

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Reporting Instrument

AUSTRALIA Definitions, Sources and Further Information

2. Demographics

2(a) Age and Sex

Source: Table 6.2: 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey First Results, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

2(b) Ethnicity

Source: 2001 Australian National Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

3. Tobacco Use

i. Prevalence (ref. Article 19.2(a), Article 20.2 and Article 20.3(a))

(a) Smoking tobacco

1. The definition of “Daily smokers” is those who had smoked tobacco at least once per day.
2. The definition of “Occasional smokers” is those who had smoked cigarettes at least weekly but not daily.

Source: Table 3.3: 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey First Results, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

If available, please provide the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by the smoking population

*** Data provided is for the number of cigarettes smoked per week. Daily rates are not available.**

Source: Table 3.6: 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, First Results, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

(b) Smokeless tobacco, including snuff and chewing tobacco (optional)

Data on smokeless tobacco is not widely available. Prevalence is very low. Statistics in terms of age/sex breakdowns are not available.

Percentage of population aged 14 years or older who had used smokeless tobacco in the last 12 months:

chewing tobacco	0.4%
snuff/snus	0.3%

Source: 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

(c) If prevalence data is appropriate and available for ethnic groups, please provide

1. The definition of “Daily user” is a person who has smoked one or more cigarettes per day.
2. The definition of “Occasional users” is those who had smoked cigarettes at least weekly but not daily.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05, Australian Bureau of Statistics

(d) If prevalence data is appropriate and available for youth groups, please provide

Data provided is for those who smoke tobacco at least once per day.

Source: Table 3.4: 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey First Results, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

ii. Supply**(a) Licit supply of tobacco (ref Article 20.4(c) and 15.4(a) in accordance with Article 15.5)****Table 1: 2005-06 Domestic Production of tobacco products**

Tariff description	Unit of Quantity	Quantity
Cigarettes	Million sticks	22,428.90
Tobacco	kg	580,000

Source: Australian Taxation Office

Table 2: 2005-06 Export of tobacco products

AHECC (8 digit)	AHECC	Unit of Quantity	Export quantity
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed or stripped	Tonnes	202.00
24012000	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	Tonnes	1,482.21
24013000	Tobacco refuse	Tonnes	104.21
24021001	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos containing tobacco - not exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick actual tobacco content	Number ('000)	5,356.27
24021002	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco in a quantity exc. in weight 0.8 grams per stick	Tonnes	14.06
24022001	Cigarettes containing tobacco not exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick actual tobacco content	Number ('000)	1,554,205.11
24022002	Cigarettes containing tobacco exc. in weight 0.8 grams per stick	Tonnes	167.97
24029000	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, containing tobacco substitutes	Tonnes	1.27
24031010	Cut tobacco	Tonnes	1,719.68
24031090	Smoking tobacco (excl. cut tobacco)	Tonnes	696.99
24039900	Tobacco extracts and essences	Tonnes	11.50

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics merchandise trade data

Table 3: 2005-06 Imports of tobacco products

Tariff classification (10 digit)	Tariff description	Unit of Quantity	Import quantity
2401100027	Unmanufactured tobacco, not stemmed/stripped (excl. flue cured virginia type).	Tonnes	468.74
2401200028	Flue cured virginia type unmanufactured tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped.	Tonnes	16,520.95
2401200029	Unmanufactured tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped (excl. flue cured virginia type)	Tonnes	1,497.22
2402102001	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos containing tobacco not exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco content	Number ('000)	43,500.36
2402108002	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, tobacco content per stick exceeding 0.8 grams but not exceeding 2.0 grams	Tonnes	54.36
2402108003	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, tobacco content per stick exceeding 2.0 grams but not exceeding 5.0 grams	Tonnes	28.82
2402108004	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, tobacco content per stick exceeding 5.0 grams	Tonnes	17.02
2402202005	Cigarettes containing tobacco not exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco content	Number ('000)	2,167,026.79
2402208006	Cigarettes containing tobacco exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco content	Tonnes	4.58
2402900017	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes containing tobacco substitutes	Tonnes	1.53
2403107002	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion in stick form exceeding in weight 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco content	Tonnes	1,063.92
2403910021	'Homogenised' or 'reconstituted' tobacco	Tonnes	424.47
2403998024	Other manufactured tobacco and tobacco substitutes, extracts, essences (excl. those not containing tobacco and snuff)	Tonnes	0.12

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics merchandise trade data

(c) Seizures of illicit tobacco (ref Article 15.4(a) in accordance with Article 15.5)

Source: Australian Customs Service Records

4. Taxation

- (a) Please provide your rates of taxation for tobacco products for all levels of government, and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax: excise, VAT or sales, import duties) (ref. Article 6.3)
- (b) Please attach the relevant documentation (ref. Article 6.3)

**Table 4: Customs Excise Equivalent Rates for imported tobacco products (\$A rate per quantity unit)
1 February 2005 to January 2007**

