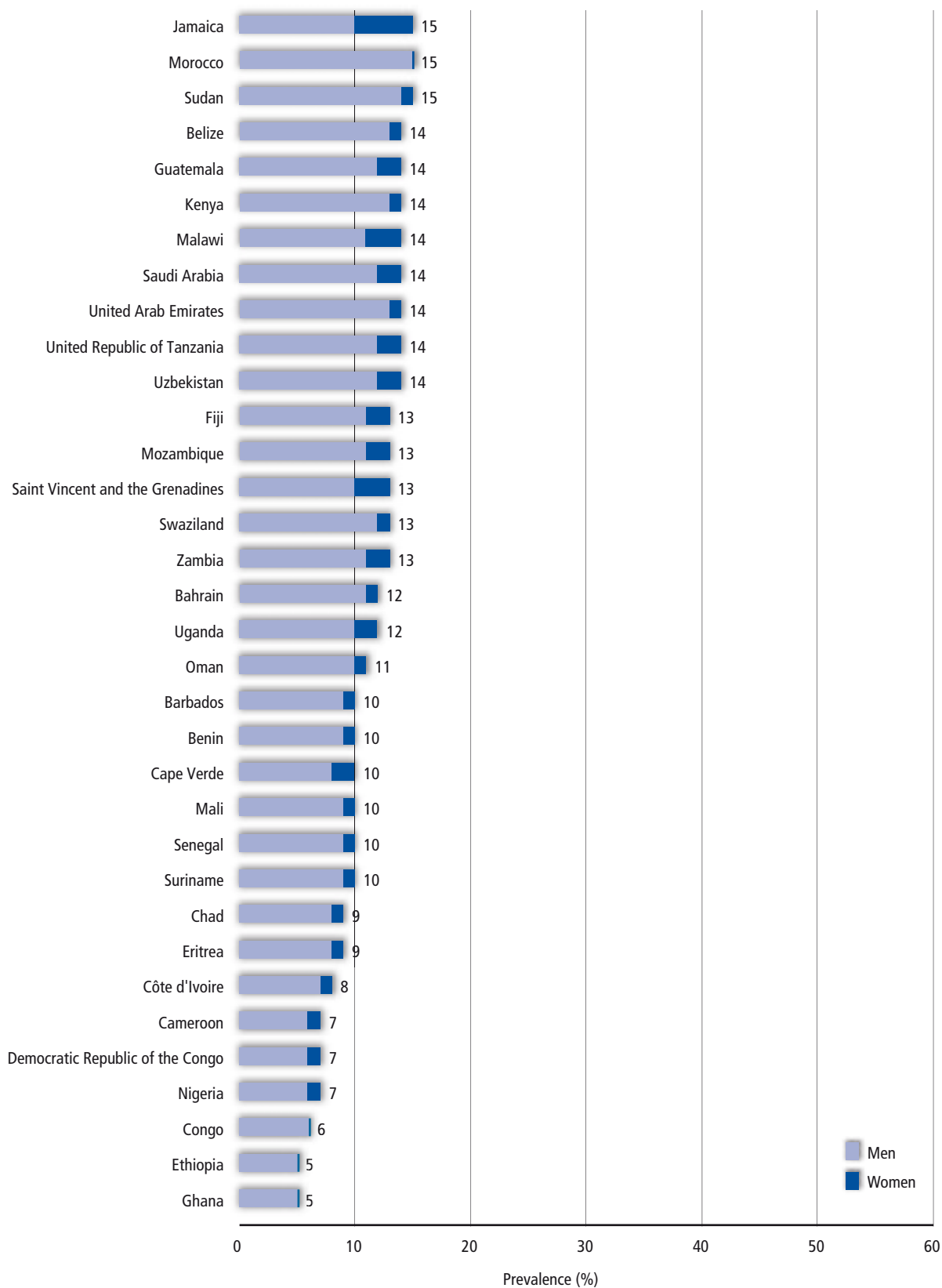
GRAPH 7.2.0: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS, GLOBALLY, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



GRAPH 7.2.0: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS, GLOBALLY, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



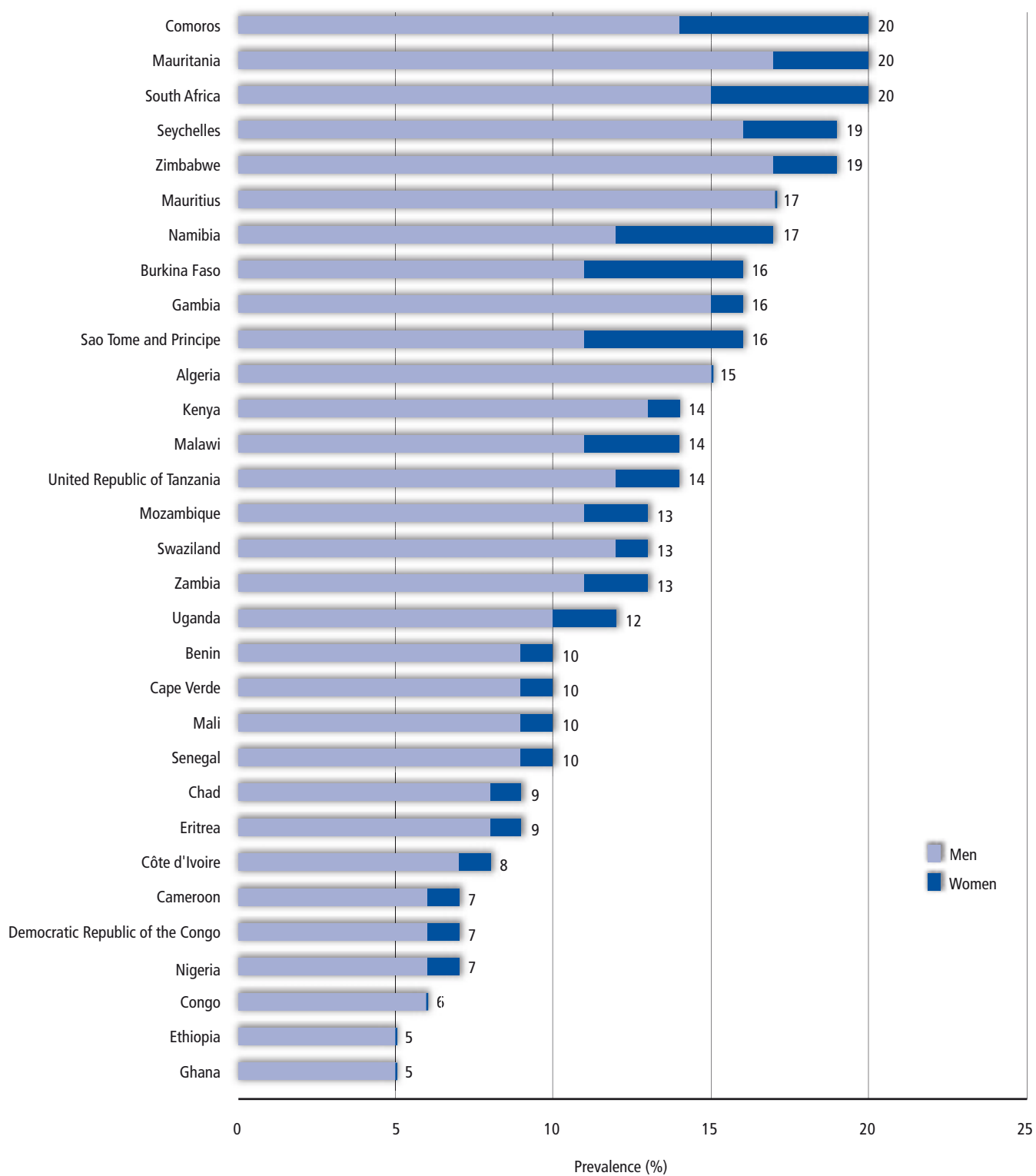
GRAPH 7.2.0: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS, GLOBALLY, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



Note: Refer to regional graphs for information on missing data.

Africa

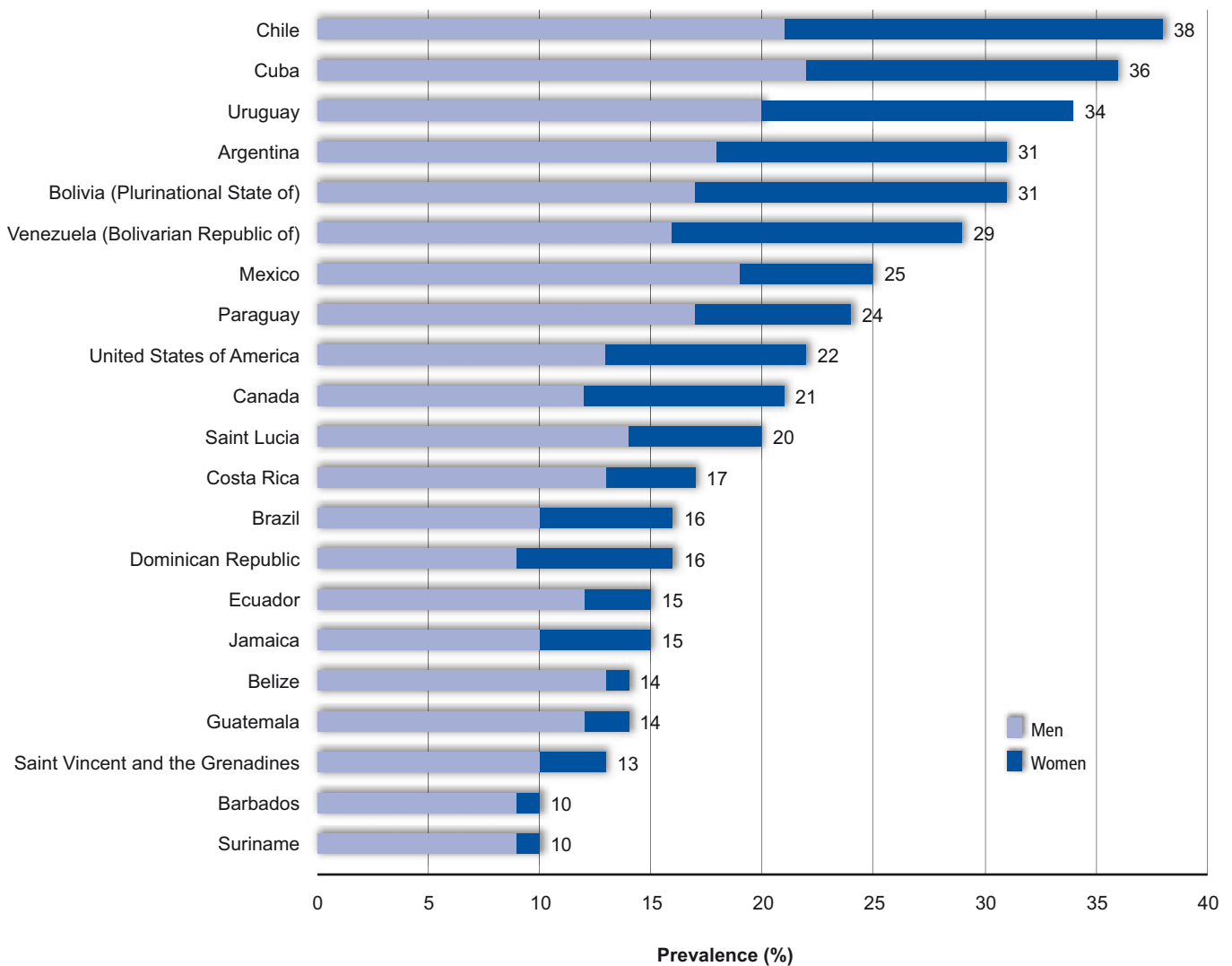
GRAPH 7.2.1: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN AFRICA, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo.

The Americas

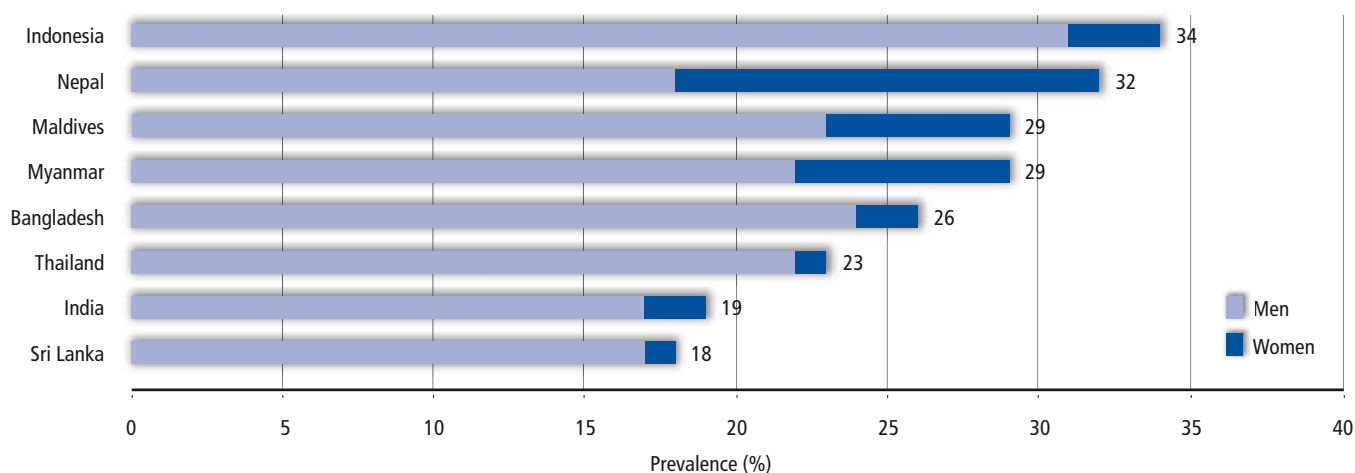
GRAPH 7.2.2: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN THE AMERICAS, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Colombia, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

South-East Asia

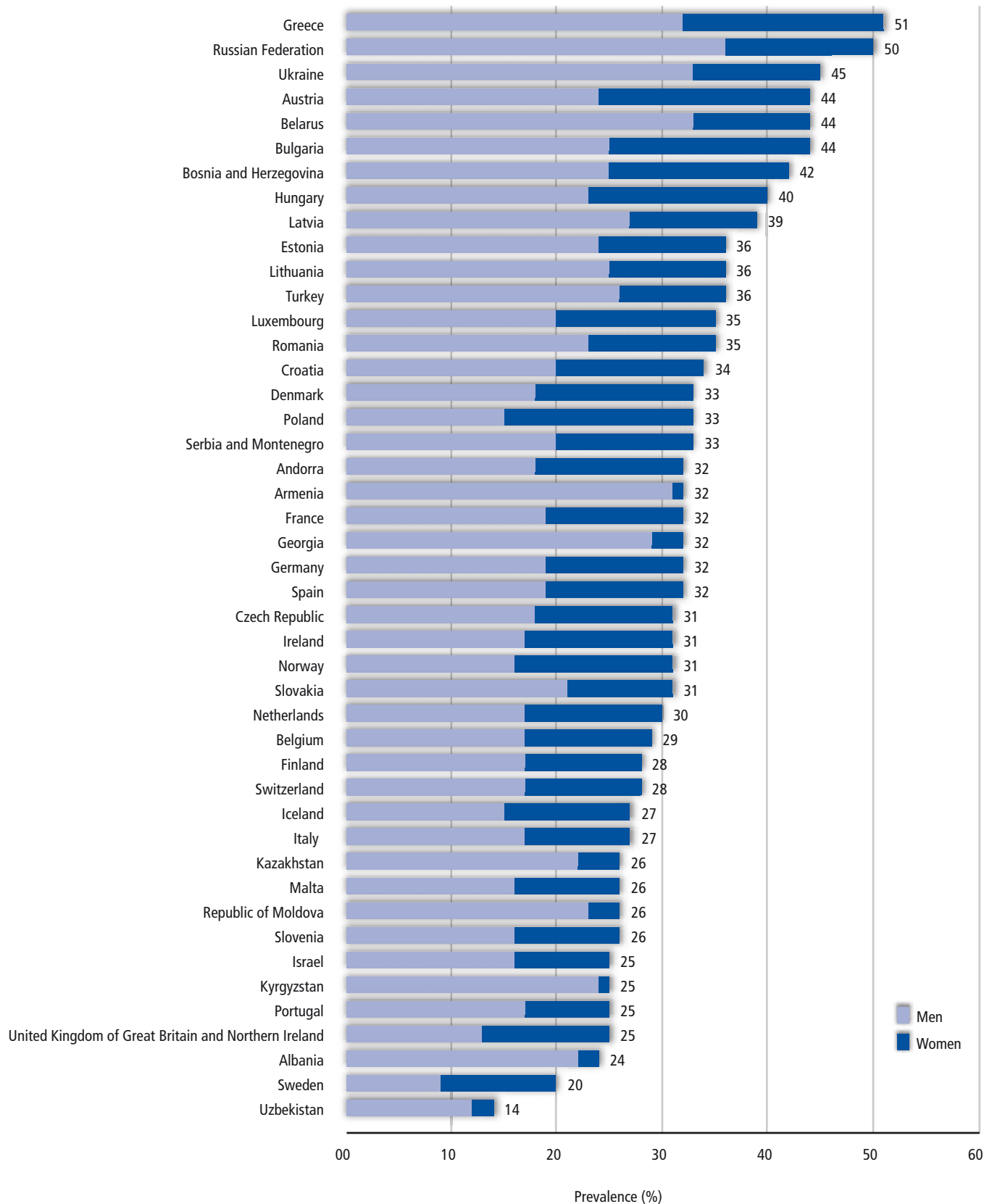
GRAPH 7.2.3: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste.

Europe

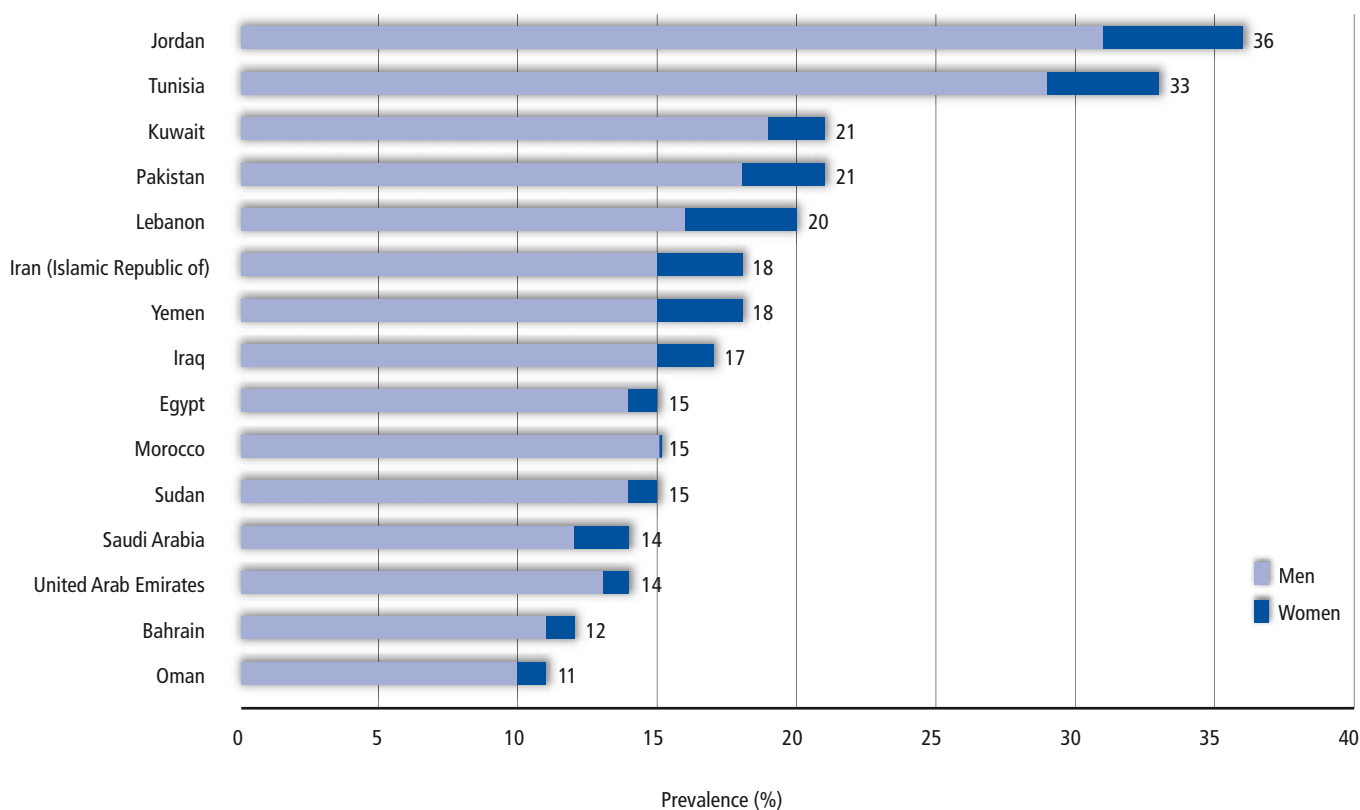
GRAPH 7.2.4: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN EUROPE, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkmenistan.

Eastern Mediterranean

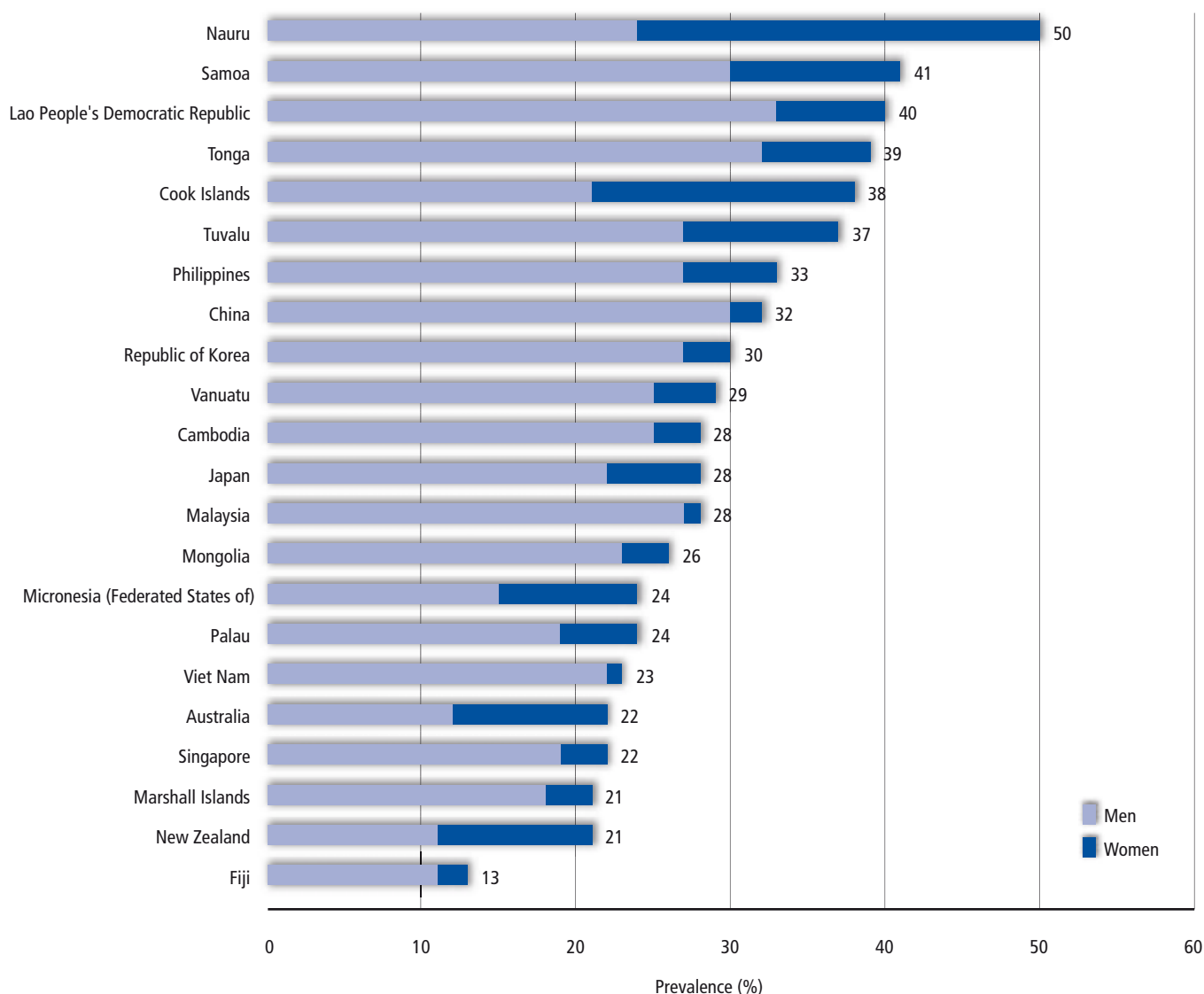
GRAPH 7.2.5: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, and West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Western Pacific

GRAPH: 7.2.6: AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG ADULTS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, WEIGHTED BY SEX, 2006



No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

Notes: The figures in Appendix VII represent age-standardized rates for current smokers of tobacco weighted by the global sex ratio for 2006 and should be used only to draw comparisons of prevalence between countries and between men and women within a country. The bars show the total prevalence and the proportions attributable to smoking by men and women in total prevalences for both sexes combined in each country.

These figures are different from the country-reported crude data that provide estimates on tobacco smoking for a particular country's population. Due to difference in age and sex structures between countries, it is not desirable to compare prevalence estimates based on crude data. The figures in this graph have been age-standardized and weighted by the

global sex ratio (using the standard WHO world population for all countries for age and the United Nations population data for sex for 2006) to produce prevalence estimates that can be compared across countries. These rates should be used strictly for the purpose of comparison and must not be used to estimate absolute number of smokers in a country.

Reading guide: In Australia, the overall age-standardized prevalence of current smoking is 22% of the standard WHO population, with a United Nations population-weighted prevalence in men of 12% (or 54% of the total prevalence) and a United Nations population-weighted prevalence in women of 10% (or 46% of the total prevalence).



APPENDIX VIII: **COUNTRY-PROVIDED PREVALENCE DATA**

Appendix VIII provides the latest and most representative data on tobacco use prevalence for WHO Member States. These data are not comparable between countries because the surveys differ in definitions (current vs daily smoking), type of tobacco product consumed (all types of tobacco, cigarettes), age range, representativeness, and survey year. International comparisons should be based on data provided in Appendix VII.

Only the latest and most representative survey from each country is provided. Most definitions represented in Appendix VIII are daily or current smoking for either all tobacco products or cigarettes. Where

these indicators were not available, other available definitions were used. Because national-level surveys generally provide data for more than one definition, reporting all definitions would have made this appendix too complex. For this reason, priority was given to daily and current smoking of tobacco products. If data on daily or current smoking of tobacco products were not available, other available definitions were included.

The data on smokeless tobacco were not fully validated by Member States and are subject to change in the future. They are provided as indicative only.

Table 8.1.0

Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Afghanistan	WHO Assignment Afghanistan Noncommunicable Diseases CVD	1991
Albania	Albania Reproductive Health Survey 2002 Preliminary Report	2002
Algeria	Mesure des facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles (approche STEPWISE) dans deux zones pilotes, Setif et Mostaganem	2003
Andorra	National Health Survey	2002
Angola	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...
Argentina	Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo	2005
Armenia	Health Systems Performance Assessment	2007
Australia	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	2007
Austria	Österreichweite Repräsentativerhebung zu Substanzgebrauch	2004
Azerbaijan	Reproductive Health Survey, Azerbaijan	2001
Bahamas	...	...
Bahrain	The 2001 Census of Population, Housing, Buildings and Establishments	2001
Bangladesh	Impact of Tobacco-related Illness in Bangladesh (WHO-SEAR)	2004
Barbados	Barbados Risk Factor and Health Promotion Study	2002
Belarus	СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ, НАПРАВЛЕННЫХ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ [The Results of the Survey for Evaluating Healthy Lifestyle Programmes in the Republic of Belarus]	2006
Belgium	Enquête de santé par interview, Belgique	2004
Belize	The Central American Diabetes Initiative: Survey of Diabetes, Hypertension and Non-communicable Disease Risk Factors	2008
Benin	Enquête nationale STEPS sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles	2008
Bhutan	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, Bolivia	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	World Health Survey, Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003
Botswana	...	...
Brazil	Vigitel Brasil 2008: Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas	2008
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Bulgaria	Possession of Behavioural and Other Health Risk Factors among Bulgarians	2007

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
Subnational	Current tobacco use	18+	82.0	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	Male: 15–49; female: 15–44	46.3	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	32.3	0.4	12.8	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	38.1	0.5	15.1
National	Current tobacco smoking	16+	42.0	30.0	36.0	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	26.2	18.6	22.2	Current cigarette smoking	18+	35.1	24.9	29.7
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–60	55.0	2.0	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14+	18.0	15.2	16.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	14+	1.4	1.2	1.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–99	40.2	35.5	...	Current tobacco smoking	14–99	48.0	47.0	47.0
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–44	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	15.0	3.1	10.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	41.0	1.8	20.9	Current tobacco use	15+	48.6	25.4	36.8
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–59	18.0	2.6	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16+	41.3	7.5	22.9	Occasional tobacco smoking	16+	10.0	8.8	9.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	28.0	19.7	23.7	Current tobacco smoking	15+	32.5	23.0	27.6
National	Current cigarette smoking	20+	17.7	1.4	10.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	22.5	5.9	14.3	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	25.2	6.7	16.0
...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	29.6	...	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	32.5	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	46.6	24.9	35.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	54.2	34.2	44.0
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	17.3	11.0	...	Current tobacco smoking	18+	20.5	12.4	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	46.6	32.7	39.7	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Burkina Faso	World Health Survey, Burkina Faso	2003
Burundi	...	...
Cambodia	Cambodia National Tobacco Prevalence Survey	2005
Cameroon	Cameroon Burden of Diabetes Project Baseline Survey Report Summary	2003
Canada	Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey	2007
Cape Verde	L'Enquête STEPS sur les facteurs de risque des maladies chroniques	2007
Central African Republic	...	...
Chad	World Health Survey, Chad	2003
Chile	VII Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General, CONACE	2006
China	Smoking and Passive Smoking in China	2002
Colombia	II Estudio Nacional de Factores de Riesgo de Enfermedades Crónicas del Ministerio de Salud	1998
Comoros	World Health Survey, Comoros	2003
Congo	World Health Survey, Congo	2003
Cook Islands	Cook Islands Noncommunicable Diseases STEPS Survey	2004
Costa Rica	Consumo de Drogas en Costa Rica: Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional	2006
Côte d'Ivoire	World Health Survey, Côte d'Ivoire	2003
Croatia	Croatian Health Survey	2003
Cuba	Encuesta Nacional y Provincial de Factores de Riesgo y Enfermedades no Transmisibles	2001
Cyprus	Ministry of Finance	2003
Czech Republic	Czech Smoking Prevalence Survey	2008
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Smoking Survey among Male Population in DPRK	2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Enquête sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles à Kinshasa, capitale de la RD Congo, selon l'approche STEPS de l'OMS	2005
Denmark	Monitorering af danskernes rygevaner	2008
Djibouti	Enquête Djiboutienne à indicateurs multiples	2007
Dominica	...	...
Dominican Republic	World Health Survey, Dominican Republic	2003
Ecuador	World Health Survey, Ecuador	2003

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	19.0	10.3	14.4	Current tobacco smoking	18+	23.6	11.1	16.9
...
National	Current cigarette smoking	18+	48.0	3.6	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Ever tobacco use	15+	...	...	13.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	15+	16.4	14.3	15.3	Current cigarette smoking	15+	20.4	18.1	19.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	13.0	3.2	8.1	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	15.9	4.0	9.9
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	13.2	2.1	7.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	17.4	2.9	10.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	12–64	29.7	26.3	28.0	Current tobacco smoking	12–64	42.7	39.2	40.9
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–69	57.4	2.6	31.4	Ever cigarette smoking	15–69	66.0	3.1	35.8
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18–69	26.8	11.3	18.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	24.1	15.0	19.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	27.8	17.0	22.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	10.7	1.1	5.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	13.0	1.3	6.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	37.5	28.8	33.3	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	46.6	41.1	43.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–70	23.0	8.6	15.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	14.5	1.2	8.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	19.3	2.3	12.1
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	33.8	21.7	27.4	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.6	23.0	31.6	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	38.1	10.5	23.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	26.1	19.3	22.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	8.8	8.1	8.5
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	16+	59.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	10.2	0.6	4.4	Current tobacco smoking	15+	14.2	1.2	6.4
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	24.0	22.0	23.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	5.0	5.0	5.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.1	9.2	25.4	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	15.3	10.8	13.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	17.2	12.5	14.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	6.1	1.3	3.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	26.3	6.6	16.5

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Egypt	National Survey on Cigarettes and Waterpipe Smoking in Egypt	2005
El Salvador	1 ^{er} Estudio Nacional sobre Consumo de Drogas en Población General, El Salvador	2005
Equatorial Guinea	...	...
Eritrea	National Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Baseline Survey using WHO STEPwise Approach	2004
Estonia	Health Behaviour among Estonian Adult Population	2006
Ethiopia	World Health Survey, Ethiopia	2003
Fiji	Fiji Noncommunicable Diseases STEPS Survey	2002
Finland	Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Population	2007
France	Baromètre santé: premiers résultats	2005
Gabon	...	...
Gambia	Blood Pressure Patterns and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Rural and Urban Gambian Communities	1997
Georgia	World Health Survey, Georgia	2003
Germany	Leben in Deutschland: Haushalte, Familien und Gesundheit, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus	2005
Ghana	World Health Survey, Ghana	2003
Greece	Epidemiology of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Greece: aims, design and baseline characteristics of the ATTICA study	2002
Grenada	...	...
Guatemala	World Health Survey, Guatemala	2003
Guinea	Enquête sur le tabagisme en Guinée	1998
Guinea-Bissau	...	...
Guyana	...	...
Haiti	Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services, Haiti	2000
Honduras	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud ENDESA	2005–2006
Hungary	National Health Interview Survey 2003, Hungary (OLEF 2003)	2003
Iceland	Prevalence of Smoking in Iceland	2008
India	National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India	2005–2006
Indonesia	Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Basic Health Research)	2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A National Profile of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Selected Results of the First Survey of the Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Surveillance System of Iran	2005

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	12+	22.9	0.3	...	Current tobacco smoking	12+	29.5	0.4	...
National	Current tobacco use	12–64	21.5	3.4	11.7	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	...	...	7.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	...	...	8.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–64	40.5	19.5	27.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–64	7.8	7.5	7.7
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	5.3	0.4	2.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	6.3	0.5	3.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–85	26.0	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	25.8	16.6	20.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	7.5	5.9	6.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	12–75	28.2	21.7	25.0	Current tobacco smoking	12–75	33.3	26.5	29.9
...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	15+	38.5	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	50.4	4.1	25.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	58.1	5.4	29.4
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	27.9	18.8	23.2	Current tobacco smoking	15+	32.2	22.4	27.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	6.2	0.4	3.2	Current tobacco smoking	18+	9.0	1.2	5.0
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	18–89	51.0	39.0	...	Daily cigarette smoking	18–89	47.4	39.0	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	8.3	0.9	3.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	23.9	3.4	11.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	11–72	...	8.6	57.6	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	38.6	27.7	32.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	42.5	31.3	36.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–89	20.1	15.0	17.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–89	2.8	4.4	3.6
National	Current tobacco use	15–49	57.0	10.8	...	Current cigarette or bidi smoking	15–49	32.7	1.4	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	10+	46.8	3.1	24.2	Occasional tobacco smoking	10+	10.0	1.4	5.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	20.9	2.9	11.9	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	24.1	4.3	14.2

Table 8.1.0
**Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO
 Member States, globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Iraq	مسح صحة الأسرة في العراق [Iraq Family Health Survey]	2007
Ireland	SLAN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland	2007
Israel	The Israel Health Interview Survey based on the EUROHIS Questionnaire	2004
Italy	Annuario Statistico Italiano	2008
Jamaica	High Risk Health Behaviours among Adult Jamaicans	2000
Japan	Heisei 18-nen kokumin kenkou eiyosa tyosa kekka no gaiyou [Summary of Results of the National Health and Nutrition Survey]	2006
Jordan	Prevalence of Risk Factors of Noncommunicable Diseases	2007
Kazakhstan	World Health Survey, Kazakhstan	2003
Kenya	World Health Survey, Kenya	2004
Kiribati	Country Profiles on Tobacco or Health	2000
Kuwait	Surveillance of High Risk Factors for Non-communicable Diseases in the State of Kuwait	2006
Kyrgyzstan	National Epidemiological Study of Tobacco Use Prevalence in Kyrgyzstan	2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	World Health Survey, Lao People's Democratic Republic	2003
Latvia	Health Behaviour among Latvian Adults	2006
Lebanon	Together for Heart Health: an Initiative for Community-Based Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factor Prevention and Control	2002
Lesotho	Survey Report on Prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension	2001
Liberia	Liberia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...
Lithuania	Health Behaviour among Lithuanian Adult Population	2006
Luxembourg	Le tabagisme au Luxembourg	2004
Madagascar	Enquête sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles à Madagascar	2005
Malawi	World Health Survey, Malawi	2003
Malaysia	The Third National Health and Morbidity Survey	2006
Maldives	Smoking Survey	2001
Mali	STEPS	2007
Malta	European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) Malta	2008

REPRESENTA- TIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Current tobacco smoking	12+	26,5	2.9	14.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	31.0	27.0	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	21+	13.9	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–100	28.6	16.3	22.2	Current tobacco smoking	18–69	35.2	26.2	30.7
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	28.6	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	20+	39,9	10.0	23.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	49.6	5.7	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	38.7	5.8	21.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	52.2	9.6	29.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	21.2	0.9	10.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	26.2	1.9	13.7
National	Current tobacco smoking	16+	56.5	32.3	42.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–64	37.8	3.0	20.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	20–64	4.5	1.4	2.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	45.0	1.6	21.8	Current cigarette smoking	15+	41.7	1.5	20.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	59.0	13.2	35.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	65.8	15.4	40.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	46.6	18.2	30.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	4.0	5.5	4.9
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	61.0	57.1	58.8	Current cigarette smoking	25–64	42.3	30.6	35.7
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	47.9	34.2	39.3	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	20.0	2.0	...	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	15.0	1.0	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–64	43.4	14.5	26.5	Occasional tobacco smoking	20–64	5.0	5.6	5.3
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	36.0	26.0	31.0	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	...	...	0.1	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	...	...	17.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	20.6	5.1	12.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	25.5	6.1	15.6
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	46.4	1.6	22.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco use	16+	37.4	15.6	...	Current cigarette smoking	16+	27.3	2.2	12.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	32.1	3.4	14.8	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	34.1	3.9	15.8
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–79	26.2	16.5	20.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–79	5.4	5.7	5.5

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Marshall Islands	Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2002
Mauritania	Enquête STEPS OMS	2006
Mauritius	World Health Survey, Mauritius	2003
Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición	2006
Micronesia (Federated States of)	The Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei) Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2002
Monaco	...	...
Mongolia	Mongolian STEPS Survey on the Prevalence of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors	2006
Montenegro	...	...
Morocco	World Health Survey, Morocco	2003
Mozambique	STEPS Survey Mozambique Report	2004
Myanmar	World Health Survey, Myanmar	2003
Namibia	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Nauru	Nauru Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2004
Nepal	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey	2006
Netherlands	STIVORO, Annual National Report	2007
New Zealand	New Zealand Health Survey	2007
Nicaragua	Encuesta Nicaragüense de Demografía y Salud	2001
Niger	Le tabagisme chez les jeunes au Niger	1991
Nigeria	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey	2003
Niue	...	...
Norway	Norwegian Tobacco Statistics 1973—2006, and update 2007	2007
Oman	Smoking in Oman: prevalence and characteristics of smokers, 2004	2000
Pakistan	World Health Survey, Pakistan	2002–2003
Palau	...	...
Panama	Primera Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Calidad de Vida	2007
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Paraguay	World Health Survey, Paraguay	2003
Peru	Encuesta Nacional de Consumo de Drogas en Poblacion General de Peru	2006

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	34.7	4.2	19.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	4.9	1.8	3.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	32.7	4.8	17.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	1.4	0.9	1.1
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	32.2	1.1	16.4	Current tobacco smoking	18+	42.4	2.9	22.3
National	Daily cigarette smoking	20+	21.6	6.5	13.3	Current cigarette smoking	20+	30.4	9.5	18.9
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	34.8	16.1	25.5	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	42.0	21.0	31.6
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	43.1	4.1	24.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	48.4	5.5	27.6
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	30.3	0.2	15.1	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	27.4	0.2	13.6
National	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	16.7	1.9	7.7	Current tobacco use	25–64	38.8	15.0	24.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	35.6	10.4	22.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	48.9	13.7	30.9
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	20.9	5.3	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	0.9	0.5	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	45.5	50.8	48.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	49.7	56.0	52.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	31.6	17.2	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	1.4	2.0	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	31,0	25,0	28,0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	19.3	17.0	18.1	Current tobacco smoking	15+	21.1	18.8	19.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	15–35	40.6	11.3	35.1	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	0.5	...	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	1.0	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–74	27.0	26.0	26.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–74	11.0	12.0	11.0
National	Current tobacco smoking	20+	13.4	0.5	7.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	27.3	4.4	15.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	32.4	5.7	19.1
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18–100	17.4	4.0	9.4	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	23.5	6.5	14.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	41.6	13.3	27.3
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	15–65	23.3	7.3	14.1	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	29.4	9.4	18.4

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Philippines	World Health Survey, Philippines	2003
Poland	The Current Status of the Tobacco Epidemic in Poland	2007
Portugal	National Health Survey	2005–2006
Qatar	World Health Survey, Qatar	2006
Republic of Korea	Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES III) 2005 - Health Behaviours of Adults, 2006	2005
Republic of Moldova	Moldova Demographic and Health Survey	2005
Romania	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of the General Romanian Population Regarding Tobacco Use	2008
Russian Federation	Prevalence of Smoking in Eight Countries of the Former Soviet Union: results from the Living Conditions, Lifestyles and Health Study	2001
Rwanda	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey	2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...
Saint Lucia	The Prevalence of Hypertension in Seven Populations of West African Origin	1991–1994
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Risk Factor Survey in Saint Vincent	1991
Samoa	Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Factors	1990–1995
San Marino	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	Analise da situacao do tabagismo em São Tomé e Príncipe	1997
Saudi Arabia	Study of Smoking Behaviours in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2006
Senegal	World Health Survey, Senegal	2003
Serbia	National Health Survey Serbia	2006
Seychelles	Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in a Middle-income Country and Estimated Cost of a Treatment Strategy	2004
Sierra Leone	Blood Pressure and Hypertension in Rural and Urban Sierra Leoneans	1999
Singapore	National Health Surveillance Survey	2007
Slovakia	World Health Survey, Slovakia	2003
Slovenia	EHIS European Health Interview Survey	2007
Solomon Islands	...	...
Somalia	...	...
South Africa	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey	2003

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	40.3	7.1	23.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	57.5	12.3	34.7
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	34.0	23.0	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	27.6	10.6	18.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	3.3	1.2	2.2
National	Daily tobacco use	18+	19.9	2.2	11.1	Occasional tobacco use	18+	4.2	0.9	2.6
National	Current cigarette smoking	20+	52.8	5.8	29.1	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	Male: 15–59; female: 15–49	51.1	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.3	21.3	30.9	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	6.8	3.7	5.2
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	60.4	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	0.3	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	...	2.5	...
...
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	25+	37.3	5.6	19.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	19+	17.4	1.9	8.6	Current cigarette smoking	19+	26.4	3.5	13.5
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	29+	60.0	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	14+	28.8	14.3	25.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	37.6	6.0	22.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	19.8	1.0	10.0	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.2	1.7	11.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20+	32.5	23.7	27.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	20+	5.6	5.6	5.9
National	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	30.8	3.9	17.4	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	15+	32.3	10.3	17.7	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	22.8	3.6	13.0	Current cigarette smoking	18+	25.2	4.2	14.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	32.8	14.3	22.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	40.8	23.0	30.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	23.1	15.9	19.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	18+	5.9	6.0	6.0
...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	31.7	9.0	...	Current tobacco smoking	15+	35.1	10.2	...

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Spain	Encuesta Nacional de Salud	2006
Sri Lanka	World Health Survey, Sri Lanka	2003
Sudan	Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors Survey	2006
Suriname	National Household Prevalence Drug Survey	2007
Swaziland	Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Sweden	The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions	2007
Switzerland	La consommation de tabac dans la population suisse	2007
Syrian Arab Republic	Mapping the Health and Environmental Situation in Informal Zones in Aleppo, Syria: report from the Aleppo Household Survey	2004
Tajikistan	...	...
Thailand	Smoking and Alcohol Drinking Behaviour	2007
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	...
Timor-Leste	Global School Personnel Study	2005
Togo	...	...
Tonga	National census	2006
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago National Survey, Ministry of Health	1996
Tunisia	Enquête nationale morbidité et recours aux soins	2005–2006
Turkey	Family Health Survey	2006
Turkmenistan	...	...
Tuvalu	Tuvalu census	2002
Uganda	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey	2000–2001
Ukraine	Tobacco in Ukraine	2005
United Arab Emirates	World Health Survey, United Arab Emirates	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	General Household Survey	2007
United Republic of Tanzania	Distribution of Blood Pressure, Body Mass Index and Smoking Habits in the Urban Population of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Associations with Socioeconomic Status, 2002	1998–1999
United States of America	National Health Interview Survey	2007
Uruguay	Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo (STEPS)	2006

REPRESENTA-TIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16+	32.0	22.0	26.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	16+	4.0	2.0	3.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	24.5	1.6	13.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	39.0	2.6	21.6
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	24.7	2.9	12.0	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	29.1	3.5	14.0
National	Current cigarette smoking	12–65	38.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–49	22.0	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–84	12.0	16.0	...	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–84	12.0	8.0	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–65	23.0	16.0	20.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	14–65	10.0	8.0	9.0
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	18–65	62.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	36.6	1.6	18.5	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	5.2	0.4	2.7
...
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	Adults	30.5	1.3	23.4	Current tobacco use	Adults	37.0	6.1	29.9
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	45.9	12.0	28.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	29.8	5.1	21.1	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	35–70	53.1	6.6	29.6	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	50.6	16.6	33.4	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–100	54.6	22.7	37.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	Male: 15–54; female: 15–49	25.2	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	62.3	16.7	37.4	Current tobacco smoking	15+	66.8	19.9	41.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	17.6	1.4	12.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	28.1	2.4	20.5
National	Current cigarette smoking	16+	22.0	20.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	23.0	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.3	17.4	19.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	37.2	28.6	32.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	25–64	3.6	3.1	3.3

Table 8.1.0
Surveys of adult tobacco use in WHO Member States, globally

... Data not reported/not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Uzbekistan	Последствия курения для здоровья населения и экономики Узбекистана (результаты социологического исследования домохозяйств и пациентов медицинских учреждений) [Economic and Health Costs of Smoking in Uzbekistan]	2006
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Noncommunicable Disease Survey	1998
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Consumo de Drogas en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela	2005
Viet Nam	World Health Survey, Viet Nam	2003
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	...	...
Yemen	Family Health Survey	2003
Zambia	World Health Survey, Zambia	2003
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey	2006

REPRESENTA- TIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily cigarette smoking	15+	15.5	1.0	8.2	Current cigarette smoking	15+	20.0	1.1	10.0
National	Daily cigarette smoking	20+	37.4	3.2	...	Current tobacco smoking	20+	49.1	5.0	27.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	20.9	13.0	16.9	Current tobacco smoking	15+	22.6	13.6	18.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	34.8	1.8	17.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	49.4	2.3	24.8
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	34.5	12.8	23.7	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	15.3	3.4	9.2	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.7	5.7	14.0
National	Current cigarette smoking	15-49	21.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Africa

Table 8.1.1
Surveys of adult tobacco use in Africa

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Algeria	Mesure des facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles (approche STEPWISE) dans deux zones pilotes, Setif et Mostaganem	2003
Angola	...	...
Benin	Enquête nationale STEPS sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles	2008
Botswana	...	...
Burkina Faso	World Health Survey, Burkina Faso	2003
Burundi	...	...
Cameroon	Cameroon Burden of Diabetes Project Baseline Survey Report Summary	2003
Cape Verde	L'Enquête STEPS sur les facteurs de risque des maladies chroniques	2007
Central African Republic	...	...
Chad	World Health Survey, Chad	2003
Comoros	World Health Survey, Comoros	2003
Congo	World Health Survey, Congo	2003
Côte d'Ivoire	World Health Survey, Côte d'Ivoire	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Enquête sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles à Kinshasa, capitale de la RD Congo, Selon l'approche STEPS de l'OMS	2005
Equatorial Guinea	...	...
Eritrea	National Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Baseline Survey using WHO STEPwise Approach	2004
Ethiopia	World Health Survey, Ethiopia	2003
Gabon	...	...
Gambia	Blood Pressure Patterns and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Rural and Urban Gambian Communities	1997
Ghana	World Health Survey, Ghana	2003
Guinea	Enquête sur le tabagisme en Guinée	1998
Guinea-Bissau	...	...
Kenya	World Health Survey, Kenya	2004
Lesotho	Survey Report on Prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension	2001
Liberia	Liberia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Madagascar	Enquête sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles à Madagascar	2005
Malawi	World Health Survey, Malawi	2003

REPRESENTA- TIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	32.3	0.4	12.8	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	38.1	0.5	15.1
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	22.5	5.9	14.3	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	25.2	6.7	16.0
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	19.0	10.3	14.4	Current tobacco smoking	18+	23.6	11.1	16.9
...
Subnational	Ever tobacco use	15+	...	...	13.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	13.0	3.2	8.1	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	15.9	4.0	9.9
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	13.2	2.1	7.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	17.4	2.9	10.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	24.1	15.0	19.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	27.8	17.0	22.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	10.7	1.1	5.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	13.0	1.3	6.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	14.5	1.2	8.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	19.3	2.3	12.1
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	10.2	0.6	4.4	Current tobacco smoking	15+	14.2	1.2	6.4
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	...	...	7.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	...	...	8.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	5.3	0.4	2.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	6.3	0.5	3.3
...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	15+	38.5	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	6.2	0.4	3.2	Current tobacco smoking	18+	9.0	1.2	5.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	11–72	...	8.6	57.6	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	21.2	0.9	10.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	26.2	1.9	13.7
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	47.9	34.2	39.3	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	20.0	2.0	...	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	15.0	1.0	...
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	...	...	0.1	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	...	...	17.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	20.6	5.1	12.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	25.5	6.1	15.6

Table 8.1.1
Surveys of adult tobacco use in Africa

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Mali	STEPS	2007
Mauritania	Enquête STEPS OMS	2006
Mauritius	World Health Survey, Mauritius	2003
Mozambique	STEPS Survey Mozambique Report	2004
Namibia	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Niger	Le tabagisme chez les jeunes au Niger	1991
Nigeria	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey	2003
Rwanda	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey	2005
Sao Tome and Principe	Analise da situacao do tabagismo em São Tomé e Príncipe	1997
Senegal	World Health Survey, Senegal	2003
Seychelles	Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in a Middle-income Country and Estimated Cost of a Treatment Strategy	2004
Sierra Leone	Blood Pressure and Hypertension in Rural and Urban Sierra Leoneans	1999
South Africa	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey	2003
Swaziland	Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Togo	...	...
Uganda	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey	2000–2001
United Republic of Tanzania	Distribution of Blood Pressure, Body Mass Index and Smoking Habits in the Urban Population of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Associations with Socioeconomic Status, 2002	1998–1999
Zambia	World Health Survey, Zambia	2003
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey	2006

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	32.1	3.4	14.8	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	34.1	3.9	15.8
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	32.7	4.8	17.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	1.4	0.9	1.1
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	32.2	1.1	16.4	Current tobacco smoking	18+	42.4	2.9	22.3
National	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	16.7	1.9	7.7	Current tobacco use	25–64	38.8	15.0	24.3
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	20.9	5.3	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	0.9	0.5	...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	15–35	40.6	11.3	35.1	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	0.5	...	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	1.0	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	0.3	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	...	2.5	...
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	14+	28.8	14.3	25.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	19.8	1.0	10.0	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.2	1.7	11.6
National	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	30.8	3.9	17.4	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	15+	32.3	10.3	17.7	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	31.7	9.0	...	Current tobacco smoking	15+	35.1	10.2	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–49	22.0	2.0	...	Daily tobacco smoking	15–49	22.0	2.0	...
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	Male: 15–54; female: 15–49	25.2	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	25–64	23.0	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	15.3	3.4	9.2	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.7	5.7	14.0
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	21.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Americas

Table 8.1.2
Surveys of adult tobacco use in the Americas

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...
Argentina	Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo	2005
Bahamas	...	...
Barbados	Barbados Risk Factor and Health Promotion Study	2002
Belize	The Central American Diabetes Initiative: Survey of Diabetes, Hypertension and Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors	2008
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, Bolivia	2003
Brazil	Vigitel Brasil 2008: Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas	2008
Canada	Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey	2007
Chile	VII Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General, CONACE	2006
Colombia	II Estudio Nacional de Factores de Riesgo de Enfermedades Crónicas del Ministerio de Salud	1998
Costa Rica	Consumo de Drogas en Costa Rica: Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional	2006
Cuba	Encuesta Nacional y Provincial de Factores de Riesgo y Enfermedades no Transmisibles	2001
Dominica	...	...
Dominican Republic	World Health Survey, Dominican Republic	2003
Ecuador	World Health Survey, Ecuador	2003
El Salvador	1er Estudio Nacional sobre Consumo de Drogas en Población General, El Salvador	2005
Grenada	...	...
Guatemala	World Health Survey, Guatemala	2003
Guyana	...	...
Haiti	Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services, Haiti	2000
Honduras	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud ENDESA	2005–2006
Jamaica	High Risk Health Behaviours among Adult Jamaicans	2000
Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición	2006
Nicaragua	Encuesta Nicaragüense de Demografía y Salud	2001
Panama	Primera Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Calidad de Vida	2007
Paraguay	World Health Survey, Paraguay	2003
Peru	Encuesta Nacional de Consumo de Drogas en Población General de Peru	2006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	26.2	18.6	22.2	Current cigarette smoking	18+	35.1	24.9	29.7
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–59	18.0	2.6	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	20+	17.7	1.4	10.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	29.6	...	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	32.5	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	17.3	11.0	...	Current tobacco smoking	18+	20.5	12.4	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	15+	16.4	14.3	15.3	Current cigarette smoking	15+	20.4	18.1	19.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	12–64	29.7	26.3	28.0	Current tobacco smoking	12–64	42.7	39.2	40.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18–69	26.8	11.3	18.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–70	23.0	8.6	15.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.6	23.0	31.6	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	15.3	10.8	13.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	17.2	12.5	14.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	6.1	1.3	3.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	26.3	6.6	16.5
National	Current tobacco use	12–64	21.5	3.4	11.7	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	8.3	0.9	3.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	23.9	3.4	11.2
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–49	28.6	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	20+	21.6	6.5	13.3	Current cigarette smoking	20+	30.4	9.5	18.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18–100	17.4	4.0	9.4	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	23.5	6.5	14.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	41.6	13.3	27.3
Subnational	Daily cigarette smoking	15–65	23.3	7.3	14.1	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	29.4	9.4	18.4
...

Table 8.1.2
Surveys of adult tobacco use in the Americas

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Saint Lucia	The Prevalence of Hypertension in Seven Populations of West African Origin	1991–1994
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Risk Factor Survey in Saint Vincent	1991
Suriname	National Household Prevalence Drug Survey	2007
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago National Survey, Ministry of Health	1996
United States of America	National Health Interview Survey	2007
Uruguay	Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo (STEPS)	2006
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Consumo de Drogas en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela	2005

REPRESENTA- TIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	25+	37.3	5.6	19.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	19+	17.4	1.9	8.6	Current cigarette smoking	19+	26.4	3.5	13.5
National	Current cigarette smoking	12–65	38.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	29.8	5.1	21.1	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	22.3	17.4	19.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	37.2	28.6	32.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	25–64	3.6	3.1	3.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	20.9	13.0	16.9	Current tobacco smoking	15+	22.6	13.6	18.0

South-East Asia

Table 8.1.3
**Surveys of adult tobacco use in
 South-East Asia**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Bangladesh	Impact of Tobacco-related Illness in Bangladesh (WHO-SEAR)	2004
Bhutan	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Smoking Survey among Male Population in DPRK	2002
India	National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India	2005–2006
Indonesia	Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Basic Health Research)	2007
Maldives	Smoking Survey	2001
Myanmar	World Health Survey, Myanmar	2003
Nepal	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey	2006
Sri Lanka	World Health Survey, Sri Lanka	2003
Thailand	Smoking and Alcohol Drinking Behaviour	2007
Timor-Leste	Global School Personnel Study	2005

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	41.0	1.8	20.9	Current tobacco use	15+	48.6	25.4	36.8
...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	16+	59.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco use	15–49	57.0	10.8	...	Current cigarette or bidi smoking	15–49	32.7	1.4	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	10+	46.8	1.4	3.1	Occasional tobacco smoking	10+	10.0	1.4	5.6
National	Current tobacco use	16+	37.4	15.6	...	Current cigarette smoking	16+	27.3	2.2	12.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	35.6	10.4	22.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	48.9	13.7	30.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15–49	31.6	17.2	...	Current pipe smoking	15–49	1.4	2.0	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	24.5	1.6	13.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	39.0	2.6	21.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	36.6	1.6	18.5	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	5.2	0.4	2.7
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	...	30.5	1.3	23.4	Current tobacco use	...	37.0	6.1	29.9

Table 8.1.4
Surveys of adult tobacco use in Europe

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Albania	Albania Reproductive Health Survey 2002, Preliminary Report	2002
Andorra	National Health Survey	2002
Armenia	Health Systems Performance Assessment	2007
Austria	Österreichweite Repräsentativerhebung zu Substanzgebrauch, Erhebung	2004
Azerbaijan	Reproductive Health Survey, Azerbaijan	2001
Belarus	СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ, НАПРАВЛЕННЫХ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ [The Results of the Survey for Evaluating Healthy Lifestyle Programmes in the Republic of Belarus]	2006
Belgium	Enquête de santé par interview, Belgique	2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	World Health Survey, Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003
Bulgaria	Possession of Behavioural and Other Health Risk Factors among Bulgarians	2007
Croatia	Croatian Health Survey	2003
Cyprus	Ministry of Finance	2003
Czech Republic	Czech Smoking Prevalence Survey	2008
Denmark	Monitorering af danskernes rygevaner	2008
Estonia	Health Behaviour among Estonian Adult Population	2006
Finland	Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Population	2007
France	Baromètre santé: premiers résultats	2005
Georgia	World Health Survey, Georgia	2003
Germany	Leben in Deutschland: Haushalte, Familien und Gesundheit, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus	2005
Greece	Epidemiology of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Greece: aims, design and baseline characteristics of the ATTICA study	2002
Hungary	National Health Interview Survey 2003, Hungary (OLEF 2003)	2003
Iceland	Prevalence of Smoking in Iceland	2008
Ireland	SLAN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland	2007
Israel	The Israel Health Interview Survey based on the EUROHIS Questionnaire	2004
Italy	Annuario Statistico Italiano	2008
Kazakhstan	World Health Survey, Kazakhstan	2003
Kyrgyzstan	National Epidemiological Study of Tobacco Use Prevalence in Kyrgyzstan	2005
Latvia	Health Behaviour among Latvian Adults	2006

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Current cigarette smoking	Male: 15–49; female: 15–44	46.3	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	16+	42.0	30.0	36.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–60	55.0	2.0	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–99	40.2	35.5	...	Current tobacco smoking	14–99	48.0	47.0	47.0
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–44	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16+	41.3	7.5	22.9	Occasional tobacco smoking	16+	10.0	8.8	9.3
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	28.0	19.7	23.7	Current tobacco smoking	15+	32.5	23.0	27.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	46.6	24.9	35.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	54.2	34.2	44.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	46.6	32.7	39.7	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	33.8	21.7	27.4	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	38.1	10.5	23.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	26.1	19.3	22.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	8.8	8.1	8.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	24.0	22.0	23.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	5.0	5.0	5.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–64	40.5	19.5	27.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–64	7.8	7.5	7.7
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	25.8	16.6	20.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	7.5	5.9	6.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	12–75	28.2	21.7	25.0	Current tobacco smoking	12–75	33.3	26.5	29.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	50.4	4.1	25.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	58.1	5.4	29.4
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	27.9	18.8	23.2	Current tobacco smoking	15+	32.2	22.4	27.2
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	18–89	51.0	39.0	...	Daily cigarette smoking	18–89	47.4	39.6	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	38.6	27.7	32.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	42.5	31.3	36.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–89	20.1	15.0	17.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–89	2.8	4.4	3.6
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	31.0	27.0	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	21+	13.9	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–100	28.6	16.3	22.2	Current tobacco smoking	18–69	35.2	26.2	30.7
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	38.7	5.8	21.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	52.2	9.6	29.9
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	45.0	1.6	21.8	Current cigarette smoking	15+	41.7	1.5	20.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	46.6	18.2	30.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	4.0	5.5	4.9

Table 8.1.4
Surveys of adult tobacco use in Europe

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Lithuania	Health Behaviour among Lithuanian Adult Population	2006
Luxembourg	Le tabagisme au Luxembourg	2004
Malta	European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) Malta	2008
Monaco	...	...
Montenegro	...	...
Netherlands	STIVORO, Annual National Report	2007
Norway	Norwegian Tobacco Statistics 1973—2006, and update 2007	2007
Poland	The Current Status of the Tobacco Epidemic in Poland	2007
Portugal	National Health Survey	2005–2006
Republic of Moldova	Moldova Demographic and Health Survey	2005
Romania	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of the General Romanian Population Regarding Tobacco Use	2008
Russian Federation	Prevalence of Smoking in Eight Countries of the Former Soviet Union: results from the Living Conditions, Lifestyles and Health Study	2001
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	National Health Survey Serbia	2006
Slovakia	World Health Survey, Slovakia	2003
Slovenia	EHIS European Health Interview Survey	2007
Spain	Encuesta Nacional de Salud	2006
Sweden	The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions	2007
Switzerland	La consommation de tabac dans la population suisse	2007
Tajikistan	...	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	...
Turkey	Family Health Survey	2006
Turkmenistan	...	...
Ukraine	Tobacco in Ukraine	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	General Household Survey	2007
Uzbekistan	Последствия курения для здоровья населения и экономики Узбекистана (результаты социологического исследования домохозяйств и пациентов медицинских учреждений) [Economic and Health Costs of Smoking in Uzbekistan]	2006

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–64	43.4	14.5	26.5	Occasional tobacco smoking	20–64	5.0	5.6	5.3
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	36.0	26.0	31.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–79	26.2	16.5	20.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–79	5.4	5.7	5.5
...
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	31.0	25.0	28.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–74	27.0	26.0	26.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–74	11.0	12.0	11.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	34.0	23.0	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	27.6	10.6	18.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	3.3	1.2	2.2
National	Current cigarette smoking	Male: 15–59; female: 15–49	51.1	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.3	21.3	30.9	Occasional tobacco smoking	15+	6.8	3.7	5.2
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	60.4	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20+	32.5	23.7	27.7	Occasional tobacco smoking	20+	5.6	5.6	5.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	32.8	14.3	22.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	40.8	23.0	30.5
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	23.1	15.9	19.4	Occasional tobacco smoking	18+	5.9	6.0	6.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16+	32.0	22.0	26.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	16+	4.0	2.0	3.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	16–84	12.0	16.0	...	Occasional tobacco smoking	16–84	12.0	8.0	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14–65	23.0	16.0	20.0	Occasional tobacco smoking	14–65	10.0	8.0	9.0
...
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	50.6	16.6	33.4	...	...	...	...	...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	62.3	16.7	37.4	Current tobacco smoking	15+	66.8	19.9	41.2
National	Current cigarette smoking	16+	22.0	20.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	15+	15.5	1.0	8.2	Current cigarette smoking	15+	20.0	1.1	10.0

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 8.1.5
Surveys of adult tobacco use in the Eastern Mediterranean

... Data not reported/not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Afghanistan	WHO Assignment Afghanistan Noncommunicable Diseases CVD	1991
Bahrain	The 2001 Census of Population, Housing, Buildings and Establishments	2001
Djibouti	Enquête Djiboutienne à indicateurs multiples	2007
Egypt	National Survey on Cigarettes and Waterpipe Smoking in Egypt	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A National Profile of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Selected Results of the First Survey of the Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Surveillance System of Iran.	2005
Iraq	مسح صحة الأسرة في العراق [Iraq Family Health Survey]	2007
Jordan	Prevalence of Risk Factors of Noncommunicable Diseases	2007
Kuwait	Surveillance of High Risk Factors for Noncommunicable Diseases in the State of Kuwait	2006
Lebanon	Together for Heart Health: an Initiative for Community-Based Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factor Prevention and Control	2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...
Morocco	World Health Survey, Morocco	2003
Oman	Smoking in Oman: prevalence and characteristics of smokers, 2004	2000
Pakistan	World Health Survey, Pakistan	2002–2003
Qatar	World Health Survey, Qatar	2006
Saudi Arabia	Study of Smoking Behaviours in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2006
Somalia	...	...
Sudan	Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors Survey	2006
Syrian Arab Republic	Mapping the Health and Environmental Situation in Informal Zones in Aleppo, Syria: Report from the Aleppo Household Survey	2004
Tunisia	Enquête nationale morbidité et recours aux soins	2005–2006
United Arab Emirates	World Health Survey, United Arab Emirates	2003
West Bank and Gaza Strip <	...	...
Yemen	Family Health Survey	2003

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
Subnational	Current tobacco use	18+	82.0	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	15.0	3.1	10.2	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	41.1	9.2	25.4	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	39.2	0.4	19.1	Current tobacco smoking	18+	59.3	2.7	29.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	20.9	2.9	11.9	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	24.1	4.3	14.2
National	Current tobacco smoking	12+	26.5	2.9	14.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	49.6	5.7	29.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	20–64	37.8	3.0	20.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	20–64	4.5	1.4	2.9
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	61.0	57.1	58.8	Current cigarette smoking	25–64	42.3	30.6	35.7
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	30.3	0.2	15.1	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	27.4	0.2	13.6
National	Current tobacco smoking	20+	13.4	0.5	7.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	27.3	4.4	15.9	Current tobacco smoking	18+	32.4	5.7	19.1
National	Daily tobacco use	18+	19.9	2.2	11.1	Occasional tobacco use	18+	4.2	0.9	2.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	37.6	6.0	22.0	...	...	...	...	...
...
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	24.7	2.9	12.0	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	29.1	3.5	14.0
Subnational	Current cigarette smoking	18–65	62.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	35–70	53.1	6.6	29.6	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	17.6	1.4	12.8	Current tobacco smoking	18+	28.1	2.4	20.5
...
National	Current tobacco smoking	15+	34.5	12.8	23.7	...	...	...	...	...

Western Pacific

Table 8.1.6
**Surveys of adult tobacco use in the
 Western Pacific**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
Australia	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	2007
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Cambodia	Cambodia National Tobacco Prevalence Survey	2005
China	Smoking and Passive Smoking in China	2002
Cook Islands	Cook Islands Noncommunicable Diseases STEPS Survey	2004
Fiji	Fiji Noncommunicable Diseases STEPS Survey	2002
Japan	Heisei 18-nen kokumin kenkou eiyuu tyosa kekka no gaiyou [Summary of Results of the National Health and Nutrition Survey]	2006
Kiribati	Country Profiles on Tobacco or Health	2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	World Health Survey, Lao People's Democratic Republic	2003
Malaysia	The Third National Health and Morbidity Survey	2006
Marshall Islands	Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2002
Micronesia (Federated States of)	The Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei) Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2002
Mongolia	Mongolian STEPS Survey on the Prevalence of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors	2006
Nauru	Nauru Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report	2004
New Zealand	New Zealand Health Survey	2007
Niue	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Philippines	World Health Survey, Philippines	2003
Republic of Korea	Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES III) 2005: Health Behaviours of Adults, 2006	2005
Samoa	Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Factors	1990–1995
Singapore	National Health Surveillance Survey	2007
Solomon Islands	...	...
Tonga	National census	2006
Tuvalu	Tuvalu census	2002
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Noncommunicable Disease Survey	1998
Viet Nam	World Health Survey, Viet Nam	2003

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Daily tobacco smoking	14+	18.0	15.2	16.6	Occasional tobacco smoking	14+	1.4	1.2	1.3
...
National	Current cigarette smoking	18+	48.0	3.6	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current cigarette smoking	15–69	57.4	2.6	31.4	Ever cigarette smoking	15–69	66.0	3.1	35.8
National	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	38.0	29.0	33.0	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	47.0	41.0	44.0
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–85	26.0	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	20+	39.9	10.0	23.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Current tobacco smoking	16+	56.5	32.3	42.0	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	59.0	13.2	35.7	Current tobacco smoking	18+	65.8	15.4	40.2
National	Current tobacco smoking	18+	46.4	1.6	22.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	34.7	4.2	19.8	Occasional tobacco smoking	15–64	4.9	1.8	3.3
Subnational	Daily tobacco smoking	25–64	34.8	16.1	25.5	Current tobacco smoking	25–64	42.0	21.0	31.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	43.1	4.1	24.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	48.4	5.5	27.6
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	45.5	50.8	48.2	Current tobacco smoking	15–64	49.7	56.0	52.9
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15+	19.3	17.0	18.1	Current tobacco smoking	15+	21.1	18.8	19.9
...
...
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	40.3	7.1	23.6	Current tobacco smoking	18+	57.5	12.3	34.7
National	Current cigarette smoking	20+	52.8	5.8	29.1	...	...	...	...	...
Subnational	Current tobacco smoking	29+	60.0	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	18+	22.8	3.6	13.0	Current cigarette smoking	18+	25.2	4.2	14.5
...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–64	45.9	12.0	28.8	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily tobacco smoking	15–100	54.6	22.7	37.9	...	...	...	...	...
National	Daily cigarette smoking	20+	37.4	3.2	...	Current tobacco smoking	20+	49.1	5.0	27.2
National	Daily tobacco smoking	18+	34.8	1.8	17.5	Current tobacco smoking	18+	49.4	2.3	24.8

Table 8.2.0

Crude smokeless tobacco prevalence in WHO Member States *

* The data on smokeless tobacco are incomplete and not validated. They are provided as indicative only.

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR
AFRICAN REGION		
Liberia	Liberia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
Mauritania	Enquête STEPS OMS	2006
Namibia	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey	2007
South Africa	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey	2003
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION		
Bangladesh	Impact of Tobacco-related Illness in Bangladesh (WHO-SEAR)	2004
India	National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India, 2005–2006	2005
Nepal	WHO STEPS Chronic Disease Risk Factor Surveillance	2006–2007
EUROPEAN REGION		
Denmark	Monitorering af danskernes rygevaner	2008
Iceland	Prevalence of Smoking in Iceland	2008
Latvia	Health Behaviour Among Latvian Adults	2006
Norway	Norwegian Tobacco Statistics 1973–2006 + update 2007	2007
Sweden	The Swedish Survey of Living Conditions	2007
Uzbekistan	Последствия курения для здоровья населения и экономики Узбекистана (результаты социологического исследования домохозяйств и пациентов медицинских учреждений) [Economic and Health Costs of Smoking in Uzbekistan (according to the results of household, inpatient and outpatient surveys)]	2006
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		
Tunisia	Enquête nationale morbidité et recours aux soins	2005
Yemen	Family Health Survey	2003
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		
Cambodia	Cambodia National Tobacco Prevalence Survey	2005
Malaysia	The Third National Health and Morbidity Survey	2006

REPRESENTATIVENESS	DEFINITION NO. 1					DEFINITION NO. 2				
	DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE			DESCRIPTION	AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PREVALENCE		
			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)			MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
National	Current use of smokeless tobacco	15–49	4.0	...	...			
National	Current use of smokeless tobacco	15–64	5.7	28.3	9.0	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	15–64	4.9	26.1	8.0
National	Current other tobacco use	15–49	1.8	2.3	...					
National	Ever use of smokeless tobacco daily	15+	2.4	10.9	...					
National	Use of smokeless tobacco	15+	14.8	24.4	19.7					
National	Use of paan masala, gutkha or other tobacco	15–49	36.5	8.4		Use of snuff	15–49	0.7	0.8	
National	Current use of smokeless tobacco	15–64	31.2	4.6	18.6	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	15–64	26.9	4.7	16.2
National	Use of smokeless tobacco	15–70+	1.9	0.5	1.2					
National	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	18–75	6.0	...	2.9	Occasional use of smokeless tobacco	18–75	7.3	0.5	3.8
National	Daily use of chewing tobacco	15–64	0.2	...	0.1					
National	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	16–74	9.0	0.4	5.0					
National	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	16–84	19.0	4.0	...	Occasional use of smokeless tobacco	16–84	7.0	3.0	...
National	Current use of smokeless tobacco	15+	22.5	0.4	11.3	Daily use of smokeless tobacco	15+	20.1	0.4	10.1
National	Use of snuff	35–70	8.6	2.2	5.4					
National	El-shama use	10+	15.1	6.2	10.7					
National	Current use of chewing tobacco	18+	17.0	1.0	10.0					
National	Tobacco chewing	15+	0.5	3.1	0.6	Use of snuff	15+	0.6	...	0.6



APPENDIX IX: GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY DATA

Appendix IX provides information on tobacco use among youth population derived from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey implemented between 1999 and 2008. Only countries participating in the Global Youth Tobacco Survey are listed in these tables. The data presented in this report might be different from the data in the survey fact sheets because they have been adjusted to the age group 13–15 years.

Definitions are as follows:

- Currently use any tobacco product: consumed any smokeless or smoked tobacco product at least once during the last 30 days prior to the survey.
- Currently smoke cigarettes: smoked at least one cigarette during the last 30 days prior to the survey.
- Exposed to smoke: during the last seven days prior to the survey, people smoked at least once in the presence of the interviewee.

Table 9.1.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	YEAR
Afghanistan	Kabul	2004
Albania	National	2004
Algeria	Constantine	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	National	2004
Argentina	National	2007
Armenia	National	2004
Bahamas	National	2004
Bahrain	National	2002
Bangladesh	National	2007
Barbados	National	2007
Belarus	National	2004
Belize	National	2008
Benin	Atlantique Littoral	2003
Bhutan	National	2006
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	La Paz	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	2008
Botswana	National	2008
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	2005
Bulgaria	National	2008
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	2006
Burundi	National	2008
Cambodia	National	2003
Cameroon	National	2008
Cape Verde	National	2007
Central African Republic	Bangui	2008
Chad	National	2008
Chile	Santiago	2008
China	Shanghai	2005
Colombia	Bogota	2007
Comoros	National	2007
Congo	National	2006
Cook Islands	National	2008
Costa Rica	National	2008
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	2003
Croatia	National	2007
Cuba	Havana	2004
Cyprus	National	2005
Czech Republic	National	2007
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2008
Djibouti	National	2003
Dominica	National	2004
Dominican Republic	National	2004

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
9.8	(6.7–14.0)	13.1	(9.2–18.3)	3.2	(1.6–6.3)	4.8	(2.7–8.6)	7.6	(4.5–12.7)	0.0	
13.0	(11.0–15.3)	17.3	(13.6–21.8)	9.4	(7.8–11.3)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)	11.9	(9.0–15.5)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)
13.8	(11.3–16.8)	25.5	(21.9–29.5)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	18.3	(14.1–23.5)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)
14.1	(11.4–17.2)	15.1	(12.1–18.8)	12.5	(9.2–16.8)	3.6	(2.4–5.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	4.4	(2.3–8.2)
28.0	(25.9–30.3)	26.1	(23.6–28.8)	29.7	(25.7–34.0)	24.5	(22.2–27.0)	21.1	(18.5–23.8)	27.3	(23.4–31.6)
7.3	(5.8–9.0)	13.0	(9.5–17.5)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	5.0	(3.9–6.6)	10.3	(7.7–13.5)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)
11.9	(10.1–13.8)	12.9	(10.3–16.1)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	6.2	(3.8–10.1)	3.7	(2.1–6.6)
19.9	(16.5–23.8)	28.0	(23.5–32.9)	11.7	(8.6–15.8)	10.6	(8.3–13.4)	17.5	(14.5–20.8)	3.9	(2.2–6.7)
6.9	(4.7–10.1)	9.1	(6.7–12.1)	5.1	(2.5–10.3)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	1.1	(0.3–3.2)
28.6	(25.2–32.2)	34.5	(30.1–39.3)	23.2	(19.4–27.5)	11.6	(8.9–15.0)	14.3	(10.4–19.3)	9.3	(6.4–13.2)
26.9	(24.6–29.4)	31.6	(28.3–35.0)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)	26.5	(24.0–29.1)	31.2	(27.7–35.0)	21.7	(19.0–24.8)
18.3	(15.6–21.5)	21.8	(18.2–26.0)	15.3	(12.1–19.0)	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	11.7	(8.3–16.2)	4.4	(2.6–7.5)
11.0	(8.8–13.6)	14.6	(11.4–18.5)	5.8	(3.9–8.7)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	11.2	(7.4–16.5)	1.8	(0.9–3.6)
20.2	(17.3–23.4)	28.6	(23.2–34.7)	12.4	(9.6–15.8)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	18.3	(13.8–23.8)	6.3	(4.1–9.6)
20.8	(18.0–23.8)	24.7	(20.6–29.3)	16.6	(14.3–19.1)	16.3	(13.4–19.6)	20.3	(16.5–24.7)	12.0	(9.3–15.3)
15.7	(12.8–19.2)	19.4	(16.3–22.9)	12.1	(8.7–16.6)	14.3	(11.5–17.8)	17.6	(14.6–21.0)	11.3	(7.9–15.8)
23.6	(20.2–27.3)	27.0	(21.7–33.0)	20.5	(17.1–24.5)	14.3	(11.2–18.1)	18.1	(13.4–23.9)	10.9	(7.8–15.0)
17.2	(14.6–20.2)	17.2	(14.0–21.0)	15.7	(12.3–19.8)	12.3	(10.0–15.1)	9.1	(6.5–12.5)	12.9	(9.6–17.1)
29.3	(25.3–33.6)	26.4	(21.9–31.5)	31.8	(26.6–37.6)	28.2	(24.1–32.7)	24.4	(20.2–29.2)	31.6	(25.9–37.9)
13.6	(11.3–16.3)	19.9	(16.1–24.3)	6.7	(5.0–9.0)	8.4	(6.3–11.1)	14.1	(10.4–18.7)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)
19.3	(13.2–27.3)	20.7	(13.2–30.9)	16.8	(10.6–25.6)	4.6	(2.6–7.9)	5.8	(2.8–11.8)	3.2	(1.6–6.4)
5.1	(3.6–7.4)	7.2	(4.7–10.8)	3.0	(1.5–5.9)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)	4.6	(2.4–8.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
13.4	(11.4–15.7)	17.3	(14.5–20.5)	9.7	(7.7–12.0)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.7)
13.4	(11.9–15.1)	14.7	(12.3–17.5)	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.8)	3.7	(2.2–6.1)	3.1	(1.8–5.4)
32.4	(18.0–51.1)	29.5	(23.4–36.4)	34.5	(12.8–65.4)	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	10.4	(6.7–15.7)	4.3	(2.2–8.3)
18.9	...	20.9	...	13.9	...	7.5	...	8.4	...	4.3	...
35.1	(32.4–37.9)	29.8	(26.2–33.7)	39.8	(35.8–43.8)	34.2	(31.3–37.3)	28.0	(24.3–32.0)	39.9	(36.0–43.9)
5.5	(4.1–7.4)	7.1	(5.2–9.4)	4.1	(2.3–7.0)	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	2.7	(1.4–5.2)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)
27.6	(23.7–31.8)	27.0	(22.7–31.7)	27.8	(22.2–34.1)	26.2	(22.5–30.3)	25.4	(21.0–30.3)	26.6	(20.9–33.1)
18.1	(14.4–22.5)	21.8	(15.1–30.4)	14.8	(10.6–20.5)	9.6	(6.8–13.4)	13.5	(8.3–21.3)	6.9	(3.7–12.6)
23.8	(18.4–30.2)	26.1	(19.8–33.5)	21.9	(16.9–27.9)	11.4	(7.7–16.6)	15.0	(9.8–22.2)	8.1	(4.3–14.7)
35.1	(34.0–36.3)	33.7	(32.1–35.4)	36.3	(34.7–37.9)	30.0	(28.9–31.2)	28.2	(26.5–29.9)	31.5	(29.9–33.1)
14.6	(13.1–16.2)	15.9	(14.0–17.9)	13.1	(11.2–15.3)	9.6	(7.9–11.7)	9.4	(7.2–12.0)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)
16.5	(14.7–18.5)	21.7	(19.1–24.5)	10.3	(8.0–13.3)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	19.3	(16.1–23.0)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)
24.9	(21.0–29.2)	23.3	(19.8–27.1)	25.6	(20.9–30.9)	24.1	(19.9–28.7)	21.7	(17.9–26.0)	25.6	(20.6–31.2)
14.6	(11.2–18.9)	15.7	(11.8–20.6)	13.6	(10.1–18.2)	10.0	(7.6–13.1)	11.2	(8.3–15.1)	8.8	(6.5–11.9)
10.9	(10.3–11.4)	13.2	(12.4–14.1)	8.4	(7.7–9.1)	10.3	(9.7–10.8)	12.3	(11.5–13.2)	8.2	(7.5–8.9)
35.0	(31.9–38.2)	35.8	(31.8–39.9)	34.1	(29.3–39.2)	31.1	(27.2–35.3)	29.8	(25.1–35.0)	32.7	(27.6–38.1)
33.6	(26.6–41.4)	36.5	(26.5–47.7)	29.3	(21.7–38.3)	8.2	(6.0–11.0)	11.7	(8.3–16.3)	3.6	(2.8–4.7)
14.9	(11.6–18.9)	17.9	(13.4–23.5)	10.7	(7.1–15.9)	6.1	(4.0–9.0)	8.6	(5.3–13.6)	2.6	(1.3–5.4)
17.2	(14.1–20.9)	19.3	(14.8–24.8)	13.5	(10.4–17.3)	11.5	(9.0–14.7)	11.8	(8.1–16.9)	9.6	(7.0–13)
14.9	(13.3–16.8)	18.4	(15.9–21.1)	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	6.6	(5.4–7.9)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	5.8	(4.0–8.2)

Table 9.1.0

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(all participating countries), globally**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	YEAR
Ecuador	Quito	2007
Egypt	National	2005
El Salvador	National	2003
Equatorial Guinea	National	2008
Eritrea	National	2006
Estonia	National	2007
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	2003
Fiji	National	2005
Gambia	Banjul	2008
Georgia	National	2008
Ghana	National	2006
Greece	National	2005
Grenada	National	2004
Guatemala	National	2008
Guinea	National	2008
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	2008
Guyana	National	2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2005
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	2003
Hungary	National	2008
India	National	2006
Indonesia	National	2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	National	2007
Iraq	Baghdad	2008
Jamaica	National	2006
Jordan	National	2007
Kazakhstan	National	2004
Kenya	National	2007
Kuwait	National	2005
Kyrgyzstan	National	2008
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane Capital	2007
Latvia	National	2007
Lebanon	National	2005
Lesotho	National	2008
Liberia	Monrovia	2008
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	National	2007
Lithuania	National	2005
Madagascar	National	2008
Malawi	National	2005
Malaysia	National	2003
Maldives	National	2007
Mali	National	2008

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
28.6	(23.8–33.9)	31.2	(27.9–34.8)	26.1	(18.9–34.8)	20.5	(15.6–26.6)	23.2	(19.4–27.6)	18.1	(11.1–28.0)
12.6	(10.1–15.5)	16.0	(13.0–19.6)	7.6	(6.1–9.3)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)
19.0	(14.7–24.3)	24.4	(19.2–30.4)	15.4	(11.2–20.7)	14.0	(9.7–19.7)	18.4	(13.4–24.8)	10.9	(6.8–17.1)
22.1	(16.5–28.9)	25.1	(18.1–33.7)	17.3	(12.6–23.2)	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	9.9	(6.2–15.4)	3.4	(2.0–5.5)
6.6	(5.5–7.9)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)
30.8	(27.2–34.5)	33.8	(29.6–38.2)	27.8	(23.2–33.0)	27.2	(23.5–31.2)	28.2	(23.5–33.3)	26.2	(21.6–31.4)
7.9	(4.9–12.5)	9.9	(6.3–15.4)	4.9	(3.1–7.7)	1.9	(0.8–4.3)	2.5	(1.1–5.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.4)
11.5	(7.4–17.6)	11.6	(7.0–18.8)	10.2	(6.4–16.0)	5.0	(2.9–8.5)	6.7	(3.8–11.6)	3.1	(1.6–6.0)
36.1	(29.8–42.9)	34.0	(28.5–40.0)	36.6	(28.9–44.9)	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	12.7	(9.6–16.5)	8.6	(5.8–12.6)
8.6	(5.5–13.2)	15.2	(9.9–22.8)	2.8	(1.0–7.8)	8.6	(5.5–13.2)	15.2	(9.9–22.8)	2.8	(1.0–7.8)
11.7	(8.9–15.2)	11.6	(8.5–15.5)	10.9	(8.2–14.4)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.5)
16.2	(14.3–18.4)	17.1	(15.0–19.4)	14.4	(12.1–16.9)	10.4	(8.8–12.4)	11.3	(9.4–13.6)	9.0	(7.2–11.3)
16.7	(14.1–19.6)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	15.7	(12.9–19.1)	10.2	(8.2–12.8)	10.9	(7.4–15.8)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)
16.6	(14.5–18.9)	19.7	(16.8–22.9)	13.3	(11.0–16.1)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	13.7	(10.9–17.0)	9.1	(7–11.6)
26.1	(18.2–35.9)	30.8	(22.2–41.1)	20.0	(12.5–30.4)	7.1	(4.8–10.4)	11.6	(7.9–16.7)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)
10.9	(9.1–13.0)	11.5	(8.7–15.0)	10.3	(7.5–13.9)	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	3.0	(1.7–5.1)
14.9	(11.0–19.9)	17.6	(12.9–23.5)	12.2	(8.1–18.0)	8.1	(5.3–12.3)	11.0	(7.4–16.0)	5.4	(3.1–9.3)
23.2	(19.7–27.1)	21.7	(17.0–27.2)	23.9	(19.2–29.3)	17.6	(13.6–22.6)	17.2	(12.4–23.5)	17.7	(13.3–23.0)
20.4	(16.9–24.4)	22.8	(19.3–26.7)	18.2	(13.8–23.7)	14.2	(10.6–18.8)	14.4	(10.9–18.8)	14.1	(9.8–19.9)
27.8	(24.6–31.2)	27.9	(23.6–32.6)	26.7	(23.4–30.2)	23.2	(19.2–27.7)	21.5	(16.6–27.4)	23.6	(19.4–28.3)
13.7	(11.6–16.3)	16.8	(14.2–19.9)	9.4	(7.1–12.5)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)
13.5	(11.0–16.4)	24.1	(19.0–30.1)	4.0	(3.0–5.4)	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	23.9	(18.5–30.3)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)
26.6	(20.9–33.1)	32.9	(25.3–41.4)	19.5	(15.6–24.2)	3.0	(1.7–5.5)	5.1	(2.8–9.1)	0.9	(0.4–1.9)
17.2	(15.1–19.5)	17.7	(15.4–20.3)	15.2	(12.1–18.9)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)
19.5	(14.2–26.3)	24.0	(17.8–31.6)	15.3	(10.6–21.6)	15.4	(10.2–22.6)	20.6	(14.1–29.3)	10.9	(6.5–17.7)
30.3	(27.5–33.3)	33.7	(29.9–37.6)	26.1	(22.7–29.7)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	13.2	(9.9–17.5)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)
11.4	(9.6–13.4)	15.2	(13.0–17.7)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	9.4	(7.7–11.4)	12.7	(10.5–15.3)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)
15.1	(11.3–19.8)	14.9	(12.8–17.2)	14.5	(8.0–24.9)	8.2	(6.1–11.1)	11.2	(8.9–14.0)	5.2	(3.5–7.6)
20.9	(17.3–25.1)	28.0	(24.3–32.1)	14.3	(12.3–16.7)	10.8	(7.7–15.1)	17.7	(14.2–21.7)	4.5	(3.0–6.9)
7.2	(5.4–9.5)	10.3	(7.8–13.6)	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	4.4	(3.3–5.7)	6.8	(5.0–9.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.6)
5.7	(4.6–7.2)	7.8	(5.4–11.3)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	4.9	(2.7–8.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)
37.6	(32.3–43.2)	41.8	(36.3–47.5)	33.9	(28.4–39.8)	32.9	(27.2–39.0)	36.3	(30.9–42.1)	30.2	(24.1–37.0)
59.7	(55.2–64.1)	65.8	(58.2–72.7)	54.1	(50.7–57.4)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	11.8	(8.5–16.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.5)
24.8	(19.9–30.5)	26.4	(19.9–34.2)	21.7	(17.2–27.0)	10.1	(6.9–14.4)	11.8	(7.0–19.3)	7.5	(4.9–11.2)
13.6	(8.9–20.1)	14.2	(6.9–27.1)	11.8	(7.7–17.6)	2.1	(1.1–4.1)	2.0	(0.7–5.5)	1.2	(0.3–4.3)
11.1	(8.9–13.7)	15.5	(11.5–20.5)	6.1	(4.5–8.3)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)	7.7	(4.9–11.9)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)
32.1	(29.6–34.8)	36.8	(32.6–41.2)	28.1	(24.0–32.7)	29.6	(26.5–32.8)	33.8	(29.4–38.6)	25.9	(21.2–31.2)
22.8	(16.4–30.7)	33.2	(24.0–43.8)	14.3	(8.3–23.4)	19.3	(15.0–24.6)	30.7	(23.0–39.7)	10.2	(5.9–17.0)
18.4	(14.3–23.4)	19.1	(15.9–22.7)	17.9	(11.6–26.5)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)
25.8	(21.9–30.1)	40.0	(34.6–45.7)	11.5	(9.4–13.9)	20.2	(16.6–24.3)	36.3	(30.6–42.5)	4.2	(3.0–5.9)
5.9	(4.4–7.9)	8.5	(6.0–11.8)	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	6.6	(4.6–9.6)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
16.6	(12.3–22.0)	23.1	(16.6–31.2)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	17.4	(12.2–24.3)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)

Table 9.1.0
Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(all participating countries), globally

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	YEAR
Mauritania	National	2006
Mauritius	National	2008
Mexico	Mexico City	2006
Micronesia (Federated States of)	National	2007
Mongolia	National	2007
Montenegro	National	2008
Morocco	National	2006
Mozambique	Maputo	2007
Myanmar	National	2007
Namibia	National	2004
Nepal	National	2007
New Zealand	National	2008
Nicaragua	Centro Managua	2003
Niger	National	2006
Nigeria	Abuja	2008
Oman	National	2007
Pakistan	Islamabad	2003
Palau	National	2005
Panama	National	2008
Papua New Guinea	National	2007
Paraguay	National	2008
Peru	National	2007
Philippines	National	2007
Poland	National	2003
Qatar	National	2007
Republic of Korea	National	2008
Republic of Moldova	National	2008
Romania	National	2004
Russian Federation	National	2004
Rwanda	National	2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National	2002
Saint Lucia	National	2007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National	2007
Samoa	National	2007
Saudi Arabia	National	2007
Senegal	National	2007
Serbia	National	2008
Seychelles	National	2007
Sierra Leone	National	2008
Singapore	National	2000
Slovakia	National	2007
Slovenia	National	2007

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
30.7	(26.7–35.1)	31.5	(26.8–36.7)	29.5	(23.8–36.0)	19.5	(16.3–23.2)	20.3	(17.5–23.4)	18.3	(13.4–24.5)
13.7	(9.3–19.8)	20.3	(13.9–28.6)	7.7	(4.1–14.0)	13.7	(9.3–19.8)	20.3	(13.9–28.6)	7.7	(4.1–14.0)
28.6	(25.2–32.2)	27.8	(23.6–32.4)	28.5	(25.2–32.0)	27.1	(23.8–30.8)	26.3	(22.0–31.0)	27.1	(23.7–30.8)
46.2	(41.1–51.5)	51.9	(43.8–59.9)	39.8	(34.7–45.1)	28.3	(23.9–33.2)	36.9	(29.9–44.5)	19.8	(15.9–24.5)
20.7	(13.1–31.1)	25.7	(19.2–33.4)	16.0	(7.5–31.1)	6.9	(4.4–10.5)	11.0	(7.6–15.6)	3.3	(1.4–7.3)
6.3	(5.2–7.5)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	5.1	(4.0–6.4)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)
11.0	(9.3–13.0)	12.5	(9.6–16.1)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)	2.1	(1.1–3.9)
10.0	(7.5–13.1)	12.7	(9.4–16.9)	7.4	(4.7–11.4)	2.7	(1.6–4.7)	4.5	(2.6–7.9)	1.2	(0.4–3.5)
15.3	(12.4–18.7)	22.5	(18.1–27.4)	8.2	(5.9–11.3)	4.9	(3.6–6.5)	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)
25.8	(23.4–28.3)	28.6	(25.6–31.8)	22.9	(20.2–26.0)	18.8	(16.5–21.4)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	16.1	(13.3–19.3)
9.4	(7.2–12.2)	13.0	(9.8–16.9)	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	5.7	(3.9–8.3)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)
20.1	(13.4–29.2)	18.7	(9.9–32.4)	21.5	(16.8–27.2)	17.6	(12.1–24.8)	14.5	(8.6–23.4)	20.6	(15.5–26.9)
25.1	(21.1–29.6)	30.4	(26.3–34.9)	20.5	(15.6–26.4)	21.2	(17.2–25.8)	25.6	(21.4–30.3)	17.4	(12.6–23.6)
11.7	(8.4–16.0)	15.2	(10.9–20.9)	8.0	(5.1–12.5)	6.3	(4.2–9.2)	11.7	(7.6–17.4)	1.1	(0.3–3.9)
15.4	(10.8–21.5)	19.2	(13.8–26.2)	11.1	(7.2–16.9)	3.5	(1.9–6.2)	5.6	(2.9–10.7)	1.3	(0.3–5.8)
15.2	(11.9–19.2)	17.8	(13.4–23.3)	11.3	(8.6–14.7)	2.3	(1.1–4.8)	3.5	(1.8–6.6)	1.2	(0.3–4.1)
10.1	(8.0–12.8)	12.4	(9.2–16.5)	7.5	(5.4–10.2)	1.4	(0.6–3.3)	2.3	(0.9–5.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.9)
33.1	(29.7–24.1)	38.0	(33.3–42.9)	28.4	(24.1–33.1)	26.7	(23.3–30.3)	31.0	(26.9–35.5)	22.6	(18.1–27.8)
8.4	(6.4–11.0)	10.5	(7.7–14.1)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	5.9	(4.0–8.5)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)
47.7	(43.7–51.7)	55.4	(51.0–59.7)	40.3	(34.9–45.9)	43.8	(39.4–48.2)	52.1	(47.3–56.8)	35.8	(30.0–42.0)
16.7	(15.3–18.1)	20.8	(18.9–22.7)	12.9	(11.3–14.6)	8.3	(6.9–9.9)	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	5.5	(3.7–8.2)
19.4	(16.9–22.3)	16.5	(13.7–19.8)	21.5	(18.8–24.6)	15.7	(13.5–18.1)	12.9	(10.5–15.7)	17.7	(15.2–20.6)
22.7	(19.8–25.8)	28.3	(24.5–32.4)	17.5	(14.6–20.7)	17.5	(14.7–20.6)	23.4	(19.7–27.7)	12.0	(9.4–15.1)
19.5	(16.5–22.9)	21.4	(16.6–27.0)	17.3	(14.5–20.6)	18.6	(15.7–22.0)	19.6	(15.1–25.1)	17.1	(14.1–20.5)
17.9	(14.9–21.5)	25.2	(19.8–31.4)	13.1	(9.6–17.7)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	13.4	(9.5–18.7)	2.3	(1.0–5.1)
13.0	(11.4–14.7)	14.9	(12.5–17.6)	10.6	(9.4–11.9)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	6.3	(4.9–7.9)
13.4	(11.3–15.7)	20.8	(17.3–24.7)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	11.3	(9.3–13.7)	18.5	(15.0–22.6)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)
18.3	(14.7–22.6)	22.2	(17.0–28.4)	14.8	(12.0–18.2)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	21.5	(16.1–28.0)	14.3	(11.4–17.7)
27.3	(25.0–29.8)	30.1	(26.6–33.8)	24.4	(21.5–27.6)	25.4	(23.2–27.8)	26.9	(23.5–30.6)	23.9	(20.6–27.4)
11.5	(8.8–15.0)	13.3	(8.5–20.1)	9.5	(6.5–13.6)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	0.9	(0.2–3.0)
16.6	(13.4–20.4)	18.2	(13.5–24.2)	13.6	(10.9–17.0)	4.6	(3.0–7.0)	7.0	(4.2–11.3)	1.9	(0.9–4.1)
17.9	(14.8–21.4)	22.4	(16.9–29.2)	14.5	(11.3–18.4)	12.7	(10.4–15.3)	17.0	(12.2–23.1)	9.6	(7.4–12.4)
19.1	(15.5–23.4)	22.0	(16.8–28.2)	16.6	(13.1–20.9)	12.0	(9.0–15.9)	14.8	(9.8–21.7)	9.5	(6.6–13.4)
23.5	(19.0–28.7)	25.8	(19.0–33.9)	20.4	(16.1–25.5)	15.2	(11.5–19.8)	16.0	(10.3–24)	12.7	(8.2–19.2)
15.9	(13.8–18.3)	20.2	(17.7–22.8)	10.7	(7.9–14.4)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	10.2	(7.9–13.2)	2.6	(1.3–5.4)
14.9	(9.9–21.8)	20.4	(14.7–27.8)	9.6	(4.5–19.2)	7.5	(4.6–12.1)	12.1	(7.6–18.9)	2.7	(1.3–5.4)
10.4	(8.0–13.4)	10.8	(7.7–15.0)	9.6	(7.6–12.2)	9.3	(6.9–12.5)	9.3	(6.3–13.4)	8.9	(6.6–11.9)
26.6	(21.7–32.1)	27.1	(20.6–34.7)	25.3	(20.4–30.9)	21.5	(16.7–27.2)	23.2	(17.4–30.2)	20.0	(15.0–26.2)
23.5	(19.3–28.3)	20.3	(14.5–27.8)	24.1	(19.9–28.8)	5.8	(3.7–9.1)	6.6	(3.8–11.3)	5.0	(3.0–8.0)
9.1	(8.1–10.3)	10.5	(8.8–12.4)	7.5	(6.2–9.1)	9.1	(8.1–10.3)	10.5	(8.8–12.4)	7.5	(6.2–9.1)
26.6	(24.3–28.9)	28.5	(25.8–31.4)	24.5	(21.7–27.5)	25.0	(22.6–27.6)	26.5	(23.2–29.9)	23.4	(20.7–26.4)
21.8	(17.6–26.6)	16.9	(12.2–23.0)	24.2	(19.4–29.8)	20.3	(16.3–24.9)	15.2	(10.7–21.2)	23.0	(18.7–27.9)

Table 9.1.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	YEAR
Somalia	Somaliland	2007
South Africa	National	2008
Sri Lanka	National	2007
Sudan	National	2005
Suriname	National	2004
Swaziland	National	2005
Syrian Arab Republic	National	2007
Tajikistan	National	2004
Thailand	National	2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National	2008
Timor-Leste	National	2006
Togo	National	2007
Trinidad and Tobago	National	2007
Tunisia	National	2007
Turkey	National	2003
Tuvalu	National	2006
Uganda	National	2007
Ukraine	National	2005
United Arab Emirates	National	2005
United Republic of Tanzania	Arusha	2008
United States of America	National	2004
Uruguay	National	2007
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	2008
Vanuatu	National	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	National	1999
Viet Nam	National	2007
West Bank <	West Bank	2005
Gaza Strip <	Gaza Strip	2005
Yemen	National	2008
Zambia	Lusaka	2007
Zimbabwe	Harare	2008

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
15.6	(13.4–18.2)	15.5	(12.7–18.7)	12.3	(6.7–21.3)	5.8	(4.0–8.4)	4.9	(3.2–7.4)	4.5	(1.6–11.8)
24.0	(21.6–26.6)	29.3	(26.6–32.1)	20.1	(17.2–23.4)	13.6	(11.6–16.0)	17.9	(15.2–21.0)	10.6	(8.0–13.8)
9.1	(6.8–12.2)	12.4	(8.7–17.5)	5.8	(3.6–9.4)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)	0.9	(0.2–3.5)
14.0	(10.8–17.9)	18.0	(13.4–23.7)	10.1	(8.0–12.8)	6.0	(3.6–10.0)	10.2	(6.6–15.5)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)
10.5	(8.7–12.6)	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	8.6	(6.1–11.8)	6.9	(5.2–9.1)	9.3	(6.3–13.5)	4.7	(2.7–8.2)
11.3	(10.2–12.6)	14.7	(13.0–16.5)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	5.6	(4.9–6.4)	8.9	(7.8–10.2)	3.2	(2.5–4.2)
29.0	(24.9–33.6)	38.6	(33.8–43.5)	19.5	(15.9–23.6)	12.3	(9.3–16.1)	19.1	(14.6–24.7)	5.9	(4.3–8.2)
5.1	(3.1–8.3)	6.8	(3.9–11.6)	2.8	(1.4–5.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)
15.7	(13.8–17.7)	21.7	(19.4–24.2)	8.4	(6.9–10.2)	11.7	(10.0–13.7)	17.4	(15.2–20.0)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)
11.8	(9.7–14.4)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	11.7	(9.2–14.9)	9.8	(7.4–12.7)	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	9.8	(7.2–13.1)
41.0	(33.8–48.6)	54.5	(46.4–62.3)	29.8	(21.3–40.1)	32.4	(25.5–40.2)	50.6	(41.6–59.6)	17.3	(10.7–26.8)
14.0	(11.2–17.2)	17.7	(13.3–23.1)	7.9	(5.5–11.1)	6.2	(3.6–10.2)	9.1	(5.1–15.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)
19.9	(16.1–24.4)	20.8	(16.2–26.4)	17.8	(12.8–24.1)	12.9	(9.9–16.7)	14.7	(10.9–19.6)	10.3	(6.9–15.1)
18.3	(15.8–21.2)	27.8	(23.5–32.4)	8.8	(6.6–11.7)	8.3	(6.6–10.4)	15.1	(12.3–18.4)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)
8.4	(7.5–9.4)	11.1	(9.8–12.5)	4.4	(3.7–5.3)	6.9	(6.1–7.9)	9.4	(8.2–10.9)	3.5	(2.9–4.3)
36.4	(36.2–36.7)	41.6	(41.2–41.9)	32.7	(32.4–32.9)	26.6	(26.4–26.8)	33.2	(32.9–33.6)	22.1	(21.9–22.4)
16.6	(14.4–19.2)	17.3	(14.7–20.2)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	6.6	(5.2–8.5)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)
26.0	(22.0–30.4)	29.8	(25.0–35.1)	22.2	(18.3–26.6)	24.0	(21.0–27.3)	27.6	(24–31.5)	20.6	(16.9–24.8)
19.5	(17.5–21.6)	25.2	(23.2–27.4)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	12.1	(10.3–14.1)	3.6	(2.9–4.4)
10.6	(8.1–13.8)	12.4	(9.0–16.7)	8.8	(5.8–13.2)	1.7	(0.9–3.5)	2.2	(0.9–5.5)	1.1	(0.3–3.6)
17.0	(15.4–18.7)	18.2	(16.3–20.2)	15.9	(14.1–17.8)	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	13.9	(12.2–14.5)
23.2	(21.0–25.5)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)	24.5	(21.8–27.4)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	16.4	(13.5–19.8)	22.9	(20.1–26.0)
2.2	(0.9–5.4)	2.7	(0.9–7.5)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	1.8	(0.6–5.1)	2.4	(0.7–7.3)	1.2	(0.3–4.3)
25.6	(24.4–26.9)	34.1	(32.0–36.3)	19.6	(18.1–21.2)	18.2	(17.0–19.4)	28.2	(26.1–30.3)	11.4	(10.1–12.7)
14.8	(12.6–17.2)	15.3	(12.3–18.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	7.4	(5.8–9.3)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	8.4	(6.6–10.7)
3.8	(3.1–4.5)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	5.9	(4.9–7.1)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)
27.5	(22.0–33.8)	37.8	(32.9–42.9)	17.4	(14.1–21.4)	18.0	(12.5–25.3)	27.6	(21.3–35.1)	8.7	(5.8–12.8)
15.7	(12.3–19.7)	18.4	(14.7–22.9)	11.7	(8.4–16.2)	6.6	(3.9–10.9)	9.7	(6.3–14.6)	3.0	(1.6–5.4)
14.1	(9.8–19.8)	14.5	(8.5–23.6)	10.5	(6.1–17.6)	3.9	(2.5–6.2)	4.2	(2.3–7.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)
25.6	(20.0–32.2)	25.7	(19.5–33.1)	25.6	(19.6–32.7)	6.8	(4.3–10.5)	6.7	(4.0–11.1)	6.8	(4.0–11.3)
12.0	(9.0–15.7)	14.9	(10.9–20.1)	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	3.2	(1.7–5.7)	4.8	(2.6–9.0)	1.5	(0.5–4.6)

Table 9.2.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Afghanistan	Kabul	2004
Albania	National	2004
Algeria	Constantine	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	National	2004
Argentina	National	2007
Armenia	National	2004
Bahamas	National	2004
Bahrain	National	2002
Bangladesh	National	2007
Barbados	National	2007
Belarus	National	2004
Belize	National	2008
Benin	Atlantique Littoral	2003
Bhutan	National	2006
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	La Paz	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	2008
Botswana	National	2008
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	2005
Bulgaria	National	2008
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	2006
Burundi	National	2008
Cambodia	National	2003
Cameroon	National	2008
Cape Verde	National	2007
Central African Republic	Bangui	2008
Chad	National	2008
Chile	Santiago	2008
China	Shanghai	2005
Colombia	Bogota	2007
Comoros	National	2007
Congo	National	2006
Cook Islands	National	2008
Costa Rica	National	2008
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	2003
Croatia	National	2007
Cuba	Havana	2004
Cyprus	National	2005
Czech Republic	National	2007
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2008
Djibouti	National	2003
Dominica	National	2004
Dominican Republic	National	2004

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
38.8	(32.9–45.1)	43.4	(34.8–52.5)	33.3	(25.2–42.6)	45.0	(32.5–58.1)	60.2	(45.4–73.3)	23.6	(15.7–33.9)
84.8	(81.8–87.3)	83.5	(79.8–86.7)	85.7	(82.1–88.7)	80.6	(78.0–83.0)	79.4	(76.3–82.2)	81.6	(77.9–84.7)
38.7	(35.8–41.6)	39.8	(36.4–43.2)	37.9	(34.0–42.0)	60.2	(56.4–63.9)	66.0	(61.7–70.0)	56.2	(51.8–60.6)
18.0	(15.3–21.0)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	18.7	(15.2–22.7)	40.3	(36.1–44.7)	37.3	(31.4–43.5)	43.2	(38.1–48.4)
54.7	(51.9–57.4)	51.7	(48.3–55.2)	57.7	(54.4–61.0)	68.6	(65.9–71.1)	66.4	(63.2–69.5)	70.7	(66.9–74.2)
89.8	(87.8–91.6)	88.1	(83.4–91.7)	91.6	(89.1–93.6)	85.1	(81.5–88.1)	82.8	(76.5–87.6)	87.0	(83.1–90.1)
21.6	(17.5–26.4)	22.5	(17.9–27.8)	20.8	(15.7–26.9)	51.1	(45.7–56.4)	48.9	(41.7–56.1)	52.1	(45.7–58.3)
38.7	(35.3–42.1)	37.2	(31.9–42.8)	39.5	(34.4–44.9)	45.3	(41.4–49.2)	49.7	(43.6–55.8)	40.9	(36.8–45.1)
34.7	(27.3–42.8)	37.8	(29.6–46.8)	32.4	(23.8–42.5)	42.2	(34.0–50.8)	47.1	(39.7–54.6)	38.7	(28.7–49.7)
25.9	(23.2–28.9)	25.9	(21.1–31.3)	26.0	(22.2–30.2)	59.6	(56.3–62.7)	59.7	(55.0–64.2)	59.6	(54.5–64.5)
...
25.7	(21.7–30.1)	26.2	(19.1–34.7)	25.1	(20.4–30.6)	50.4	(45.9–54.9)	52.1	(46.8–57.4)	48.6	(42.0–55.3)
21.5	(18.3–25.0)	23.7	(20.3–27.6)	18.3	(13.4–24.4)	38.0	(34.4–41.8)	41.3	(35.1–47.7)	33.5	(28.2–39.3)
31.9	(29.0–35.1)	32.5	(26.9–38.5)	31.1	(28.0–34.5)	54.5	(47.2–61.6)	57.8	(49.4–65.8)	51.7	(43.8–59.6)
34.3	(31.1–37.7)	34.3	(30.6–38.1)	34.4	(31.2–37.9)	52.9	(49.5–56.3)	54.4	(51.7–57.0)	51.4	(46.4–56.3)
79.0	(76.9–81.0)	76.1	(73.9–78.2)	81.7	(79.2–83.9)	85.0	(83.1–86.6)	83.5	(81.3–85.4)	86.4	(84.4–88.2)
38.5	(34.7–42.5)	38.2	(33.2–43.4)	38.6	(34.3–43.2)	62.1	(59.1–64.9)	60.0	(56.7–63.2)	63.7	(59.5–67.6)
35.0	(31.2–39.0)	29.7	(25.6–34.1)	38.0	(32.5–43.9)	50.0	(47.2–52.8)	40.1	(34.9–45.4)	55.9	(52.4–59.2)
63.9	(60.1–67.5)	61.5	(57.2–65.7)	66.3	(62.1–70.3)	70.1	(66.3–73.5)	66.7	(63.1–70.2)	73.7	(68.3–78.4)
32.9	(28.9–37.1)	38.1	(33.0–43.5)	27.5	(23.1–32.4)	48.8	(44.1–53.5)	55.9	(50.0–61.7)	41.8	(36.6–47.2)
33.9	(28.0–40.4)	35.2	(29.6–41.3)	31.7	(24.6–39.8)	49.3	(42.1–56.6)	54.0	(47.9–59.9)	45.3	(36.8–54.1)
47.0	(41.0–53.1)	48.9	(42.1–55.7)	44.5	(37.9–51.3)	58.5	(52.6–64.1)	60.6	(54.0–66.9)	56.5	(49.2–63.6)
23.1	(21.5–24.8)	26.6	(23.8–29.6)	19.4	(17.3–21.6)	45.0	(41.4–48.7)	47.5	(44.0–51.0)	42.2	(37.6–46.9)
13.9	(10.9–17.5)	13.9	(9.8–19.3)	13.7	(10.9–16.9)	25.4	(21.6–29.7)	27.0	(22.6–31.9)	24.2	(19.7–29.5)
35.2	(22.3–50.7)	29.9	(24.4–36)	40.7	(18.3–67.8)	52.4	(39.0–65.4)	49.9	(42.1–57.7)	53.8	(31.3–74.8)
33.9	...	34.1	...	31.2	...	55.1	...	54.0	...	56.2	...
51.7	(48.7–54.7)	48.9	(44.9–52.9)	54.4	(50.2–58.5)	68.3	(65.6–71.0)	63.4	(60.3–66.5)	73.0	(69.3–76.5)
47.0	(44.0–50.0)	46.6	(42.0–51.2)	47.4	(44.3–50.5)	35.2	(31.9–38.8)	34.2	(29.3–39.4)	36.2	(32.6–39.9)
26.2	(23.4–29.3)	25.3	(21.1–30.0)	27.0	(23.9–30.4)	56.1	(52.7–59.4)	55.1	(50.0–60.1)	56.9	(52.6–61.1)
35.2	(30.4–40.2)	35.7	(28.6–43.5)	34.9	(29.8–40.3)	58.3	(50.3–65.9)	66.7	(53.6–77.6)	52.9	(46.6–59.1)
22.8	(19.2–26.9)	25.5	(19.1–33.2)	20.2	(15.4–25.9)	44.8	(39.9–49.8)	50.5	(45.4–55.6)	40.6	(34.5–46.9)
61.9	(60.7–63.0)	58.8	(57.1–60.6)	64.5	(62.9–66.1)	73.8	(72.8–74.9)	70.3	(68.6–71.9)	76.8	(75.3–78.1)
21.6	(19.1–24.3)	20.8	(18.4–23.4)	22.1	(19.0–25.5)	41.5	(38.3–44.8)	40.0	(36.5–43.6)	42.8	(38.4–47.4)
44.2	(41.0–47.5)	44.6	(40.4–48.8)	43.9	(39.5–48.4)	69.7	(65.8–73.3)	74.1	(70.3–77.7)	64.9	(60.9–68.7)
73.4	(70.6–76.0)	71.4	(67.9–74.7)	75.7	(71.9–79.1)	82.5	(80.1–84.7)	81.2	(77.4–84.5)	84.2	(80.3–87.4)
62.4	(58.1–66.6)	59.1	(53.3–64.6)	65.7	(59.8–71.1)	65.0	(60.2–69.4)	64.6	(58.1–70.5)	65.8	(59.4–71.7)
87.9	(87.3–88.5)	86.8	(85.8–87.7)	89.1	(88.3–89.8)	87.8	(87.2–88.4)	85.4	(84.4–86.2)	90.4	(89.6–91.1)
38.0	(34.2–42.1)	37.3	(32.8–42.0)	38.9	(34.9–43.0)	75.2	(73.2–77.2)	71.6	(68.6–74.3)	79.5	(76.7–82.1)
30.2	(23.8–37.4)	32.5	(25.9–39.8)	27.0	(19.3–36.5)	36.8	(32.9–40.9)	37.4	(30.4–44.9)	34.7	(29.5–40.3)
39.5	(34.3–45.0)	40.3	(34.3–46.6)	38.2	(30.3–46.7)	43.2	(36.7–49.8)	45.2	(38.2–52.4)	40.3	(32.0–49.2)
26.3	(23.0–29.8)	24.9	(20.3–30.1)	25.6	(21.5–30.1)	60.2	(56.8–63.6)	58.5	(53.1–63.6)	60.7	(55.9–65.4)
33.1	(29.9–36.4)	31.1	(27.2–35.3)	34.5	(31.4–37.9)	41.9	(38.7–45.1)	38.5	(34.6–42.5)	44.9	(41.4–48.4)

Table 9.2.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Ecuador	Quito	2007
Egypt	National	2005
El Salvador	National	2003
Equatorial Guinea	National	2008
Eritrea	National	2006
Estonia	National	2007
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	2003
Fiji	National	2005
Gambia	Banjul	2008
Georgia	National	2008
Ghana	National	2006
Greece	National	2005
Grenada	National	2004
Guatemala	National	2008
Guinea	National	2008
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	2008
Guyana	National	2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2005
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	2003
Hungary	National	2008
India	National	2006
Indonesia	National	2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	National	2007
Iraq	Baghdad	2008
Jamaica	National	2006
Jordan	National	2007
Kazakhstan	National	2004
Kenya	National	2007
Kuwait	National	2005
Kyrgyzstan	National	2008
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane Capital	2007
Latvia	National	2007
Lebanon	National	2005
Lesotho	National	2008
Liberia	Monrovia	2008
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	National	2007
Lithuania	National	2005
Madagascar	National	2008
Malawi	National	2005
Malaysia	National	2003
Maldives	National	2007
Mali	National	2008

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
28.9	(25.2–33.0)	27.5	(24.6–30.6)	30.2	(25.0–35.9)	52.5	(47.7–57.3)	49.5	(44.7–54.4)	54.6	(48.2–60.9)
38.7	(35.7–41.7)	41.5	(38.2–45.0)	34.5	(30.9–38.2)	43.7	(39.5–47.9)	49.0	(44.1–53.9)	36.6	(32.0–41.4)
14.8	(10.8–20.0)	16.7	(11.4–23.8)	13.6	(10.0–18.2)	39.5	(27.6–52.7)	42.4	(28.1–58.0)	37.6	(26.0–50.9)
47.5	(43.1–51.9)	47.8	(42.6–53.0)	45.8	(40.0–51.7)	61.7	(56.9–66.3)	64.0	(58.7–69.0)	59.8	(53.6–65.6)
18.4	(16.6–20.3)	20.4	(18.0–23.1)	14.8	(12.9–17.0)	37.3	(33.7–41.0)	40.4	(35.6–45.4)	32.3	(29.0–35.8)
41.1	(37.7–44.5)	39.3	(34.8–43.9)	42.8	(38.5–47.2)	68.5	(65.5–71.3)	68.2	(64.2–71.9)	68.7	(64.6–72.4)
14.9	(11.3–19.3)	15.5	(10.4–22.5)	12.8	(10.0–16.3)	41.2	(37.4–45.0)	45.1	(40.2–50.0)	37.4	(33.4–41.6)
47.1	(43.2–51.0)	49.4	(42.7–56.2)	44.9	(41.3–48.6)	56.8	(51.4–62.1)	57.0	(49.1–64.7)	57.0	(52.7–61.2)
45.8	(41.8–49.8)	45.8	(40.7–50.9)	44.4	(40.5–48.4)	59.2	(55.4–62.9)	61.6	(56.7–66.3)	57.2	(52.8–61.5)
62.7	(57.4–67.8)	62.4	(54.0–70.1)	62.8	(58.5–66.9)	74.4	(70.4–78.0)	75.5	(71.7–79.0)	73.4	(66.2–79.5)
15.9	(13.7–18.5)	16.2	(13.6–19.1)	14.7	(12.4–17.4)	31.6	(29.7–33.5)	32.4	(29.3–35.7)	29.9	(27.3–32.7)
...
27.3	(24.7–30.1)	26.3	(22.6–30.4)	27.7	(24.4–31.1)	61.8	(58.0–65.5)	61.8	(55.7–67.6)	61.9	(57.6–65.9)
23.1	(19.3–27.3)	23.9	(19.6–28.8)	22.1	(18.1–26.8)	40.8	(36.3–45.4)	43.8	(39.3–48.4)	37.9	(32.5–43.6)
27.7	(22.2–34)	27.6	(21.4–34.7)	28.1	(22.0–35.1)	52.3	(43.1–61.4)	57.0	(47.3–66.2)	48.1	(39.4–56.9)
31.0	(24.9–37.7)	32.1	(26.0–39.0)	29.7	(22.8–37.5)	35.3	(30.6–40.4)	36.6	(30.8–42.9)	34.1	(28.1–40.7)
33.4	(29.2–37.9)	36.6	(30.9–42.8)	30.6	(24.6–37.5)	61.1	(56.4–65.6)	62.9	(57.5–68.0)	59.1	(52.5–65.4)
32.3	(27.0–38.1)	34.7	(26.8–43.6)	29.6	(24.5–35.4)	43.2	(38.0–48.6)	46.2	(40.1–52.4)	40.4	(33.3–47.9)
29.6	(26.2–33.3)	26.2	(21.9–31.1)	31.6	(27.2–36.4)	42.2	(36.5–48.2)	46.9	(38.1–55.9)	38.4	(32.5–44.6)
43.0	(39.2–47.0)	39.9	(36.2–43.8)	45.3	(40.5–50.3)	72.6	(67.8–76.9)	70.0	(64.8–74.8)	74.7	(69.3–79.5)
26.6	(23.9–29.4)	29.2	(25.7–32.9)	23.1	(19.8–26.6)	40.3	(37.2–43.4)	43.7	(40.0–47.4)	35.6	(31.4–40.0)
64.7	(60.3–68.8)	67.4	(62.5–71.9)	62.3	(57.4–67.0)	81.4	(78.1–84.3)	84.4	(80.1–87.9)	78.7	(75.4–81.7)
35.4	(30.1–41.1)	38.1	(32.3–44.3)	32.7	(24.1–42.6)	44.8	(38.5–51.3)	49.8	(42.8–56.9)	39.6	(29.2–51.0)
32.3	(29.3–35.4)	30.3	(26.2–34.8)	34.4	(29.9–39.3)	29.2	(26.4–32.2)	27.8	(25.2–30.4)	30.7	(25.0–37.0)
32.5	(28.1–37.4)	32.2	(27.5–37.4)	32.5	(26.7–38.8)	60.5	(56.6–64.4)	59.9	(54.3–65.4)	61.6	(57.0–65.9)
66.0	(63.4–68.6)	63.0	(57.1–68.6)	68.0	(64.7–71.0)	62.6	(59.2–65.9)	61.7	(55.3–67.8)	62.9	(59.1–66.5)
...
24.7	(21.2–28.6)	25.4	(19.9–31.7)	23.6	(20.2–27.4)	48.2	(43.6–52.9)	48.6	(43.5–53.7)	47.6	(42.2–53.1)
44.4	(41.7–47.2)	42.0	(37.7–46.3)	45.5	(41.4–49.7)	56.2	(53.0–59.4)	61.0	(56.5–65.4)	52.2	(48.8–55.6)
33.4	(30.3–36.6)	35.1	(30.5–39.9)	31.9	(27.8–36.2)	57.7	(53.8–61.6)	58.7	(53.1–64.2)	56.8	(52.6–60.9)
40.3	(35.7–45.0)	41.2	(35.7–46.9)	39.5	(34.0–45.4)	55.4	(50.3–60.3)	57.7	(49.6–65.4)	53.2	(49.5–56.9)
55.2	(52.1–58.1)	55.1	(50.6–59.4)	55.1	(51.7–58.5)	72.7	(70.5–74.9)	73.2	(69.8–76.3)	72.3	(69.2–75.2)
78.4	(75.4–81.1)	76.0	(72.3–79.4)	80.4	(76.8–83.6)	74.4	(72.5–76.1)	73.9	(71.4–76.2)	74.7	(71.8–77.4)
36.9	(31.5–42.7)	34.2	(28.7–40.1)	37.3	(31.0–44.1)	52.6	(48.8–56.4)	50.2	(43.3–57.2)	53.2	(49.3–57.0)
23.6	(19.4–28.4)	22.2	(17.1–28.2)	24.5	(19.4–30.4)	45.5	(39.9–51.3)	45.1	(34.6–56.2)	45.4	(36.3–54.8)
37.8	(34.2–41.6)	41.4	(35.6–47.4)	33.4	(29.1–38.1)	41.5	(38.5–44.5)	46.4	(41.4–51.4)	36.0	(32.7–39.5)
43.1	(40.0–46.3)	42.0	(37.8–46.3)	43.8	(40.0–47.8)	64.6	(62.4–66.7)	63.8	(60.1–67.4)	65.1	(61.2–68.7)
49.5	(46.6–52.4)	55.0	(49.8–60.1)	44.9	(39.4–50.6)	62.9	(56.8–68.6)	69.5	(63.2–75.2)	57.5	(48.9–65.7)
10.4	(8.4–12.8)	10.4	(7.4–14.4)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)	24.2	(20.2–28.7)	26.7	(22.0–31.9)	21.8	(17.9–26.3)
11.5	(8.9–14.8)	19.9	(15.3–25.3)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	16.7	(13.5–20.4)	30.2	(25.0–35.9)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)
48.3	(44.7–52.0)	49.4	(45.4–53.3)	47.1	(42.8–51.5)	68.0	(65.2–70.6)	70.6	(66.8–74.2)	65.4	(61.3–69.3)
48.5	(41.2–55.8)	50.1	(41.7–58.4)	46.9	(39.2–54.7)	81.4	(73.6–87.3)	83.1	(75.8–88.5)	79.2	(69.9–86.1)

Table 9.2.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Mauritania	National	2006
Mauritius	National	2008
Mexico	Mexico City	2006
Micronesia (Federated States of)	National	2007
Mongolia	National	2007
Montenegro	National	2008
Morocco	National	2006
Mozambique	Maputo	2007
Myanmar	National	2007
Namibia	National	2004
Nepal	National	2007
New Zealand	National	2008
Nicaragua	Centro Managua	2003
Niger	National	2006
Nigeria	Abuja	2008
Oman	National	2007
Pakistan	Islamabad	2003
Palau	National	2005
Panama	National	2008
Papua New Guinea	National	2007
Paraguay	National	2008
Peru	National	2007
Philippines	National	2007
Poland	National	2003
Qatar	National	2007
Republic of Korea	National	2008
Republic of Moldova	National	2008
Romania	National	2004
Russian Federation	National	2004
Rwanda	National	2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National	2002
Saint Lucia	National	2007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National	2007
Samoa	National	2007
Saudi Arabia	National	2007
Senegal	National	2007
Serbia	National	2008
Seychelles	National	2007
Sierra Leone	National	2008
Singapore	National	2000
Slovakia	National	2007
Slovenia	National	2007

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
42.7	(38.2–47.3)	42.4	(37.3–47.7)	43.4	(37.4–49.5)	53.6	(49.6–57.5)	54.3	(47.7–60.7)	52.2	(46.7–57.7)
36.1	(30.0–42.7)	38.5	(29.9–48.0)	34.1	(27.8–41.0)	73.6	(69.7–77.2)	77.2	(73.5–80.5)	70.7	(64.9–75.8)
46.2	(42.5–50.0)	46.3	(42.5–50.3)	45.5	(39.9–51.3)	60.2	(57.2–63.1)	61.6	(58.2–64.9)	59.0	(54.8–63.1)
60.7	(56.6–64.5)	60.4	(55.2–65.4)	59.6	(55.1–63.9)	71.3	(68.8–73.6)	73.3	(68.5–77.6)	68.7	(65.7–71.6)
54.4	(51.8–56.9)	53.7	(49.2–58.1)	54.3	(48.7–59.7)	55.5	(49.5–61.3)	60.7	(56.6–64.6)	50.7	(42.7–58.6)
76.8	(74.2–79.2)	73.5	(70.4–76.4)	79.9	(76.4–83.0)	69.9	(67.7–72.0)	68.8	(65.8–71.6)	70.8	(67.7–73.8)
27.1	(24.6–29.7)	24.7	(22.0–27.7)	29.2	(25.8–32.9)	41.1	(37.7–44.5)	41.1	(37.2–45.2)	40.9	(37.3–44.7)
22.5	(18.8–26.8)	25.2	(20.7–30.3)	19.6	(15.2–24.9)	26.2	(21.9–31.0)	28.6	(22.8–35.2)	23.0	(17.7–29.3)
34.1	(29.6–38.9)	38.8	(33.0–45.0)	29.4	(24.5–34.9)	46.4	(41.9–51.1)	51.2	(45.1–57.2)	42.1	(35.7–48.7)
40.3	(36.9–43.7)	41.5	(37.6–45.6)	38.9	(35.1–42.8)	58.5	(55.8–61.1)	60.9	(57.5–64.2)	56.4	(53.4–59.3)
35.3	(29.6–41.6)	38.5	(31.7–45.8)	31.7	(25.4–38.8)	47.3	(41.8–52.9)	49.5	(43.8–55.3)	44.7	(36.8–52.8)
36.0	(27.2–45.8)	38.5	(25.6–53.3)	33.1	(26.8–40.0)	67.2	(55.5–77.1)	63.3	(51.3–73.8)	71.3	(59.2–81.0)
43.7	(38.0–49.5)	43.9	(37.7–50.3)	43.2	(36.8–49.9)	54.1	(51.5–56.7)	56.4	(52.2–60.5)	51.9	(47.2–56.5)
30.3	(24.6–36.8)	36.8	(28.4–46.2)	23.8	(19.3–29.0)	52.3	(45.5–59.0)	58.3	(50.4–65.9)	46.3	(38.6–54.2)
21.7	(18.7–25.0)	29.2	(24.5–34.4)	12.8	(10.1–16.1)	39.7	(31.3–48.9)	43.6	(34.3–53.5)	36.0	(26.8–46.5)
13.9	(11.2–17.1)	16.7	(12.7–21.8)	11.2	(8.1–15.3)	27.4	(23.4–31.8)	29.8	(24.5–35.8)	25.2	(20.6–30.3)
26.6	(22.7–30.8)	32.1	(26.4–38.5)	21.7	(17.7–26.4)	33.9	(28.9–39.2)	42.5	(35.8–49.5)	26.4	(19.9–34.2)
47.6	(43.9–51.2)	45.7	(40.3–51.2)	49.3	(44.9–53.8)	28.9	(25.7–32.3)	31.3	(27.1–35.9)	26.4	(22.1–31.3)
21.9	(19.8–24.1)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)	21.5	(19.2–24.0)	40.3	(37.1–43.5)	38.9	(36.0–41.9)	41.4	(37.2–45.7)
73.9	(71.1–76.6)	75.4	(71.5–78.9)	72.2	(67.5–76.5)	86.4	(84.0–88.4)	87.0	(84.1–89.4)	85.6	(82.8–87.9)
32.5	(26.9–38.6)	35.1	(30.2–40.2)	30.1	(23.5–37.6)	55.3	(51.2–59.2)	57.3	(52.2–62.3)	53.4	(48.0–58.8)
25.5	(22.5–28.6)	26.2	(22.8–29.9)	24.2	(20.8–28.0)	46.8	(44.3–49.4)	46.9	(42.9–51.0)	46.4	(42.4–50.6)
54.5	(51.9–57.0)	55.7	(53.0–58.4)	53.1	(49.9–56.3)	64.8	(62.2–67.4)	67.2	(63.8–70.4)	62.8	(59.4–66.0)
...
35.7	(31.6–40.0)	36.3	(31.2–41.6)	35.2	(29.6–41.2)	45.9	(41.6–50.2)	52.1	(46.1–58.0)	42.8	(37.2–48.5)
37.6	(35.6–39.6)	33.8	(30.9–36.7)	41.6	(39.1–44.1)	70.8	(68.4–73.0)	67.3	(64.2–70.2)	74.8	(71.8–77.6)
20.3	(18.0–22.9)	20.6	(17.4–24.2)	20.1	(18.1–22.3)	57.0	(53.8–60.1)	59.4	(54.0–64.5)	54.8	(51.1–58.4)
...
76.4	(73.4–79.1)	74.3	(70.5–77.9)	78.5	(76.0–80.9)	89.4	(88.3–90.4)	89.0	(87.2–90.5)	89.9	(88.3–91.3)
19.2	(14.3–25.1)	19.9	(15.6–25.0)	18.0	(11.9–26.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.5	(13.4–20.1)	16.2	(12.3–21.0)	15.3	(12.1–19.1)	48.8	(44.8–52.9)	48.0	(42.0–54.0)	49.0	(44.1–53.8)
25.2	(21.5–29.2)	28.4	(23.4–34.0)	22.6	(18.6–27.2)	64.0	(59.3–68.5)	61.1	(55.0–66.9)	65.7	(59.7–71.2)
31.5	(27.8–35.3)	31.7	(26.4–37.5)	30.9	(26.7–35.5)	59.7	(54.8–64.4)	56.5	(50.6–62.3)	61.8	(56.3–67.0)
59.1	(52.8–65.1)	60.8	(54.1–67.1)	56.4	(46.6–65.8)	62.8	(58.1–67.3)	64.8	(57.5–71.4)	60.5	(52.3–68.2)
27.9	(24.4–31.6)	28.9	(24.7–33.5)	26.4	(21.2–32.5)	38.2	(34.8–41.7)	45.1	(40.0–50.3)	31.6	(26.0–37.7)
47.6	(37.6–57.7)	49.9	(42.0–57.9)	42.5	(32.2–53.5)	48.3	(37.4–59.3)	48.3	(37.9–58.9)	45.0	(34.1–56.3)
76.9	(74.0–79.6)	73.4	(70.6–76.0)	80.0	(75.5–83.9)	71.9	(69.5–74.2)	68.1	(64.9–71.1)	74.8	(72.0–77.5)
42.3	(38.3–46.4)	38.2	(33.3–43.4)	46.1	(40.3–52.1)	57.1	(53.1–61.1)	54.3	(48.6–59.9)	60.6	(54.4–66.6)
44.2	(39.1–49.4)	46.3	(37.8–55.1)	42.9	(35.6–50.6)	56.5	(52.6–60.4)	59.9	(54.5–65.1)	53.4	(48.8–58.0)
35.1	(33.7–36.7)	34.8	(32.3–37.2)	35.2	(32.6–38.0)	65.1	(63.7–66.4)	64.0	(61.9–66.1)	66.0	(64.4–67.6)
44.9	(42.1–47.8)	42.4	(39.3–45.6)	46.9	(43.5–50.5)	69.3	(67.5–71.1)	68.0	(65.4–70.6)	70.5	(68.8–72.2)
...

Table 9.2.0
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (all participating countries), globally**

... Data not reported/not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Somalia	Somaliland	2007
South Africa	National	2008
Sri Lanka	National	2007
Sudan	National	2005
Suriname	National	2004
Swaziland	National	2005
Syrian Arab Republic	National	2007
Tajikistan	National	2004
Thailand	National	2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National	2008
Timor-Leste	National	2006
Togo	National	2007
Trinidad and Tobago	National	2007
Tunisia	National	2007
Turkey	National	2003
Tuvalu	National	2006
Uganda	National	2007
Ukraine	National	2005
United Arab Emirates	National	2005
United Republic of Tanzania	Arusha	2008
United States of America	National	2004
Uruguay	National	2007
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	2008
Vanuatu	National	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	National	1999
Viet Nam	National	2007
West Bank <	West Bank	2005
Gaza Strip <	Gaza Strip	2005
Yemen	National	2008
Zambia	Lusaka	2007
Zimbabwe	Harare	2008

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
29.1	(24.2–34.5)	30.8	(23.1–39.8)	21.9	(14.6–31.6)	48.7	(39.5–58.0)	50.2	(41.0–59.4)	41.8	(30.1–54.4)
32.1	(29.2–35.1)	32.7	(29.0–36.7)	31.5	(28.5–34.7)	41.1	(38.2–44.2)	43.5	(39.4–47.6)	39.4	(36.2–42.7)
35.4	(31.5–39.6)	37.6	(32.8–42.6)	33.4	(28.0–39.2)	65.9	(62.1–69.5)	66.5	(60.5–72.1)	65.1	(60.5–69.4)
27.5	(24.4–31.0)	32.0	(28.1–36.0)	23.3	(18.7–28.6)	41.4	(35.4–47.6)	48.1	(38.4–57.9)	35.3	(27.8–43.6)
49.7	(45.5–53.9)	52.6	(47.6–57.6)	47.0	(42.3–51.8)	64.2	(59.0–69.0)	67.8	(60.6–74.4)	60.6	(55.9–65.0)
23.0	(21.4–24.7)	26.0	(24.0–28.1)	21.0	(19.2–23.0)	50.9	(48.3–53.4)	52.6	(50.3–54.9)	49.8	(46.6–52.9)
60.1	(54.5–65.5)	58.7	(53.5–63.6)	61.7	(53.1–69.6)	58.4	(52.8–63.7)	61.1	(55.7–66.1)	55.7	(48.0–63.1)
...
49.0	(45.9–52.0)	47.4	(45.3–49.5)	48.6	(43.1–54.1)	68.2	(64.8–71.4)	68.4	(66.1–70.6)	67.9	(61.8–73.5)
67.5	(64.9–70.1)	64.7	(61.6–67.6)	70.5	(67.1–73.6)	66.0	(62.3–69.5)	63.7	(59.5–67.7)	68.3	(63.9–72.4)
63.2	(56.4–69.6)	66.0	(57.4–73.7)	61.1	(53.0–68.6)	69.8	(64.3–74.8)	74.2	(68.1–79.4)	65.7	(58.8–72.0)
20.2	(17.4–23.4)	23.5	(19.9–27.5)	15.7	(12.6–19.4)	41.6	(36.3–47.0)	45.1	(39.2–51.1)	36.7	(30.7–43.0)
40.1	(34.1–46.3)	36.3	(30.2–43.0)	43.6	(35.8–51.7)	64.2	(59.7–68.5)	62.8	(57.1–68.2)	65.9	(61.8–69.7)
51.9	(48.5–55.3)	53.1	(48.9–57.2)	50.6	(45.9–55.3)	65.2	(61.6–68.6)	69.7	(64.6–74.3)	61.0	(56.7–65.0)
81.6	(80.6–82.5)	80.6	(79.4–81.7)	82.7	(81.4–83.8)	85.9	(84.8–87.0)	85.3	(83.8–86.6)	86.9	(85.7–87.9)
76.6	(76.4–76.8)	77.8	(77.5–78.0)	75.8	(75.6–76.0)	76.7	(76.5–76.9)	72.0	(71.7–72.4)	79.3	(79.1–79.5)
20.0	(16.5–24.1)	20.7	(16.8–25.3)	18.8	(15.3–22.8)	45.6	(42.3–49.0)	46.1	(41.1–51.2)	45.2	(42.5–47.9)
...
25.3	(23.9–26.8)	24.3	(22.3–26.4)	25.4	(23.3–27.6)	31.6	(29.5–33.8)	34.3	(31.8–36.9)	28.4	(25.7–31.3)
15.7	(13.1–18.7)	16.4	(12.6–21.1)	14.9	(11.8–18.7)	34.7	(29.9–39.8)	35.2	(29.0–42.1)	33.9	(29.1–39.1)
41.1	(38.5–43.9)	40.6	(37.7–43.5)	41.6	(38.9–44.5)	54.9	(52.4–57.4)	50.5	(47.9–53.1)	59.3	(56.6–62.0)
50.5	(47.7–53.3)	47.6	(44.4–50.8)	52.5	(48.6–56.3)	68.6	(66.0–71.1)	64.0	(60.5–67.4)	72.1	(68.6–75.3)
17.3	(12.9–22.9)	17.6	(12.2–24.8)	15.8	(10.8–22.6)	46.7	(41.8–51.7)	47.5	(39.9–55.1)	42.4	(37.3–47.8)
59.3	(57.9–60.8)	62.8	(60.6–64.9)	56.7	(54.8–58.6)	75.9	(74.6–77.1)	78.7	(76.8–80.5)	73.9	(72.2–75.6)
43.5	(41.3–45.8)	40.7	(37.3–44.3)	45.3	(42.5–48.1)	47.8	(44.8–50.8)	47.0	(43.2–50.8)	48.4	(44.7–52.1)
58.5	(56.8–60.1)	59.0	(57.0–60.9)	58.0	(56.0–60.1)	71.2	(69.8–72.5)	71.4	(69.6–73.2)	71.0	(69.3–72.5)
62.4	(57.4–67.1)	61.5	(55.5–67.1)	63.1	(56.0–69.8)	59.4	(55.7–63.0)	65.6	(60.9–69.9)	53.8	(47.2–60.1)
47.4	(41.8–53.1)	48.0	(41.0–55.0)	46.5	(40.5–52.7)	46.1	(38.7–53.6)	51.9	(41.9–61.9)	40.6	(34.3–47.2)
44.9	(39.6–50.4)	48.2	(42.5–53.9)	37.8	(26.7–50.5)	42.7	(37.1–48.5)	49.8	(41.7–58.0)	30.7	(22.8–39.8)
23.1	(20.5–25.9)	21.2	(18.2–24.5)	24.3	(20.7–28.4)	45.5	(41.8–49.2)	43.2	(38.0–48.4)	47.1	(42.7–51.5)
20.9	(17.5–24.8)	22.0	(16.9–28.2)	19.4	(15.3–24.3)	40.1	(35.3–45.0)	40.5	(34.5–46.7)	39.5	(33.0–46.4)

Africa

Table 9.1.1
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (participating countries only), Africa**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Algeria	Constantine	2007
Benin	Atlantique Littoral	2003
Botswana	National	2008
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	2006
Burundi	National	2008
Cameroon	National	2008
Cape Verde	National	2007
Central African Republic	Bangui	2008
Chad	National	2008
Comoros	National	2007
Congo	National	2006
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2008
Equatorial Guinea	National	2008
Eritrea	National	2006
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	2003
Gambia	Banjul	2008
Ghana	National	2006
Guinea	National	2008
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	2008
Kenya	National	2007
Lesotho	National	2008
Liberia	Monrovia	2008
Madagascar	National	2008
Malawi	National	2005
Mali	National	2008
Mauritania	National	2006
Mauritius	National	2008
Mozambique	Maputo	2007
Namibia	National	2004
Niger	National	2006
Nigeria	Abuja	2008
Rwanda	National	2008
Senegal	National	2007
Seychelles	National	2007
Sierra Leone	National	2008
South Africa	National	2008
Swaziland	National	2005
Togo	National	2007
Uganda	National	2007
United Republic of Tanzania	Arusha	2008
Zambia	Lusaka	2007
Zimbabwe	Harare	2008

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
13.8	(11.3–16.8)	25.5	(21.9–29.5)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	18.3	(14.1–23.5)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)
11.0	(8.8–13.6)	14.6	(11.4–18.5)	5.8	(3.9–8.7)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	11.2	(7.4–16.5)	1.8	(0.9–3.6)
23.6	(20.2–27.3)	27.0	(21.7–33.0)	20.5	(17.1–24.5)	14.3	(11.2–18.1)	18.1	(13.4–23.9)	10.9	(7.8–15.0)
13.6	(11.3–16.3)	19.9	(16.1–24.3)	6.7	(5.0–9.0)	8.4	(6.3–11.1)	14.1	(10.4–18.7)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)
19.3	(13.2–27.3)	20.7	(13.2–30.9)	16.8	(10.6–25.6)	4.6	(2.6–7.9)	5.8	(2.8–11.8)	3.2	(1.6–6.4)
13.4	(11.4–15.7)	17.3	(14.5–20.5)	9.7	(7.7–12.0)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.7)
13.4	(11.9–15.1)	14.7	(12.3–17.5)	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.8)	3.7	(2.2–6.1)	3.1	(1.8–5.4)
32.4	(18.0–51.1)	29.5	(23.4–36.4)	34.5	(12.8–65.4)	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	10.4	(6.7–15.7)	4.3	(2.2–8.3)
18.9	...	20.9	...	13.9	...	7.5	...	8.4	...	4.3	...
18.1	(14.4–22.5)	21.8	(15.1–30.4)	14.8	(10.6–20.5)	9.6	(6.8–13.4)	13.5	(8.3–21.3)	6.9	(3.7–12.6)
23.8	(18.4–30.2)	26.1	(19.8–33.5)	21.9	(16.9–27.9)	11.4	(7.7–16.6)	15.0	(9.8–22.2)	8.1	(4.3–14.7)
16.5	(14.7–18.5)	21.7	(19.1–24.5)	10.3	(8.0–13.3)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	19.3	(16.1–23.0)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)
33.6	(26.6–41.4)	36.5	(26.5–47.7)	29.3	(21.7–38.3)	8.2	(6.0–11.0)	11.7	(8.3–16.3)	3.6	(2.8–4.7)
22.1	(16.5–28.9)	25.1	(18.1–33.7)	17.3	(12.6–23.2)	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	9.9	(6.2–15.4)	3.4	(2.0–5.5)
6.6	(5.5–7.9)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)
7.9	(4.9–12.5)	9.9	(6.3–15.4)	4.9	(3.1–7.7)	1.9	(0.8–4.3)	2.5	(1.1–5.3)	0.7	(0.2–2.4)
36.1	(29.8–42.9)	34.0	(28.5–40.0)	36.6	(28.9–44.9)	10.8	(8.5–13.6)	12.7	(9.6–16.5)	8.6	(5.8–12.6)
11.7	(8.9–15.2)	11.6	(8.5–15.5)	10.9	(8.2–14.4)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.5)
26.1	(18.2–35.9)	30.8	(22.2–41.1)	20.0	(12.5–30.4)	7.1	(4.8–10.4)	11.6	(7.9–16.7)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)
10.9	(9.1–13.0)	11.5	(8.7–15.0)	10.3	(7.5–13.9)	5.1	(4.1–6.3)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	3.0	(1.7–5.1)
15.1	(11.3–19.8)	14.9	(12.8–17.2)	14.5	(8.0–24.9)	8.2	(6.1–11.1)	11.2	(8.9–14.0)	5.2	(3.5–7.6)
24.8	(19.9–30.5)	26.4	(19.9–34.2)	21.7	(17.2–27.0)	10.1	(6.9–14.4)	11.8	(7.0–19.3)	7.5	(4.9–11.2)
13.6	(8.9–20.1)	14.2	(6.9–27.1)	11.8	(7.7–17.6)	2.1	(1.1–4.1)	2.0	(0.7–5.5)	1.2	(0.3–4.3)
22.8	(16.4–30.7)	33.2	(24.0–43.8)	14.3	(8.3–23.4)	19.3	(15.0–24.6)	30.7	(23.0–39.7)	10.2	(5.9–17.0)
18.4	(14.3–23.4)	19.1	(15.9–22.7)	17.9	(11.6–26.5)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)	2.2	(1.3–3.6)
16.6	(12.3–22.0)	23.1	(16.6–31.2)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	17.4	(12.2–24.3)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)
30.7	(26.7–35.1)	31.5	(26.8–36.7)	29.5	(23.8–36.0)	19.5	(16.3–23.2)	20.3	(17.5–23.4)	18.3	(13.4–24.5)
13.7	(9.3–19.8)	20.3	(13.9–28.6)	7.7	(4.1–14.0)	13.7	(9.3–19.8)	20.3	(13.9–28.6)	7.7	(4.1–14.0)
10.0	(7.5–13.1)	12.7	(9.4–16.9)	7.4	(4.7–11.4)	2.7	(1.6–4.7)	4.5	(2.6–7.9)	1.2	(0.4–3.5)
25.8	(23.4–28.3)	28.6	(25.6–31.8)	22.9	(20.2–26.0)	18.8	(16.5–21.4)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	16.1	(13.3–19.3)
11.7	(8.4–16.0)	15.2	(10.9–20.9)	8.0	(5.1–12.5)	6.3	(4.2–9.2)	11.7	(7.6–17.4)	1.1	(0.3–3.9)
15.4	(10.8–21.5)	19.2	(13.8–26.2)	11.1	(7.2–16.9)	3.5	(1.9–6.2)	5.6	(2.9–10.7)	1.3	(0.3–5.8)
11.5	(8.8–15.0)	13.3	(8.5–20.1)	9.5	(6.5–13.6)	1.8	(1.0–3.4)	3.0	(1.7–5.2)	0.9	(0.2–3.0)
14.9	(9.9–21.8)	20.4	(14.7–27.8)	9.6	(4.5–19.2)	7.5	(4.6–12.1)	12.1	(7.6–18.9)	2.7	(1.3–5.4)
26.6	(21.7–32.1)	27.1	(20.6–34.7)	25.3	(20.4–30.9)	21.5	(16.7–27.2)	23.2	(17.4–30.2)	20.0	(15.0–26.2)
23.5	(19.3–28.3)	20.3	(14.5–27.8)	24.1	(19.9–28.8)	5.8	(3.7–9.1)	6.6	(3.8–11.3)	5.0	(3.0–8.0)
24.0	(21.6–26.6)	29.3	(26.6–32.1)	20.1	(17.2–23.4)	13.6	(11.6–16.0)	17.9	(15.2–21.0)	10.6	(8.0–13.8)
11.3	(10.2–12.6)	14.7	(13.0–16.5)	9.0	(7.8–10.3)	5.6	(4.9–6.4)	8.9	(7.8–10.2)	3.2	(2.5–4.2)
14.0	(11.2–17.2)	17.7	(13.3–23.1)	7.9	(5.5–11.1)	6.2	(3.6–10.2)	9.1	(5.1–15.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)
16.6	(14.4–19.2)	17.3	(14.7–20.2)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	6.6	(5.2–8.5)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)
10.6	(8.1–13.8)	12.4	(9.0–16.7)	8.8	(5.8–13.2)	1.7	(0.9–3.5)	2.2	(0.9–5.5)	1.1	(0.3–3.6)
25.6	(20.0–32.2)	25.7	(19.5–33.1)	25.6	(19.6–32.7)	6.8	(4.3–10.5)	6.7	(4.0–11.1)	6.8	(4.0–11.3)
12.0	(9.0–15.7)	14.9	(10.9–20.1)	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	3.2	(1.7–5.7)	4.8	(2.6–9.0)	1.5	(0.5–4.6)

Table 9.2.1
**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
 (participating countries only), Africa**

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Algeria	Constantine	2007
Benin	Atlantique Littoral	2003
Botswana	National	2008
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	2006
Burundi	National	2008
Cameroon	National	2008
Cape Verde	National	2007
Central African Republic	Bangui	2008
Chad	National	2008
Comoros	National	2007
Congo	National	2006
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2008
Equatorial Guinea	National	2008
Eritrea	National	2006
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	2003
Gambia	Banjul	2008
Ghana	National	2006
Guinea	National	2008
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	2008
Kenya	National	2007
Lesotho	National	2008
Liberia	Monrovia	2008
Madagascar	National	2008
Malawi	National	2005
Mali	National	2008
Mauritania	National	2006
Mauritius	National	2008
Mozambique	Maputo	2007
Namibia	National	2004
Niger	National	2006
Nigeria	Abuja	2008
Rwanda	National	2008
Senegal	National	2007
Seychelles	National	2007
Sierra Leone	National	2008
South Africa	National	2008
Swaziland	National	2005
Togo	National	2007
Uganda	National	2007
United Republic of Tanzania	Arusha	2008
Zambia	Lusaka	2007
Zimbabwe	Harare	2008

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
38.7	(35.8–41.6)	39.8	(36.4–43.2)	37.9	(34.0–42.0)	60.2	(56.4–63.9)	66.0	(61.7–70.0)	56.2	(51.8–60.6)
21.5	(18.3–25.0)	23.7	(20.3–27.6)	18.3	(13.4–24.4)	38.0	(34.4–41.8)	41.3	(35.1–47.7)	33.5	(28.2–39.3)
38.5	(34.7–42.5)	38.2	(33.2–43.4)	38.6	(34.3–43.2)	62.1	(59.1–64.9)	60.0	(56.7–63.2)	63.7	(59.5–67.6)
32.9	(28.9–37.1)	38.1	(33.0–43.5)	27.5	(23.1–32.4)	48.8	(44.1–53.5)	55.9	(50.0–61.7)	41.8	(36.6–47.2)
33.9	(28.0–40.4)	35.2	(29.6–41.3)	31.7	(24.6–39.8)	49.3	(42.1–56.6)	54.0	(47.9–59.9)	45.3	(36.8–54.1)
23.1	(21.5–24.8)	26.6	(23.8–29.6)	19.4	(17.3–21.6)	45.0	(41.4–48.7)	47.5	(44.0–51.0)	42.2	(37.6–46.9)
13.9	(10.9–17.5)	13.9	(9.8–19.3)	13.7	(10.9–16.9)	25.4	(21.6–29.7)	27.0	(22.6–31.9)	24.2	(19.7–29.5)
35.2	(22.3–50.7)	29.9	(24.4–36)	40.7	(18.3–67.8)	52.4	(39.0–65.4)	49.9	(42.1–57.7)	53.8	(31.3–74.8)
33.9	...	34.1	...	31.2	...	55.1	...	54.0	...	56.2	...
35.2	(30.4–40.2)	35.7	(28.6–43.5)	34.9	(29.8–40.3)	58.3	(50.3–65.9)	66.7	(53.6–77.6)	52.9	(46.6–59.1)
22.8	(19.2–26.9)	25.5	(19.1–33.2)	20.2	(15.4–25.9)	44.8	(39.9–49.8)	50.5	(45.4–55.6)	40.6	(34.5–46.9)
44.2	(41.0–47.5)	44.6	(40.4–48.8)	43.9	(39.5–48.4)	69.7	(65.8–73.3)	74.1	(70.3–77.7)	64.9	(60.9–68.7)
30.2	(23.8–37.4)	32.5	(25.9–39.8)	27.0	(19.3–36.5)	36.8	(32.9–40.9)	37.4	(30.4–44.9)	34.7	(29.5–40.3)
47.5	(43.1–51.9)	47.8	(42.6–53.0)	45.8	(40.0–51.7)	61.7	(56.9–66.3)	64.0	(58.7–69.0)	59.8	(53.6–65.6)
18.4	(16.6–20.3)	20.4	(18.0–23.1)	14.8	(12.9–17.0)	37.3	(33.7–41.0)	40.4	(35.6–45.4)	32.3	(29.0–35.8)
14.9	(11.3–19.3)	15.5	(10.4–22.5)	12.8	(10.0–16.3)	41.2	(37.4–45.0)	45.1	(40.2–50.0)	37.4	(33.4–41.6)
45.8	(41.8–49.8)	45.8	(40.7–50.9)	44.4	(40.5–48.4)	59.2	(55.4–62.9)	61.6	(56.7–66.3)	57.2	(52.8–61.5)
15.9	(13.7–18.5)	16.2	(13.6–19.1)	14.7	(12.4–17.4)	31.6	(29.7–33.5)	32.4	(29.3–35.7)	29.9	(27.3–32.7)
27.7	(22.2–34)	27.6	(21.4–34.7)	28.1	(22.0–35.1)	52.3	(43.1–61.4)	57.0	(47.3–66.2)	48.1	(39.4–56.9)
31.0	(24.9–37.7)	32.1	(26.0–39.0)	29.7	(22.8–37.5)	35.3	(30.6–40.4)	36.6	(30.8–42.9)	34.1	(28.1–40.7)
24.7	(21.2–28.6)	25.4	(19.9–31.7)	23.6	(20.2–27.4)	48.2	(43.6–52.9)	48.6	(43.5–53.7)	47.6	(42.2–53.1)
36.9	(31.5–42.7)	34.2	(28.7–40.1)	37.3	(31.0–44.1)	52.6	(48.8–56.4)	50.2	(43.3–57.2)	53.2	(49.3–57.0)
23.6	(19.4–28.4)	22.2	(17.1–28.2)	24.5	(19.4–30.4)	45.5	(39.9–51.3)	45.1	(34.6–56.2)	45.4	(36.3–54.8)
49.5	(46.6–52.4)	55.0	(49.8–60.1)	44.9	(39.4–50.6)	62.9	(56.8–68.6)	69.5	(63.2–75.2)	57.5	(48.9–65.7)
10.4	(8.4–12.8)	10.4	(7.4–14.4)	10.4	(8.3–13.0)	24.2	(20.2–28.7)	26.7	(22.0–31.9)	21.8	(17.9–26.3)
48.5	(41.2–55.8)	50.1	(41.7–58.4)	46.9	(39.2–54.7)	81.4	(73.6–87.3)	83.1	(75.8–88.5)	79.2	(69.9–86.1)
42.7	(38.2–47.3)	42.4	(37.3–47.7)	43.4	(37.4–49.5)	53.6	(49.6–57.5)	54.3	(47.7–60.7)	52.2	(46.7–57.7)
36.1	(30.0–42.7)	38.5	(29.9–48.0)	34.1	(27.8–41.0)	73.6	(69.7–77.2)	77.2	(73.5–80.5)	70.7	(64.9–75.8)
22.5	(18.8–26.8)	25.2	(20.7–30.3)	19.6	(15.2–24.9)	26.2	(21.9–31.0)	28.6	(22.8–35.2)	23.0	(17.7–29.3)
40.3	(36.9–43.7)	41.5	(37.6–45.6)	38.9	(35.1–42.8)	58.5	(55.8–61.1)	60.9	(57.5–64.2)	56.4	(53.4–59.3)
30.3	(24.6–36.8)	36.8	(28.4–46.2)	23.8	(19.3–29.0)	52.3	(45.5–59.0)	58.3	(50.4–65.9)	46.3	(38.6–54.2)
21.7	(18.7–25.0)	29.2	(24.5–34.4)	12.8	(10.1–16.1)	39.7	(31.3–48.9)	43.6	(34.3–53.5)	36.0	(26.8–46.5)
19.2	(14.3–25.1)	19.9	(15.6–25.0)	18.0	(11.9–26.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...
47.6	(37.6–57.7)	49.9	(42.0–57.9)	42.5	(32.2–53.5)	48.3	(37.4–59.3)	48.3	(37.9–58.9)	45.0	(34.1–56.3)
42.3	(38.3–46.4)	38.2	(33.3–43.4)	46.1	(40.3–52.1)	57.1	(53.1–61.1)	54.3	(48.6–59.9)	60.6	(54.4–66.6)
44.2	(39.1–49.4)	46.3	(37.8–55.1)	42.9	(35.6–50.6)	56.5	(52.6–60.4)	59.9	(54.5–65.1)	53.4	(48.8–58.0)
32.1	(29.2–35.1)	32.7	(29.0–36.7)	31.5	(28.5–34.7)	41.1	(38.2–44.2)	43.5	(39.4–47.6)	39.4	(36.2–42.7)
23.0	(21.4–24.7)	26.0	(24.0–28.1)	21.0	(19.2–23.0)	50.9	(48.3–53.4)	52.6	(50.3–54.9)	49.8	(46.6–52.9)
20.2	(17.4–23.4)	23.5	(19.9–27.5)	15.7	(12.6–19.4)	41.6	(36.3–47.0)	45.1	(39.2–51.1)	36.7	(30.7–43.0)
20.0	(16.5–24.1)	20.7	(16.8–25.3)	18.8	(15.3–22.8)	45.6	(42.3–49.0)	46.1	(41.1–51.2)	45.2	(42.5–47.9)
15.7	(13.1–18.7)	16.4	(12.6–21.1)	14.9	(11.8–18.7)	34.7	(29.9–39.8)	35.2	(29.0–42.1)	33.9	(29.1–39.1)
23.1	(20.5–25.9)	21.2	(18.2–24.5)	24.3	(20.7–28.4)	45.5	(41.8–49.2)	43.2	(38.0–48.4)	47.1	(42.7–51.5)
20.9	(17.5–24.8)	22.0	(16.9–28.2)	19.4	(15.3–24.3)	40.1	(35.3–45.0)	40.5	(34.5–46.7)	39.5	(33.0–46.4)

The Americas

Table 9.1.2

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (participating countries only), the Americas

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Antigua and Barbuda	National	2004
Argentina	National	2007
Bahamas	National	2004
Barbados	National	2007
Belize	National	2008
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	La Paz	2003
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	2005
Chile	Santiago	2008
Colombia	Bogota	2007
Costa Rica	National	2008
Cuba	Havana	2004
Dominica	National	2004
Dominican Republic	National	2004
Ecuador	Quito	2007
El Salvador	National	2003
Grenada	National	2004
Guatemala	National	2008
Guyana	National	2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2005
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	2003
Jamaica	National	2006
Mexico	Mexico City	2006
Nicaragua	Centro Managua	2003
Panama	National	2008
Paraguay	National	2008
Peru	National	2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National	2002
Saint Lucia	National	2007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National	2007
Suriname	National	2004
Trinidad and Tobago	National	2007
United States of America	National	2004
Uruguay	National	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	National	1999

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
14.1	(11.4–17.2)	15.1	(12.1–18.8)	12.5	(9.2–16.8)	3.6	(2.4–5.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	4.4	(2.3–8.2)
28.0	(25.9–30.3)	26.1	(23.6–28.8)	29.7	(25.7–34.0)	24.5	(22.2–27.0)	21.1	(18.5–23.8)	27.3	(23.4–31.6)
11.9	(10.1–13.8)	12.9	(10.3–16.1)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	5.2	(4.0–6.7)	6.2	(3.8–10.1)	3.7	(2.1–6.6)
28.6	(25.2–32.2)	34.5	(30.1–39.3)	23.2	(19.4–27.5)	11.6	(8.9–15.0)	14.3	(10.4–19.3)	9.3	(6.4–13.2)
18.3	(15.6–21.5)	21.8	(18.2–26.0)	15.3	(12.1–19.0)	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	11.7	(8.3–16.2)	4.4	(2.6–7.5)
20.8	(18.0–23.8)	24.7	(20.6–29.3)	16.6	(14.3–19.1)	16.3	(13.4–19.6)	20.3	(16.5–24.7)	12.0	(9.3–15.3)
17.2	(14.6–20.2)	17.2	(14.0–21.0)	15.7	(12.3–19.8)	12.3	(10.0–15.1)	9.1	(6.5–12.5)	12.9	(9.6–17.1)
35.1	(32.4–37.9)	29.8	(26.2–33.7)	39.8	(35.8–43.8)	34.2	(31.3–37.3)	28.0	(24.3–32.0)	39.9	(36.0–43.9)
27.6	(23.7–31.8)	27.0	(22.7–31.7)	27.8	(22.2–34.1)	26.2	(22.5–30.3)	25.4	(21.0–30.3)	26.6	(20.9–33.1)
14.6	(13.1–16.2)	15.9	(14.0–17.9)	13.1	(11.2–15.3)	9.6	(7.9–11.7)	9.4	(7.2–12.0)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)
14.6	(11.2–18.9)	15.7	(11.8–20.6)	13.6	(10.1–18.2)	10.0	(7.6–13.1)	11.2	(8.3–15.1)	8.8	(6.5–11.9)
17.2	(14.1–20.9)	19.3	(14.8–24.8)	13.5	(10.4–17.3)	11.5	(9.0–14.7)	11.8	(8.1–16.9)	9.6	(7.0–13)
14.9	(13.3–16.8)	18.4	(15.9–21.1)	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	6.6	(5.4–7.9)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	5.8	(4.0–8.2)
28.6	(23.8–33.9)	31.2	(27.9–34.8)	26.1	(18.9–34.8)	20.5	(15.6–26.6)	23.2	(19.4–27.6)	18.1	(11.1–28.0)
19.0	(14.7–24.3)	24.4	(19.2–30.4)	15.4	(11.2–20.7)	14.0	(9.7–19.7)	18.4	(13.4–24.8)	10.9	(6.8–17.1)
16.7	(14.1–19.6)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	15.7	(12.9–19.1)	10.2	(8.2–12.8)	10.9	(7.4–15.8)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)
16.6	(14.5–18.9)	19.7	(16.8–22.9)	13.3	(11.0–16.1)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	13.7	(10.9–17.0)	9.1	(7–11.6)
14.9	(11.0–19.9)	17.6	(12.9–23.5)	12.2	(8.1–18.0)	8.1	(5.3–12.3)	11.0	(7.4–16.0)	5.4	(3.1–9.3)
23.2	(19.7–27.1)	21.7	(17.0–27.2)	23.9	(19.2–29.3)	17.6	(13.6–22.6)	17.2	(12.4–23.5)	17.7	(13.3–23.0)
20.4	(16.9–24.4)	22.8	(19.3–26.7)	18.2	(13.8–23.7)	14.2	(10.6–18.8)	14.4	(10.9–18.8)	14.1	(9.8–19.9)
19.5	(14.2–26.3)	24.0	(17.8–31.6)	15.3	(10.6–21.6)	15.4	(10.2–22.6)	20.6	(14.1–29.3)	10.9	(6.5–17.7)
28.6	(25.2–32.2)	27.8	(23.6–32.4)	28.5	(25.2–32.0)	27.1	(23.8–30.8)	26.3	(22.0–31.0)	27.1	(23.7–30.8)
25.1	(21.1–29.6)	30.4	(26.3–34.9)	20.5	(15.6–26.4)	21.2	(17.2–25.8)	25.6	(21.4–30.3)	17.4	(12.6–23.6)
8.4	(6.4–11.0)	10.5	(7.7–14.1)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	5.9	(4.0–8.5)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)
16.7	(15.3–18.1)	20.8	(18.9–22.7)	12.9	(11.3–14.6)	8.3	(6.9–9.9)	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	5.5	(3.7–8.2)
19.4	(16.9–22.3)	16.5	(13.7–19.8)	21.5	(18.8–24.6)	15.7	(13.5–18.1)	12.9	(10.5–15.7)	17.7	(15.2–20.6)
16.6	(13.4–20.4)	18.2	(13.5–24.2)	13.6	(10.9–17.0)	4.6	(3.0–7.0)	7.0	(4.2–11.3)	1.9	(0.9–4.1)
17.9	(14.8–21.4)	22.4	(16.9–29.2)	14.5	(11.3–18.4)	12.7	(10.4–15.3)	17.0	(12.2–23.1)	9.6	(7.4–12.4)
19.1	(15.5–23.4)	22.0	(16.8–28.2)	16.6	(13.1–20.9)	12.0	(9.0–15.9)	14.8	(9.8–21.7)	9.5	(6.6–13.4)
10.5	(8.7–12.6)	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	8.6	(6.1–11.8)	6.9	(5.2–9.1)	9.3	(6.3–13.5)	4.7	(2.7–8.2)
19.9	(16.1–24.4)	20.8	(16.2–26.4)	17.8	(12.8–24.1)	12.9	(9.9–16.7)	14.7	(10.9–19.6)	10.3	(6.9–15.1)
17.0	(15.4–18.7)	18.2	(16.3–20.2)	15.9	(14.1–17.8)	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	13.9	(12.2–14.5)
23.2	(21.0–25.5)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)	24.5	(21.8–27.4)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	16.4	(13.5–19.8)	22.9	(20.1–26.0)
14.8	(12.6–17.2)	15.3	(12.3–18.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	7.4	(5.8–9.3)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	8.4	(6.6–10.7)

Table 9.2.2

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
the Americas**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Antigua and Barbuda	National	2004
Argentina	National	2007
Bahamas	National	2004
Barbados	National	2007
Belize	National	2008
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	La Paz	2003
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	2005
Chile	Santiago	2008
Colombia	Bogota	2007
Costa Rica	National	2008
Cuba	Havana	2004
Dominica	National	2004
Dominican Republic	National	2004
Ecuador	Quito	2007
El Salvador	National	2003
Grenada	National	2004
Guatemala	National	2008
Guyana	National	2004
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2005
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	2003
Jamaica	National	2006
Mexico	Mexico City	2006
Nicaragua	Centro Managua	2003
Panama	National	2008
Paraguay	National	2008
Peru	National	2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National	2002
Saint Lucia	National	2007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National	2007
Suriname	National	2004
Trinidad and Tobago	National	2007
United States of America	National	2004
Uruguay	National	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	National	1999

The Americas

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
18.0	(15.3–21.0)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	18.7	(15.2–22.7)	40.3	(36.1–44.7)	37.3	(31.4–43.5)	43.2	(38.1–48.4)
54.7	(51.9–57.4)	51.7	(48.3–55.2)	57.7	(54.4–61.0)	68.6	(65.9–71.1)	66.4	(63.2–69.5)	70.7	(66.9–74.2)
21.6	(17.5–26.4)	22.5	(17.9–27.8)	20.8	(15.7–26.9)	51.1	(45.7–56.4)	48.9	(41.7–56.1)	52.1	(45.7–58.3)
25.9	(23.2–28.9)	25.9	(21.1–31.3)	26.0	(22.2–30.2)	59.6	(56.3–62.7)	59.7	(55.0–64.2)	59.6	(54.5–64.5)
25.7	(21.7–30.1)	26.2	(19.1–34.7)	25.1	(20.4–30.6)	50.4	(45.9–54.9)	52.1	(46.8–57.4)	48.6	(42.0–55.3)
34.3	(31.1–37.7)	34.3	(30.6–38.1)	34.4	(31.2–37.9)	52.9	(49.5–56.3)	54.4	(51.7–57.0)	51.4	(46.4–56.3)
35.0	(31.2–39.0)	29.7	(25.6–34.1)	38.0	(32.5–43.9)	50.0	(47.2–52.8)	40.1	(34.9–45.4)	55.9	(52.4–59.2)
51.7	(48.7–54.7)	48.9	(44.9–52.9)	54.4	(50.2–58.5)	68.3	(65.6–71.0)	63.4	(60.3–66.5)	73.0	(69.3–76.5)
26.2	(23.4–29.3)	25.3	(21.1–30.0)	27.0	(23.9–30.4)	56.1	(52.7–59.4)	55.1	(50.0–60.1)	56.9	(52.6–61.1)
21.6	(19.1–24.3)	20.8	(18.4–23.4)	22.1	(19.0–25.5)	41.5	(38.3–44.8)	40.0	(36.5–43.6)	42.8	(38.4–47.4)
62.4	(58.1–66.6)	59.1	(53.3–64.6)	65.7	(59.8–71.1)	65.0	(60.2–69.4)	64.6	(58.1–70.5)	65.8	(59.4–71.7)
26.3	(23.0–29.8)	24.9	(20.3–30.1)	25.6	(21.5–30.1)	60.2	(56.8–63.6)	58.5	(53.1–63.6)	60.7	(55.9–65.4)
33.1	(29.9–36.4)	31.1	(27.2–35.3)	34.5	(31.4–37.9)	41.9	(38.7–45.1)	38.5	(34.6–42.5)	44.9	(41.4–48.4)
28.9	(25.2–33.0)	27.5	(24.6–30.6)	30.2	(25.0–35.9)	52.5	(47.7–57.3)	49.5	(44.7–54.4)	54.6	(48.2–60.9)
14.8	(10.8–20.0)	16.7	(11.4–23.8)	13.6	(10.0–18.2)	39.5	(27.6–52.7)	42.4	(28.1–58.0)	37.6	(26.0–50.9)
27.3	(24.7–30.1)	26.3	(22.6–30.4)	27.7	(24.4–31.1)	61.8	(58.0–65.5)	61.8	(55.7–67.6)	61.9	(57.6–65.9)
23.1	(19.3–27.3)	23.9	(19.6–28.8)	22.1	(18.1–26.8)	40.8	(36.3–45.4)	43.8	(39.3–48.4)	37.9	(32.5–43.6)
33.4	(29.2–37.9)	36.6	(30.9–42.8)	30.6	(24.6–37.5)	61.1	(56.4–65.6)	62.9	(57.5–68.0)	59.1	(52.5–65.4)
32.3	(27.0–38.1)	34.7	(26.8–43.6)	29.6	(24.5–35.4)	43.2	(38.0–48.6)	46.2	(40.1–52.4)	40.4	(33.3–47.9)
29.6	(26.2–33.3)	26.2	(21.9–31.1)	31.6	(27.2–36.4)	42.2	(36.5–48.2)	46.9	(38.1–55.9)	38.4	(32.5–44.6)
32.5	(28.1–37.4)	32.2	(27.5–37.4)	32.5	(26.7–38.8)	60.5	(56.6–64.4)	59.9	(54.3–65.4)	61.6	(57.0–65.9)
46.2	(42.5–50.0)	46.3	(42.5–50.3)	45.5	(39.9–51.3)	60.2	(57.2–63.1)	61.6	(58.2–64.9)	59.0	(54.8–63.1)
43.7	(38.0–49.5)	43.9	(37.7–50.3)	43.2	(36.8–49.9)	54.1	(51.5–56.7)	56.4	(52.2–60.5)	51.9	(47.2–56.5)
21.9	(19.8–24.1)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)	21.5	(19.2–24.0)	40.3	(37.1–43.5)	38.9	(36.0–41.9)	41.4	(37.2–45.7)
32.5	(26.9–38.6)	35.1	(30.2–40.2)	30.1	(23.5–37.6)	55.3	(51.2–59.2)	57.3	(52.2–62.3)	53.4	(48.0–58.8)
25.5	(22.5–28.6)	26.2	(22.8–29.9)	24.2	(20.8–28.0)	46.8	(44.3–49.4)	46.9	(42.9–51.0)	46.4	(42.4–50.6)
16.5	(13.4–20.1)	16.2	(12.3–21.0)	15.3	(12.1–19.1)	48.8	(44.8–52.9)	48.0	(42.0–54.0)	49.0	(44.1–53.8)
25.2	(21.5–29.2)	28.4	(23.4–34.0)	22.6	(18.6–27.2)	64.0	(59.3–68.5)	61.1	(55.0–66.9)	65.7	(59.7–71.2)
31.5	(27.8–35.3)	31.7	(26.4–37.5)	30.9	(26.7–35.5)	59.7	(54.8–64.4)	56.5	(50.6–62.3)	61.8	(56.3–67.0)
49.7	(45.5–53.9)	52.6	(47.6–57.6)	47.0	(42.3–51.8)	64.2	(59.0–69.0)	67.8	(60.6–74.4)	60.6	(55.9–65.0)
40.1	(34.1–46.3)	36.3	(30.2–43.0)	43.6	(35.8–51.7)	64.2	(59.7–68.5)	62.8	(57.1–68.2)	65.9	(61.8–69.7)
41.1	(38.5–43.9)	40.6	(37.7–43.5)	41.6	(38.9–44.5)	54.9	(52.4–57.4)	50.5	(47.9–53.1)	59.3	(56.6–62.0)
50.5	(47.7–53.3)	47.6	(44.4–50.8)	52.5	(48.6–56.3)	68.6	(66.0–71.1)	64.0	(60.5–67.4)	72.1	(68.6–75.3)
43.5	(41.3–45.8)	40.7	(37.3–44.3)	45.3	(42.5–48.1)	47.8	(44.8–50.8)	47.0	(43.2–50.8)	48.4	(44.7–52.1)

South-East Asia

Table 9.1.3

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
South-East Asia**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Bangladesh	National	2007
Bhutan	National	2006
India	National	2006
Indonesia	National	2006
Maldives	National	2007
Myanmar	National	2007
Nepal	National	2007
Sri Lanka	National	2007
Thailand	National	2005
Timor-Leste	National	2006

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
6.9	(4.7–10.1)	9.1	(6.7–12.1)	5.1	(2.5–10.3)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	1.1	(0.3–3.2)
20.2	(17.3–23.4)	28.6	(23.2–34.7)	12.4	(9.6–15.8)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	18.3	(13.8–23.8)	6.3	(4.1–9.6)
13.7	(11.6–16.3)	16.8	(14.2–19.9)	9.4	(7.1–12.5)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	5.4	(4.3–6.7)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)
13.5	(11.0–16.4)	24.1	(19.0–30.1)	4.0	(3.0–5.4)	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	23.9	(18.5–30.3)	1.9	(1.2–2.8)
5.9	(4.4–7.9)	8.5	(6.0–11.8)	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	6.6	(4.6–9.6)	0.9	(0.4–2.0)
15.3	(12.4–18.7)	22.5	(18.1–27.4)	8.2	(5.9–11.3)	4.9	(3.6–6.5)	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)
9.4	(7.2–12.2)	13.0	(9.8–16.9)	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	5.7	(3.9–8.3)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)
9.1	(6.8–12.2)	12.4	(8.7–17.5)	5.8	(3.6–9.4)	1.2	(0.5–2.9)	1.6	(0.7–3.7)	0.9	(0.2–3.5)
15.7	(13.8–17.7)	21.7	(19.4–24.2)	8.4	(6.9–10.2)	11.7	(10.0–13.7)	17.4	(15.2–20.0)	4.8	(3.6–6.4)
41.0	(33.8–48.6)	54.5	(46.4–62.3)	29.8	(21.3–40.1)	32.4	(25.5–40.2)	50.6	(41.6–59.6)	17.3	(10.7–26.8)

South-East Asia

Table 9.2.3

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
South-East Asia**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Bangladesh	National	2007
Bhutan	National	2006
India	National	2006
Indonesia	National	2006
Maldives	National	2007
Myanmar	National	2007
Nepal	National	2007
Sri Lanka	National	2007
Thailand	National	2005
Timor-Leste	National	2006

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
34.7	(27.3–42.8)	37.8	(29.6–46.8)	32.4	(23.8–42.5)	42.2	(34.0–50.8)	47.1	(39.7–54.6)	38.7	(28.7–49.7)
31.9	(29.0–35.1)	32.5	(26.9–38.5)	31.1	(28.0–34.5)	54.5	(47.2–61.6)	57.8	(49.4–65.8)	51.7	(43.8–59.6)
26.6	(23.9–29.4)	29.2	(25.7–32.9)	23.1	(19.8–26.6)	40.3	(37.2–43.4)	43.7	(40.0–47.4)	35.6	(31.4–40.0)
64.7	(60.3–68.8)	67.4	(62.5–71.9)	62.3	(57.4–67.0)	81.4	(78.1–84.3)	84.4	(80.1–87.9)	78.7	(75.4–81.7)
48.3	(44.7–52.0)	49.4	(45.4–53.3)	47.1	(42.8–51.5)	68.0	(65.2–70.6)	70.6	(66.8–74.2)	65.4	(61.3–69.3)
34.1	(29.6–38.9)	38.8	(33.0–45.0)	29.4	(24.5–34.9)	46.4	(41.9–51.1)	51.2	(45.1–57.2)	42.1	(35.7–48.7)
35.3	(29.6–41.6)	38.5	(31.7–45.8)	31.7	(25.4–38.8)	47.3	(41.8–52.9)	49.5	(43.8–55.3)	44.7	(36.8–52.8)
35.4	(31.5–39.6)	37.6	(32.8–42.6)	33.4	(28.0–39.2)	65.9	(62.1–69.5)	66.5	(60.5–72.1)	65.1	(60.5–69.4)
49.0	(45.9–52.0)	47.4	(45.3–49.5)	48.6	(43.1–54.1)	68.2	(64.8–71.4)	68.4	(66.1–70.6)	67.9	(61.8–73.5)
63.2	(56.4–69.6)	66.0	(57.4–73.7)	61.1	(53.0–68.6)	69.8	(64.3–74.8)	74.2	(68.1–79.4)	65.7	(58.8–72.0)

Europe

Table 9.1.4

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
Europe**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Albania	National	2004
Armenia	National	2004
Belarus	National	2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	2008
Bulgaria	National	2008
Croatia	National	2007
Cyprus	National	2005
Czech Republic	National	2007
Estonia	National	2007
Georgia	National	2008
Greece	National	2005
Hungary	National	2008
Kazakhstan	National	2004
Kyrgyzstan	National	2008
Latvia	National	2007
Lithuania	National	2005
Montenegro	National	2008
Poland	National	2003
Republic of Moldova	National	2008
Romania	National	2004
Russian Federation	National	2004
Serbia	National	2008
Slovakia	National	2007
Slovenia	National	2007
Tajikistan	National	2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National	2008
Turkey	National	2003
Ukraine	National	2005
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	2008

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
13.0	(11.0–15.3)	17.3	(13.6–21.8)	9.4	(7.8–11.3)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)	11.9	(9.0–15.5)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)
7.3	(5.8–9.0)	13.0	(9.5–17.5)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	5.0	(3.9–6.6)	10.3	(7.7–13.5)	0.9	(0.4–2.2)
26.9	(24.6–29.4)	31.6	(28.3–35.0)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)	26.5	(24.0–29.1)	31.2	(27.7–35.0)	21.7	(19.0–24.8)
15.7	(12.8–19.2)	19.4	(16.3–22.9)	12.1	(8.7–16.6)	14.3	(11.5–17.8)	17.6	(14.6–21.0)	11.3	(7.9–15.8)
29.3	(25.3–33.6)	26.4	(21.9–31.5)	31.8	(26.6–37.6)	28.2	(24.1–32.7)	24.4	(20.2–29.2)	31.6	(25.9–37.9)
24.9	(21.0–29.2)	23.3	(19.8–27.1)	25.6	(20.9–30.9)	24.1	(19.9–28.7)	21.7	(17.9–26.0)	25.6	(20.6–31.2)
10.9	(10.3–11.4)	13.2	(12.4–14.1)	8.4	(7.7–9.1)	10.3	(9.7–10.8)	12.3	(11.5–13.2)	8.2	(7.5–8.9)
35.0	(31.9–38.2)	35.8	(31.8–39.9)	34.1	(29.3–39.2)	31.1	(27.2–35.3)	29.8	(25.1–35.0)	32.7	(27.6–38.1)
30.8	(27.2–34.5)	33.8	(29.6–38.2)	27.8	(23.2–33.0)	27.2	(23.5–31.2)	28.2	(23.5–33.3)	26.2	(21.6–31.4)
8.6	(5.5–13.2)	15.2	(9.9–22.8)	2.8	(1.0–7.8)	8.6	(5.5–13.2)	15.2	(9.9–22.8)	2.8	(1.0–7.8)
16.2	(14.3–18.4)	17.1	(15.0–19.4)	14.4	(12.1–16.9)	10.4	(8.8–12.4)	11.3	(9.4–13.6)	9.0	(7.2–11.3)
27.8	(24.6–31.2)	27.9	(23.6–32.6)	26.7	(23.4–30.2)	23.2	(19.2–27.7)	21.5	(16.6–27.4)	23.6	(19.4–28.3)
11.4	(9.6–13.4)	15.2	(13.0–17.7)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	9.4	(7.7–11.4)	12.7	(10.5–15.3)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)
7.2	(5.4–9.5)	10.3	(7.8–13.6)	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	4.4	(3.3–5.7)	6.8	(5.0–9.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.6)
37.6	(32.3–43.2)	41.8	(36.3–47.5)	33.9	(28.4–39.8)	32.9	(27.2–39.0)	36.3	(30.9–42.1)	30.2	(24.1–37.0)
32.1	(29.6–34.8)	36.8	(32.6–41.2)	28.1	(24.0–32.7)	29.6	(26.5–32.8)	33.8	(29.4–38.6)	25.9	(21.2–31.2)
6.3	(5.2–7.5)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	5.1	(4.0–6.4)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)
19.5	(16.5–22.9)	21.4	(16.6–27.0)	17.3	(14.5–20.6)	18.6	(15.7–22.0)	19.6	(15.1–25.1)	17.1	(14.1–20.5)
13.4	(11.3–15.7)	20.8	(17.3–24.7)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)	11.3	(9.3–13.7)	18.5	(15.0–22.6)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)
18.3	(14.7–22.6)	22.2	(17.0–28.4)	14.8	(12.0–18.2)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	21.5	(16.1–28.0)	14.3	(11.4–17.7)
27.3	(25.0–29.8)	30.1	(26.6–33.8)	24.4	(21.5–27.6)	25.4	(23.2–27.8)	26.9	(23.5–30.6)	23.9	(20.6–27.4)
10.4	(8.0–13.4)	10.8	(7.7–15.0)	9.6	(7.6–12.2)	9.3	(6.9–12.5)	9.3	(6.3–13.4)	8.9	(6.6–11.9)
26.6	(24.3–28.9)	28.5	(25.8–31.4)	24.5	(21.7–27.5)	25.0	(22.6–27.6)	26.5	(23.2–29.9)	23.4	(20.7–26.4)
21.8	(17.6–26.6)	16.9	(12.2–23.0)	24.2	(19.4–29.8)	20.3	(16.3–24.9)	15.2	(10.7–21.2)	23.0	(18.7–27.9)
5.1	(3.1–8.3)	6.8	(3.9–11.6)	2.8	(1.4–5.7)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	0.5	(0.3–0.9)
11.8	(9.7–14.4)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	11.7	(9.2–14.9)	9.8	(7.4–12.7)	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	9.8	(7.2–13.1)
8.4	(7.5–9.4)	11.1	(9.8–12.5)	4.4	(3.7–5.3)	6.9	(6.1–7.9)	9.4	(8.2–10.9)	3.5	(2.9–4.3)
26.0	(22.0–30.4)	29.8	(25.0–35.1)	22.2	(18.3–26.6)	24.0	(21.0–27.3)	27.6	(24–31.5)	20.6	(16.9–24.8)
2.2	(0.9–5.4)	2.7	(0.9–7.5)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	1.8	(0.6–5.1)	2.4	(0.7–7.3)	1.2	(0.3–4.3)

Table 9.2.4

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (participating countries only), Europe

... Data not reported/not available.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Albania	National	2004
Armenia	National	2004
Belarus	National	2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	2008
Bulgaria	National	2008
Croatia	National	2007
Cyprus	National	2005
Czech Republic	National	2007
Estonia	National	2007
Georgia	National	2008
Greece	National	2005
Hungary	National	2008
Kazakhstan	National	2004
Kyrgyzstan	National	2008
Latvia	National	2007
Lithuania	National	2005
Montenegro	National	2008
Poland	National	2003
Republic of Moldova	National	2008
Romania	National	2004
Russian Federation	National	2004
Serbia	National	2008
Slovakia	National	2007
Slovenia	National	2007
Tajikistan	National	2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National	2008
Turkey	National	2003
Ukraine	National	2005
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	2008

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
84.8	(81.8–87.3)	83.5	(79.8–86.7)	85.7	(82.1–88.7)	80.6	(78.0–83.0)	79.4	(76.3–82.2)	81.6	(77.9–84.7)
89.8	(87.8–91.6)	88.1	(83.4–91.7)	91.6	(89.1–93.6)	85.1	(81.5–88.1)	82.8	(76.5–87.6)	87.0	(83.1–90.1)
...
79.0	(76.9–81.0)	76.1	(73.9–78.2)	81.7	(79.2–83.9)	85.0	(83.1–86.6)	83.5	(81.3–85.4)	86.4	(84.4–88.2)
63.9	(60.1–67.5)	61.5	(57.2–65.7)	66.3	(62.1–70.3)	70.1	(66.3–73.5)	66.7	(63.1–70.2)	73.7	(68.3–78.4)
73.4	(70.6–76.0)	71.4	(67.9–74.7)	75.7	(71.9–79.1)	82.5	(80.1–84.7)	81.2	(77.4–84.5)	84.2	(80.3–87.4)
87.9	(87.3–88.5)	86.8	(85.8–87.7)	89.1	(88.3–89.8)	87.8	(87.2–88.4)	85.4	(84.4–86.2)	90.4	(89.6–91.1)
38.0	(34.2–42.1)	37.3	(32.8–42.0)	38.9	(34.9–43.0)	75.2	(73.2–77.2)	71.6	(68.6–74.3)	79.5	(76.7–82.1)
41.1	(37.7–44.5)	39.3	(34.8–43.9)	42.8	(38.5–47.2)	68.5	(65.5–71.3)	68.2	(64.2–71.9)	68.7	(64.6–72.4)
62.7	(57.4–67.8)	62.4	(54.0–70.1)	62.8	(58.5–66.9)	74.4	(70.4–78.0)	75.5	(71.7–79.0)	73.4	(66.2–79.5)
...
43.0	(39.2–47.0)	39.9	(36.2–43.8)	45.3	(40.5–50.3)	72.6	(67.8–76.9)	70.0	(64.8–74.8)	74.7	(69.3–79.5)
...
33.4	(30.3–36.6)	35.1	(30.5–39.9)	31.9	(27.8–36.2)	57.7	(53.8–61.6)	58.7	(53.1–64.2)	56.8	(52.6–60.9)
55.2	(52.1–58.1)	55.1	(50.6–59.4)	55.1	(51.7–58.5)	72.7	(70.5–74.9)	73.2	(69.8–76.3)	72.3	(69.2–75.2)
43.1	(40.0–46.3)	42.0	(37.8–46.3)	43.8	(40.0–47.8)	64.6	(62.4–66.7)	63.8	(60.1–67.4)	65.1	(61.2–68.7)
76.8	(74.2–79.2)	73.5	(70.4–76.4)	79.9	(76.4–83.0)	69.9	(67.7–72.0)	68.8	(65.8–71.6)	70.8	(67.7–73.8)
...
20.3	(18.0–22.9)	20.6	(17.4–24.2)	20.1	(18.1–22.3)	57.0	(53.8–60.1)	59.4	(54.0–64.5)	54.8	(51.1–58.4)
...
76.4	(73.4–79.1)	74.3	(70.5–77.9)	78.5	(76.0–80.9)	89.4	(88.3–90.4)	89.0	(87.2–90.5)	89.9	(88.3–91.3)
76.9	(74.0–79.6)	73.4	(70.6–76.0)	80.0	(75.5–83.9)	71.9	(69.5–74.2)	68.1	(64.9–71.1)	74.8	(72.0–77.5)
44.9	(42.1–47.8)	42.4	(39.3–45.6)	46.9	(43.5–50.5)	69.3	(67.5–71.1)	68.0	(65.4–70.6)	70.5	(68.8–72.2)
...
...
67.5	(64.9–70.1)	64.7	(61.6–67.6)	70.5	(67.1–73.6)	66.0	(62.3–69.5)	63.7	(59.5–67.7)	68.3	(63.9–72.4)
81.6	(80.6–82.5)	80.6	(79.4–81.7)	82.7	(81.4–83.8)	85.9	(84.8–87.0)	85.3	(83.8–86.6)	86.9	(85.7–87.9)
...
17.3	(12.9–22.9)	17.6	(12.2–24.8)	15.8	(10.8–22.6)	46.7	(41.8–51.7)	47.5	(39.9–55.1)	42.4	(37.3–47.8)

Eastern Mediterranean

Table 9.1.5

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (participating countries only), Eastern Mediterranean

... Data not reported/not available.

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Afghanistan	Kabul	2004
Bahrain	National	2002
Djibouti	National	2003
Egypt	National	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	National	2007
Iraq	Baghdad	2008
Jordan	National	2007
Kuwait	National	2005
Lebanon	National	2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	National	2007
Morocco	National	2006
Oman	National	2007
Pakistan	Islamabad	2003
Qatar	National	2007
Saudi Arabia	National	2007
Somalia	Somaliland	2007
Sudan	National	2005
Syrian Arab Republic	National	2007
Tunisia	National	2007
United Arab Emirates	National	2005
West Bank <	West Bank	2005
Gaza Strip <	Gaza Strip	2005
Yemen	National	2008

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
9.8	(6.7–14.0)	13.1	(9.2–18.3)	3.2	(1.6–6.3)	4.8	(2.7–8.6)	7.6	(4.5–12.7)	0.0	...
19.9	(16.5–23.8)	28.0	(23.5–32.9)	11.7	(8.6–15.8)	10.6	(8.3–13.4)	17.5	(14.5–20.8)	3.9	(2.2–6.7)
14.9	(11.6–18.9)	17.9	(13.4–23.5)	10.7	(7.1–15.9)	6.1	(4.0–9.0)	8.6	(5.3–13.6)	2.6	(1.3–5.4)
12.6	(10.1–15.5)	16.0	(13.0–19.6)	7.6	(6.1–9.3)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)
26.6	(20.9–33.1)	32.9	(25.3–41.4)	19.5	(15.6–24.2)	3.0	(1.7–5.5)	5.1	(2.8–9.1)	0.9	(0.4–1.9)
17.2	(15.1–19.5)	17.7	(15.4–20.3)	15.2	(12.1–18.9)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	3.3	(1.9–5.7)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)
30.3	(27.5–33.3)	33.7	(29.9–37.6)	26.1	(22.7–29.7)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	13.2	(9.9–17.5)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)
20.9	(17.3–25.1)	28.0	(24.3–32.1)	14.3	(12.3–16.7)	10.8	(7.7–15.1)	17.7	(14.2–21.7)	4.5	(3.0–6.9)
59.7	(55.2–64.1)	65.8	(58.2–72.7)	54.1	(50.7–57.4)	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	11.8	(8.5–16.3)	5.6	(4.2–7.5)
11.1	(8.9–13.7)	15.5	(11.5–20.5)	6.1	(4.5–8.3)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)	7.7	(4.9–11.9)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)
11.0	(9.3–13.0)	12.5	(9.6–16.1)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	4.3	(2.9–6.4)	2.1	(1.1–3.9)
15.2	(11.9–19.2)	17.8	(13.4–23.3)	11.3	(8.6–14.7)	2.3	(1.1–4.8)	3.5	(1.8–6.6)	1.2	(0.3–4.1)
10.1	(8.0–12.8)	12.4	(9.2–16.5)	7.5	(5.4–10.2)	1.4	(0.6–3.3)	2.3	(0.9–5.4)	0.6	(0.2–1.9)
17.9	(14.9–21.5)	25.2	(19.8–31.4)	13.1	(9.6–17.7)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	13.4	(9.5–18.7)	2.3	(1.0–5.1)
15.9	(13.8–18.3)	20.2	(17.7–22.8)	10.7	(7.9–14.4)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	10.2	(7.9–13.2)	2.6	(1.3–5.4)
15.6	(13.4–18.2)	15.5	(12.7–18.7)	12.3	(6.7–21.3)	5.8	(4.0–8.4)	4.9	(3.2–7.4)	4.5	(1.6–11.8)
14.0	(10.8–17.9)	18.0	(13.4–23.7)	10.1	(8.0–12.8)	6.0	(3.6–10.0)	10.2	(6.6–15.5)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)
29.0	(24.9–33.6)	38.6	(33.8–43.5)	19.5	(15.9–23.6)	12.3	(9.3–16.1)	19.1	(14.6–24.7)	5.9	(4.3–8.2)
18.3	(15.8–21.2)	27.8	(23.5–32.4)	8.8	(6.6–11.7)	8.3	(6.6–10.4)	15.1	(12.3–18.4)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)
19.5	(17.5–21.6)	25.2	(23.2–27.4)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	12.1	(10.3–14.1)	3.6	(2.9–4.4)
27.5	(22.0–33.8)	37.8	(32.9–42.9)	17.4	(14.1–21.4)	18.0	(12.5–25.3)	27.6	(21.3–35.1)	8.7	(5.8–12.8)
15.7	(12.3–19.7)	18.4	(14.7–22.9)	11.7	(8.4–16.2)	6.6	(3.9–10.9)	9.7	(6.3–14.6)	3.0	(1.6–5.4)
14.1	(9.8–19.8)	14.5	(8.5–23.6)	10.5	(6.1–17.6)	3.9	(2.5–6.2)	4.2	(2.3–7.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)

Table 9.2.5

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (participating countries only), Eastern Mediterranean

< Refers to a territory.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Afghanistan	Kabul	2004
Bahrain	National	2002
Djibouti	National	2003
Egypt	National	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	National	2007
Iraq	Baghdad	2008
Jordan	National	2007
Kuwait	National	2005
Lebanon	National	2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	National	2007
Morocco	National	2006
Oman	National	2007
Pakistan	Islamabad	2003
Qatar	National	2007
Saudi Arabia	National	2007
Somalia	Somaliland	2007
Sudan	National	2005
Syrian Arab Republic	National	2007
Tunisia	National	2007
United Arab Emirates	National	2005
West Bank <	West Bank	2005
Gaza Strip <	Gaza Strip	2005
Yemen	National	2008

Eastern Mediterranean

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
38.8	(32.9–45.1)	43.4	(34.8–52.5)	33.3	(25.2–42.6)	45.0	(32.5–58.1)	60.2	(45.4–73.3)	23.6	(15.7–33.9)
38.7	(35.3–42.1)	37.2	(31.9–42.8)	39.5	(34.4–44.9)	45.3	(41.4–49.2)	49.7	(43.6–55.8)	40.9	(36.8–45.1)
39.5	(34.3–45.0)	40.3	(34.3–46.6)	38.2	(30.3–46.7)	43.2	(36.7–49.8)	45.2	(38.2–52.4)	40.3	(32.0–49.2)
38.7	(35.7–41.7)	41.5	(38.2–45.0)	34.5	(30.9–38.2)	43.7	(39.5–47.9)	49.0	(44.1–53.9)	36.6	(32.0–41.4)
35.4	(30.1–41.1)	38.1	(32.3–44.3)	32.7	(24.1–42.6)	44.8	(38.5–51.3)	49.8	(42.8–56.9)	39.6	(29.2–51.0)
32.3	(29.3–35.4)	30.3	(26.2–34.8)	34.4	(29.9–39.3)	29.2	(26.4–32.2)	27.8	(25.2–30.4)	30.7	(25.0–37.0)
66.0	(63.4–68.6)	63.0	(57.1–68.6)	68.0	(64.7–71.0)	62.6	(59.2–65.9)	61.7	(55.3–67.8)	62.9	(59.1–66.5)
44.4	(41.7–47.2)	42.0	(37.7–46.3)	45.5	(41.4–49.7)	56.2	(53.0–59.4)	61.0	(56.5–65.4)	52.2	(48.8–55.6)
78.4	(75.4–81.1)	76.0	(72.3–79.4)	80.4	(76.8–83.6)	74.4	(72.5–76.1)	73.9	(71.4–76.2)	74.7	(71.8–77.4)
37.8	(34.2–41.6)	41.4	(35.6–47.4)	33.4	(29.1–38.1)	41.5	(38.5–44.5)	46.4	(41.4–51.4)	36.0	(32.7–39.5)
27.1	(24.6–29.7)	24.7	(22.0–27.7)	29.2	(25.8–32.9)	41.1	(37.7–44.5)	41.1	(37.2–45.2)	40.9	(37.3–44.7)
13.9	(11.2–17.1)	16.7	(12.7–21.8)	11.2	(8.1–15.3)	27.4	(23.4–31.8)	29.8	(24.5–35.8)	25.2	(20.6–30.3)
26.6	(22.7–30.8)	32.1	(26.4–38.5)	21.7	(17.7–26.4)	33.9	(28.9–39.2)	42.5	(35.8–49.5)	26.4	(19.9–34.2)
35.7	(31.6–40.0)	36.3	(31.2–41.6)	35.2	(29.6–41.2)	45.9	(41.6–50.2)	52.1	(46.1–58.0)	42.8	(37.2–48.5)
27.9	(24.4–31.6)	28.9	(24.7–33.5)	26.4	(21.2–32.5)	38.2	(34.8–41.7)	45.1	(40.0–50.3)	31.6	(26.0–37.7)
29.1	(24.2–34.5)	30.8	(23.1–39.8)	21.9	(14.6–31.6)	48.7	(39.5–58.0)	50.2	(41.0–59.4)	41.8	(30.1–54.4)
27.5	(24.4–31.0)	32.0	(28.1–36.0)	23.3	(18.7–28.6)	41.4	(35.4–47.6)	48.1	(38.4–57.9)	35.3	(27.8–43.6)
60.1	(54.5–65.5)	58.7	(53.5–63.6)	61.7	(53.1–69.6)	58.4	(52.8–63.7)	61.1	(55.7–66.1)	55.7	(48.0–63.1)
51.9	(48.5–55.3)	53.1	(48.9–57.2)	50.6	(45.9–55.3)	65.2	(61.6–68.6)	69.7	(64.6–74.3)	61.0	(56.7–65.0)
25.3	(23.9–26.8)	24.3	(22.3–26.4)	25.4	(23.3–27.6)	31.6	(29.5–33.8)	34.3	(31.8–36.9)	28.4	(25.7–31.3)
62.4	(57.4–67.1)	61.5	(55.5–67.1)	63.1	(56.0–69.8)	59.4	(55.7–63.0)	65.6	(60.9–69.9)	53.8	(47.2–60.1)
47.4	(41.8–53.1)	48.0	(41.0–55.0)	46.5	(40.5–52.7)	46.1	(38.7–53.6)	51.9	(41.9–61.9)	40.6	(34.3–47.2)
44.9	(39.6–50.4)	48.2	(42.5–53.9)	37.8	(26.7–50.5)	42.7	(37.1–48.5)	49.8	(41.7–58.0)	30.7	(22.8–39.8)

Western Pacific

Table 9.1.6

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
Western Pacific**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Cambodia	National	2003
China	Shanghai	2005
Cook Islands	National	2008
Fiji	National	2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane Capital	2007
Malaysia	National	2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	National	2007
Mongolia	National	2007
New Zealand	National	2008
Palau	National	2005
Papua New Guinea	National	2007
Philippines	National	2007
Republic of Korea	National	2008
Samoa	National	2007
Singapore	National	2000
Tuvalu	National	2006
Vanuatu	National	2007
Viet Nam	National	2007

CURRENTLY USING ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS						CURRENTLY SMOKING CIGARETTES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
5.1	(3.6–7.4)	7.2	(4.7–10.8)	3.0	(1.5–5.9)	2.5	(1.3–4.6)	4.6	(2.4–8.6)	0.2	(0.0–1.6)
5.5	(4.1–7.4)	7.1	(5.2–9.4)	4.1	(2.3–7.0)	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	2.7	(1.4–5.2)	0.8	(0.3–1.8)
35.1	(34.0–36.3)	33.7	(32.1–35.4)	36.3	(34.7–37.9)	30.0	(28.9–31.2)	28.2	(26.5–29.9)	31.5	(29.9–33.1)
11.5	(7.4–17.6)	11.6	(7.0–18.8)	10.2	(6.4–16.0)	5.0	(2.9–8.5)	6.7	(3.8–11.6)	3.1	(1.6–6.0)
5.7	(4.6–7.2)	7.8	(5.4–11.3)	3.9	(2.6–5.9)	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	4.9	(2.7–8.6)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)
25.8	(21.9–30.1)	40.0	(34.6–45.7)	11.5	(9.4–13.9)	20.2	(16.6–24.3)	36.3	(30.6–42.5)	4.2	(3.0–5.9)
46.2	(41.1–51.5)	51.9	(43.8–59.9)	39.8	(34.7–45.1)	28.3	(23.9–33.2)	36.9	(29.9–44.5)	19.8	(15.9–24.5)
20.7	(13.1–31.1)	25.7	(19.2–33.4)	16.0	(7.5–31.1)	6.9	(4.4–10.5)	11.0	(7.6–15.6)	3.3	(1.4–7.3)
20.1	(13.4–29.2)	18.7	(9.9–32.4)	21.5	(16.8–27.2)	17.6	(12.1–24.8)	14.5	(8.6–23.4)	20.6	(15.5–26.9)
33.1	(29.7–24.1)	38.0	(33.3–42.9)	28.4	(24.1–33.1)	26.7	(23.3–30.3)	31.0	(26.9–35.5)	22.6	(18.1–27.8)
47.7	(43.7–51.7)	55.4	(51.0–59.7)	40.3	(34.9–45.9)	43.8	(39.4–48.2)	52.1	(47.3–56.8)	35.8	(30.0–42.0)
22.7	(19.8–25.8)	28.3	(24.5–32.4)	17.5	(14.6–20.7)	17.5	(14.7–20.6)	23.4	(19.7–27.7)	12.0	(9.4–15.1)
13.0	(11.4–14.7)	14.9	(12.5–17.6)	10.6	(9.4–11.9)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	6.3	(4.9–7.9)
23.5	(19.0–28.7)	25.8	(19.0–33.9)	20.4	(16.1–25.5)	15.2	(11.5–19.8)	16.0	(10.3–24)	12.7	(8.2–19.2)
9.1	(8.1–10.3)	10.5	(8.8–12.4)	7.5	(6.2–9.1)	9.1	(8.1–10.3)	10.5	(8.8–12.4)	7.5	(6.2–9.1)
36.4	(36.2–36.7)	41.6	(41.2–41.9)	32.7	(32.4–32.9)	26.6	(26.4–26.8)	33.2	(32.9–33.6)	22.1	(21.9–22.4)
25.6	(24.4–26.9)	34.1	(32.0–36.3)	19.6	(18.1–21.2)	18.2	(17.0–19.4)	28.2	(26.1–30.3)	11.4	(10.1–12.7)
3.8	(3.1–4.5)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)	1.5	(1.0–2.1)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	5.9	(4.9–7.1)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)

Table 9.2.6

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey
(participating countries only),
Western Pacific**

COUNTRY	NATIONAL SURVEY, OR JURISDICTION WHERE SURVEY CONDUCTED	SURVEY YEAR
Cambodia	National	2003
China	Shanghai	2005
Cook Islands	National	2008
Fiji	National	2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane Capital	2007
Malaysia	National	2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	National	2007
Mongolia	National	2007
New Zealand	National	2008
Palau	National	2005
Papua New Guinea	National	2007
Philippines	National	2007
Republic of Korea	National	2008
Samoa	National	2007
Singapore	National	2000
Tuvalu	National	2006
Vanuatu	National	2007
Viet Nam	National	2007

EXPOSED TO SMOKE AT HOME						EXPOSED TO SMOKE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES					
TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	%	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
47.0	(41.0–53.1)	48.9	(42.1–55.7)	44.5	(37.9–51.3)	58.5	(52.6–64.1)	60.6	(54.0–66.9)	56.5	(49.2–63.6)
47.0	(44.0–50.0)	46.6	(42.0–51.2)	47.4	(44.3–50.5)	35.2	(31.9–38.8)	34.2	(29.3–39.4)	36.2	(32.6–39.9)
61.9	(60.7–63.0)	58.8	(57.1–60.6)	64.5	(62.9–66.1)	73.8	(72.8–74.9)	70.3	(68.6–71.9)	76.8	(75.3–78.1)
47.1	(43.2–51.0)	49.4	(42.7–56.2)	44.9	(41.3–48.6)	56.8	(51.4–62.1)	57.0	(49.1–64.7)	57.0	(52.7–61.2)
40.3	(35.7–45.0)	41.2	(35.7–46.9)	39.5	(34.0–45.4)	55.4	(50.3–60.3)	57.7	(49.6–65.4)	53.2	(49.5–56.9)
11.5	(8.9–14.8)	19.9	(15.3–25.3)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	16.7	(13.5–20.4)	30.2	(25.0–35.9)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)
60.7	(56.6–64.5)	60.4	(55.2–65.4)	59.6	(55.1–63.9)	71.3	(68.8–73.6)	73.3	(68.5–77.6)	68.7	(65.7–71.6)
54.4	(51.8–56.9)	53.7	(49.2–58.1)	54.3	(48.7–59.7)	55.5	(49.5–61.3)	60.7	(56.6–64.6)	50.7	(42.7–58.6)
36.0	(27.2–45.8)	38.5	(25.6–53.3)	33.1	(26.8–40.0)	67.2	(55.5–77.1)	63.3	(51.3–73.8)	71.3	(59.2–81.0)
47.6	(43.9–51.2)	45.7	(40.3–51.2)	49.3	(44.9–53.8)	28.9	(25.7–32.3)	31.3	(27.1–35.9)	26.4	(22.1–31.3)
73.9	(71.1–76.6)	75.4	(71.5–78.9)	72.2	(67.5–76.5)	86.4	(84.0–88.4)	87.0	(84.1–89.4)	85.6	(82.8–87.9)
54.5	(51.9–57.0)	55.7	(53.0–58.4)	53.1	(49.9–56.3)	64.8	(62.2–67.4)	67.2	(63.8–70.4)	62.8	(59.4–66.0)
37.6	(35.6–39.6)	33.8	(30.9–36.7)	41.6	(39.1–44.1)	70.8	(68.4–73.0)	67.3	(64.2–70.2)	74.8	(71.8–77.6)
59.1	(52.8–65.1)	60.8	(54.1–67.1)	56.4	(46.6–65.8)	62.8	(58.1–67.3)	64.8	(57.5–71.4)	60.5	(52.3–68.2)
35.1	(33.7–36.7)	34.8	(32.3–37.2)	35.2	(32.6–38.0)	65.1	(63.7–66.4)	64.0	(61.9–66.1)	66.0	(64.4–67.6)
76.6	(76.4–76.8)	77.8	(77.5–78.0)	75.8	(75.6–76.0)	76.7	(76.5–76.9)	72.0	(71.7–72.4)	79.3	(79.1–79.5)
59.3	(57.9–60.8)	62.8	(60.6–64.9)	56.7	(54.8–58.6)	75.9	(74.6–77.1)	78.7	(76.8–80.5)	73.9	(72.2–75.6)
58.5	(56.8–60.1)	59.0	(57.0–60.9)	58.0	(56.0–60.1)	71.2	(69.8–72.5)	71.4	(69.6–73.2)	71.0	(69.3–72.5)



APPENDIX X: MAPS ON GLOBAL TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY DATA

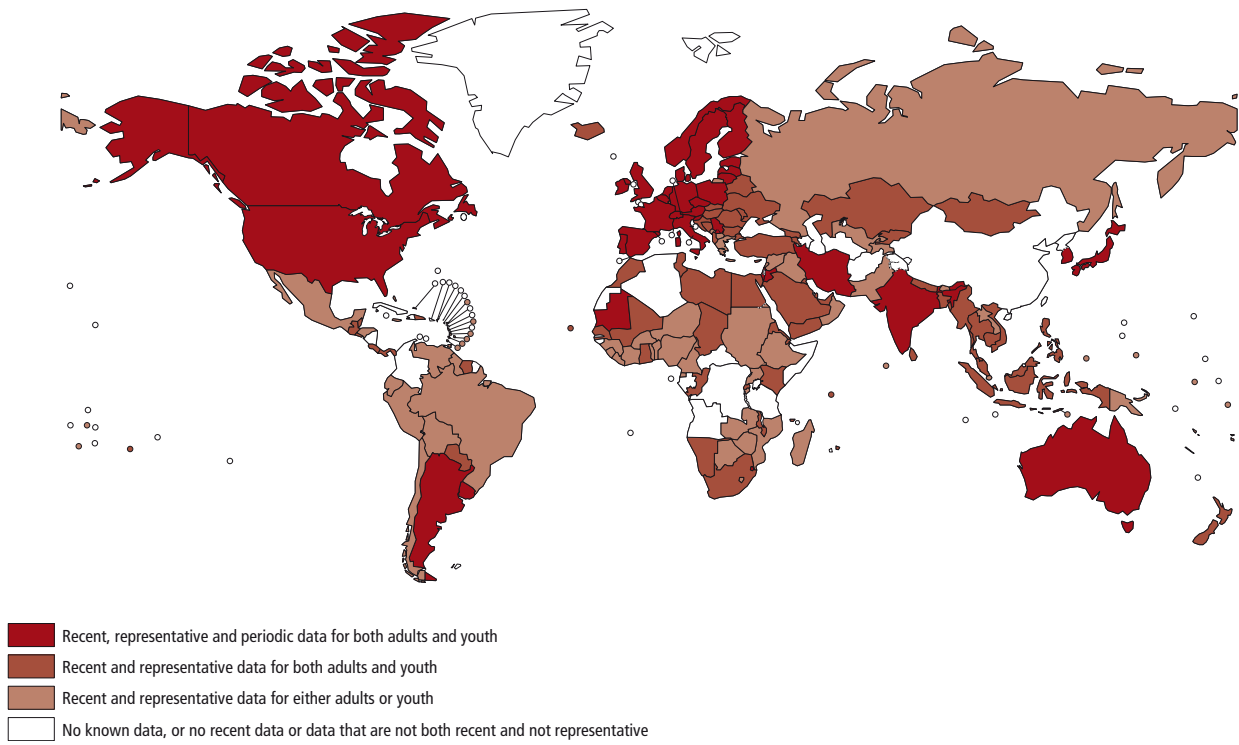
Appendix X provides global overview maps on monitoring tobacco prevalence, smoke-free environments, treatment of tobacco dependence, health warnings and packaging, advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans, price and taxation levels, and key national capacity indices based on the grouping methodology outlined in Technical Note I.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply the expression of any

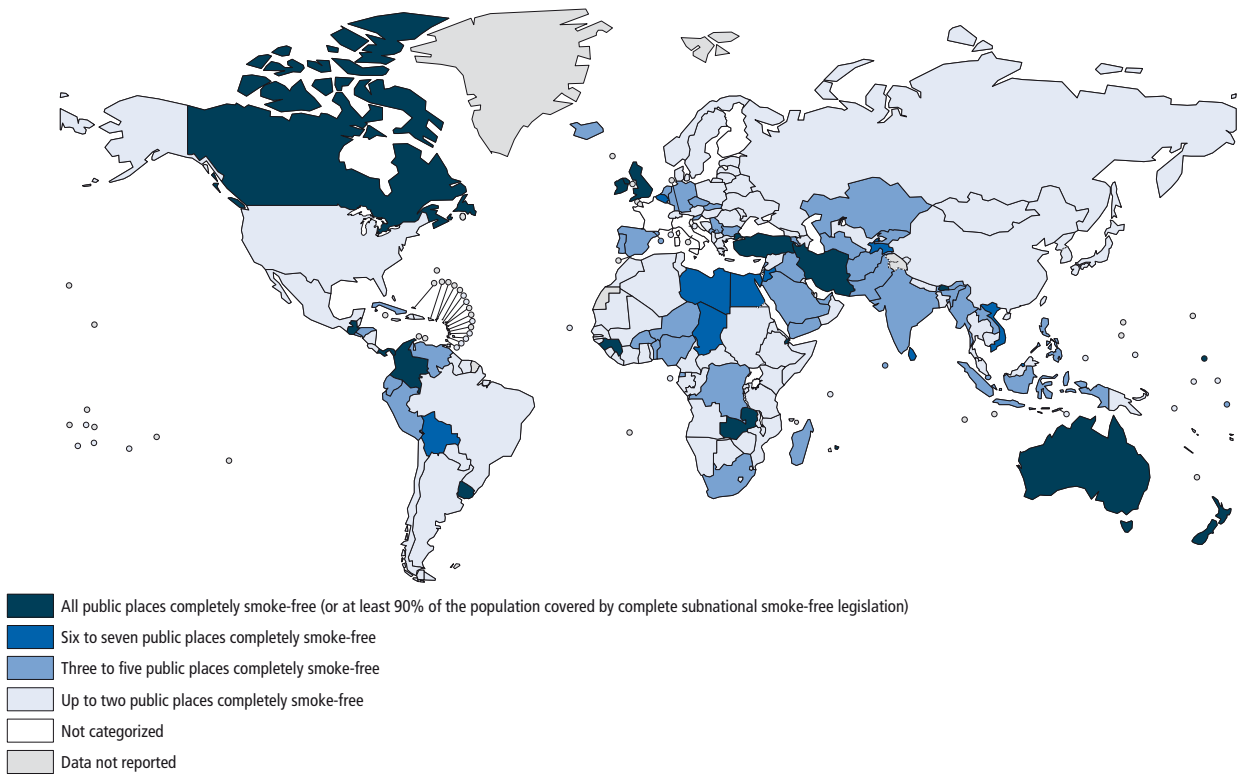
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Map production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information System (GIS), World Health Organization.

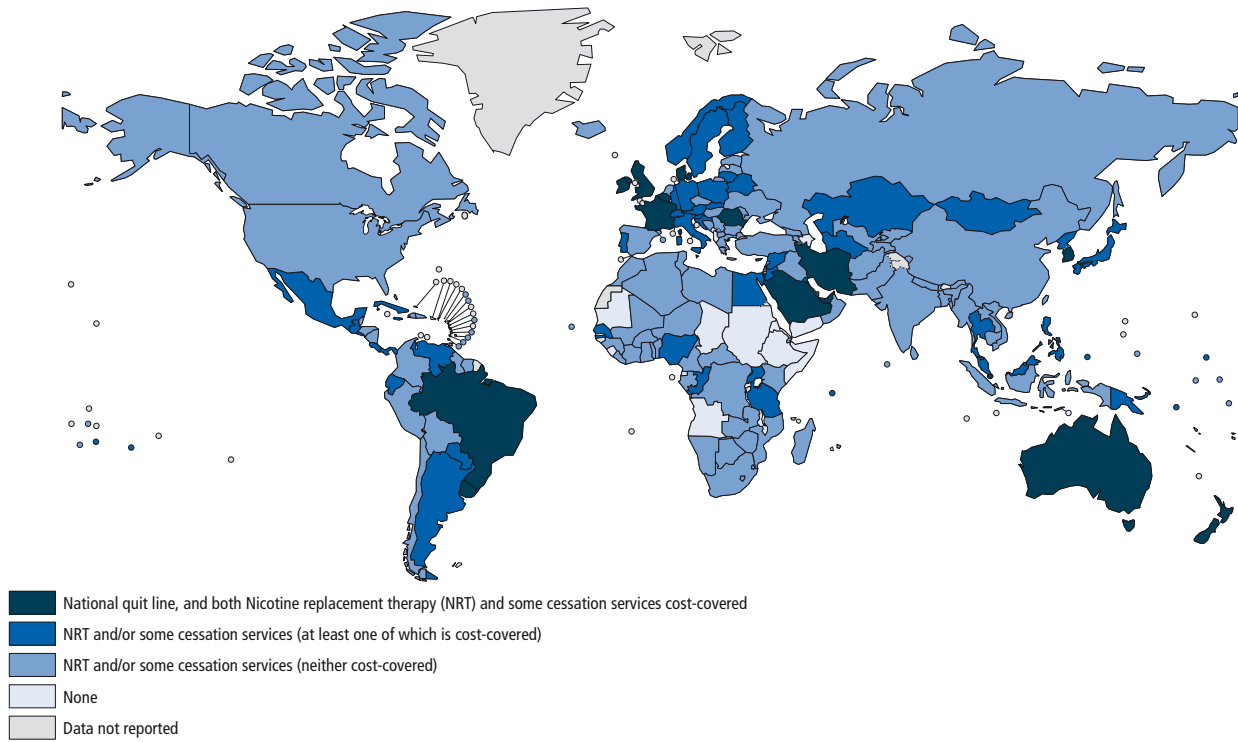
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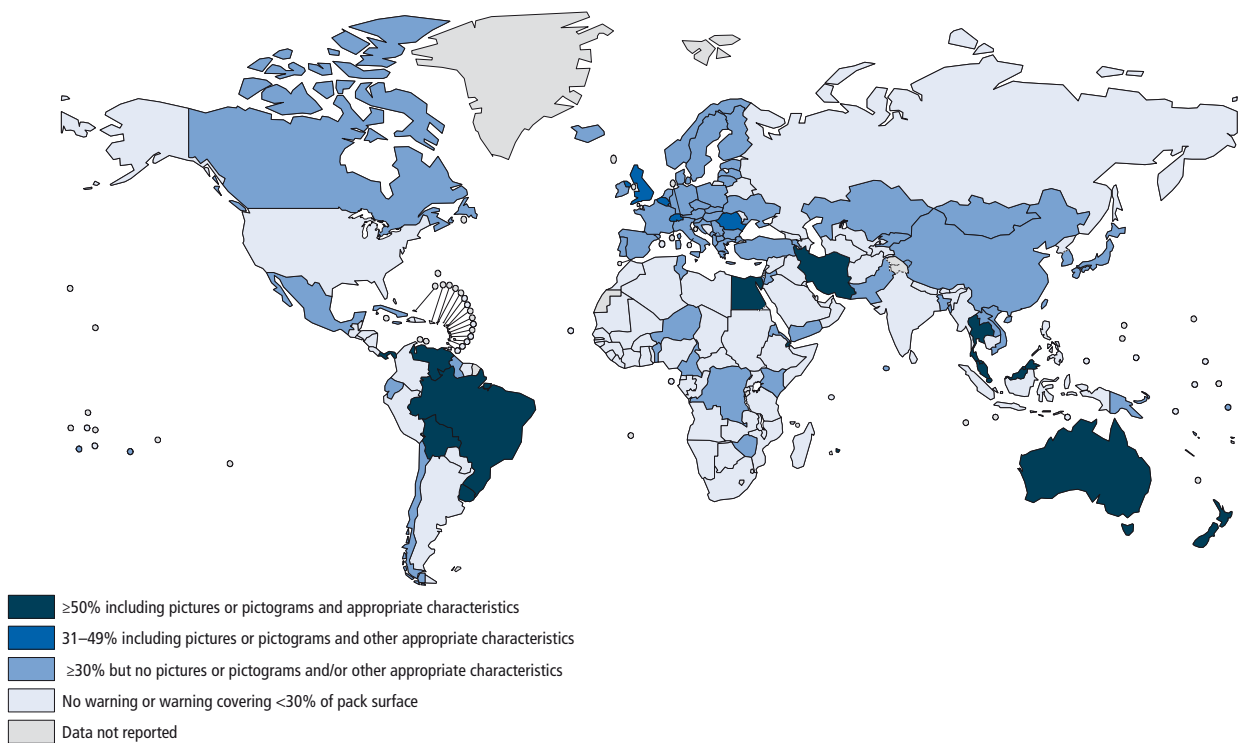
SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS, 2008



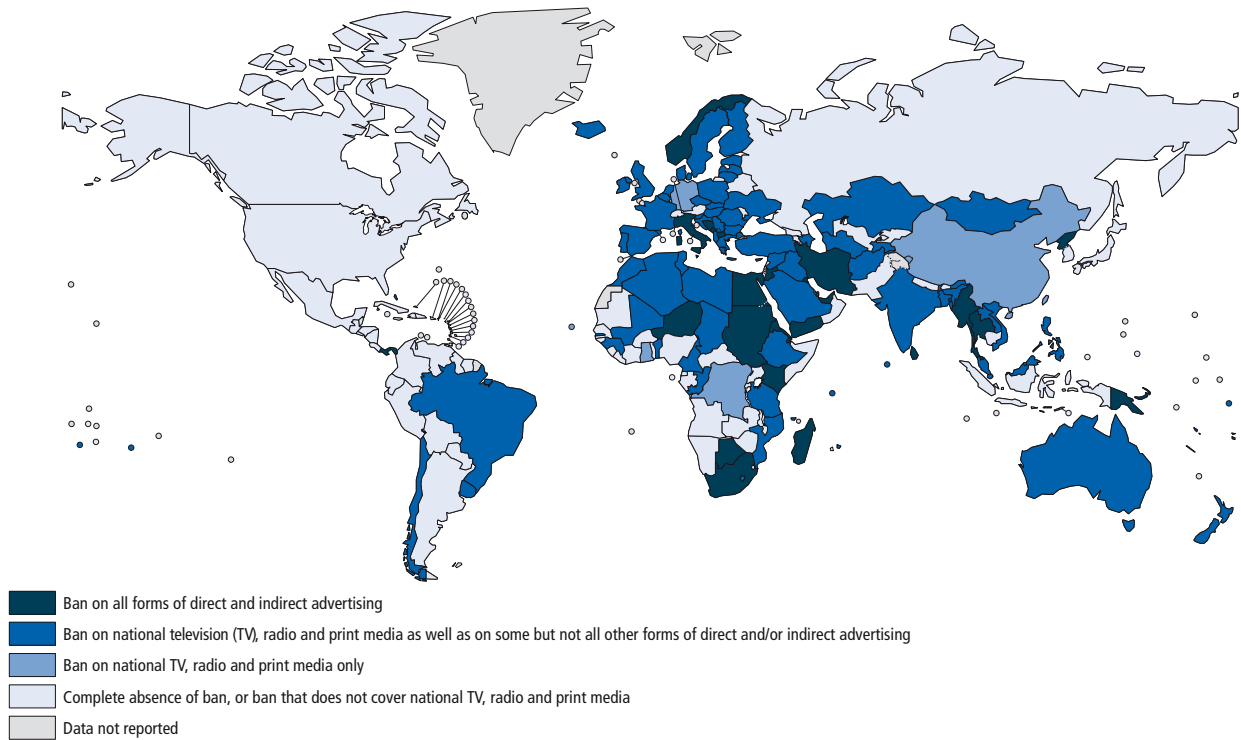
TOBACCO DEPENDENCE TREATMENT, 2008



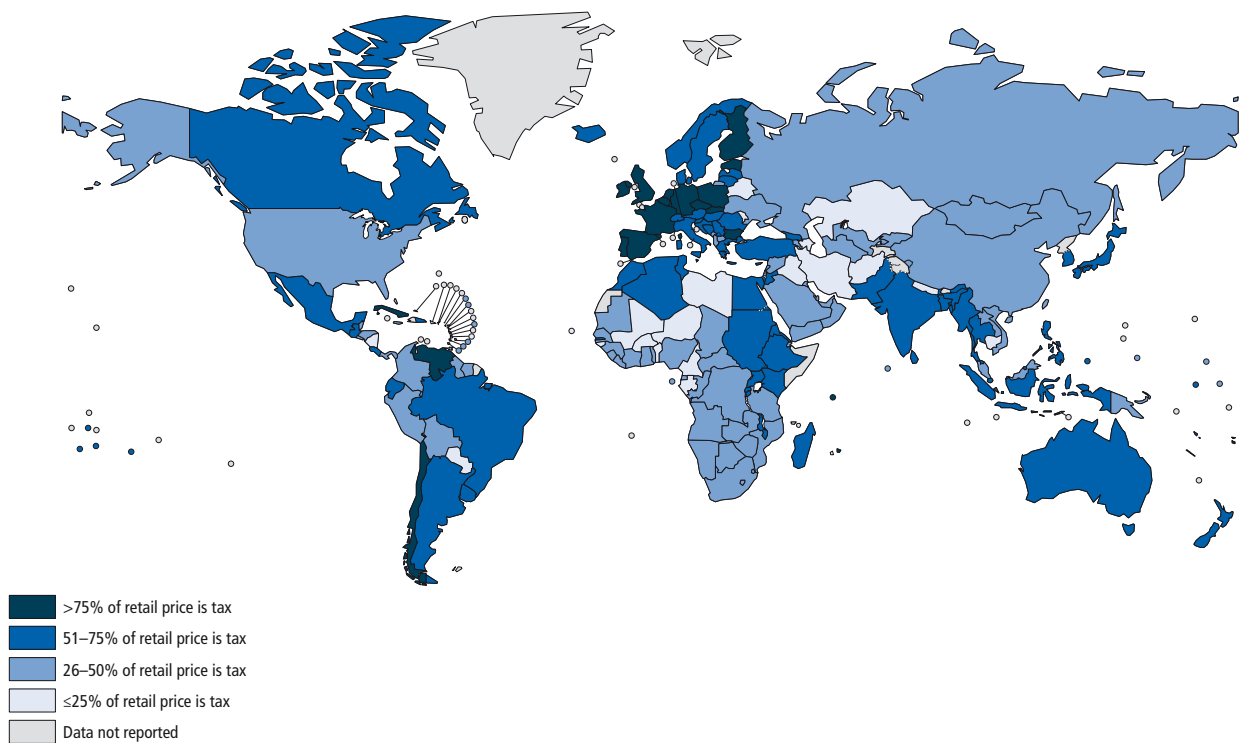
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ENFORCE BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP, 2008



RAISE TAXES ON TOBACCO, 2008



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CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
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