Tariff Classification (8 digit)	Description	Quantity Unit	Quantity Rate 01/02/2005 - 31/07/2005 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/08/2005 - 31/01/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/02/2006 - 30/06/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/07/2006 - 31/07/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/08/2006 – 01/2007 (\$AUD)
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed or stripped	kilogram	Free	Free	Free	290.74	298.01
24012000	Tobacco, wholly or partly stemmed or stripped	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01
24013000	Tobacco refuse	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01
24021020	Cigars, cheroots etc not exceeding 0.8gms per stick tobacco content	Per stick (number)	0.22621	0.22915	0.23259	0.23259	0.23840
24021080	Other cigars, cheroots etc	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01
24022020	Cigarettes containing tobacco not exceeding 0.8gms per stick tobacco content	Per stick (number)	0.22621	0.22915	0.23259	0.23259	0.23840
24022080	Other cigarettes containing tobacco	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01
24029000	Other cigarettes		Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
24031030	Smoking tobacco whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion in stick form not exceeding in weight 0.8grams per stick of tobacco content	Per stick (number)	0.22621	0.22915	0.23259	0.23259	0.23840
24031070	Other smoking tobacco whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01
24039100	'Homogenised' or 'reconstituted' tobacco	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01

Attachment A

Tariff Classification (8 digit)	Description	Quantity Unit	Quantity Rate 01/02/2005 - 31/07/2005 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/08/2005 - 31/01/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/02/2006 - 30/06/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/07/2006 - 31/07/2006 (\$AUD)	Quantity Rate 01/08/2006 – 01/2007 (\$AUD)
24039910	Other, not containing tobacco		Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
24039920	Snuff	kilogram	2.30	2.33	2.36		
24039980	Other	kilogram of tobacco content	282.76	286.44	290.74	290.74	298.01

Note: Customs Tariff Amendment (Fuel Tax Reforms and Other Measures) Act 2006, which came into effect on 1 July 2006, made some amendments to the treatment of certain tobacco products.

Source: Customs Tariff Schedule 3 (Chapter 24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes), Australian Customs Service

(c) Please provide retail prices for the three most popular brands of domestic and imported tobacco products in your jurisdiction, and the relevant year (ref. Article 6.2(a))

Market Share of popular brands

Source: Roy Morgan Single Source Australia 2006

Recommended Retail Prices

Source: Australian Retail Tobacconist, January 2007

5. Legislative, executive, administrative and other measures**i. Core Questions****Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco****6.2(b)**

Passengers are restricted to 250 cigarettes or 250 grams of cigars or tobacco products for each passenger aged 18 years or over. One opened packet containing 25 cigarettes or less is also allowed.

Source: Australian Customs Service

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke**8.2**

Legislation varies between States and Territories. Please refer to the following table for a summary of laws in each State and Territory. An explanation of partial responses follows.

Table 5: Comparison of Environmental Tobacco Smoking Laws in Australian Jurisdictions

	C'wealth	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
Indoor Workplaces									
Government Buildings	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL
Health Care Facilities	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL
Educational Facilities	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	PARTIAL
Private Workplaces	N/A	PARTIAL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	PARTIAL	FULL
Public Transport	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL
Indoor Public Places									
Cultural Facilities	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL
Bars and Night Clubs	N/A	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	FULL	PARTIAL	FULL	FULL	PARTIAL	FULL
Restaurants	N/A	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	FULL	PARTIAL	FULL

Explanation of Partial responses

Commonwealth

Smoking is prohibited in Commonwealth workplaces, aircraft, airports, interstate trains and federally registered motor coaches.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

New South Wales

The Smoke-free Environment Amendment Act 2004, Smoke-free Environment Amendment Regulation 2005, and Smoke-free Environment Amendment (Enclosed Places) Regulation 2006 provide for three incremental phases in the lead up to a total smoking ban in enclosed public areas of licensed premises by July 2007, and define what constitutes an enclosed outdoor area.

The Smoke-free Environment Act is to promote public health by reducing people's exposure to tobacco and other smoke in enclosed public places. The Act requires most enclosed public places in NSW to be smoke-free. A 'public place' refers to a place or vehicle that is open to or being used by the public or a section of the public. An 'enclosed' public place has a ceiling or roof and except for doors and passageways, is completely or substantially enclosed on a permanent or temporary basis. Guidelines on how to determine what is an enclosed public place were issued under the Smoke-free Environment Amendment (Enclosed Places) Regulation 2006.

Health care facilities - partial ban outdoors (Full ban in place indoors)

All health facilities in NSW have been smoke-free indoors since 1984. Health service vehicles must also be smoke-free. The NSW Department of Health is currently working with the eight Area Health Services to implement the NSW Health Smoke Free Workplace Policy (1999). This Policy goes further than previous smoke-free policies by phasing in smoke-free health service campuses outdoors. All Area Health Services in NSW will complete the phasing in of this Policy by July 2007.

Private workplaces - partial

All employers in NSW are obligated under the NSW Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 to provide a safe and healthy workplace. The NSW Government authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the Act, WorkCover NSW, interprets this obligation as meaning that smoking should be prohibited in the enclosed areas of all workplaces. However, WorkCover does not enforce the Act in relation to the public areas of licenced premises which are workplaces. WorkCover considers those areas are subject to the jurisdiction of the NSW Smoke-free Environment Act 2000 (SFEA). SFEA prohibits smoking in a range of public places defined as enclosed.

Bars and night clubs - partial

The enclosed area does not include exempt premises in relation to a club, hotel, nightclub or casino. From 3 July 2006, NSW permits smoking in a maximum of one room or area that consists of up to 25% of the total bar/gaming/recreation areas of the licensed premises, as well as allowing smoking within the private gaming areas or the casino. All dining areas, toilets, thoroughfares, reception areas, dance floors and within 1.5 metres of all bar and service counters must be non-smoking. From 2 July 2007, all enclosed areas of hotels, clubs and night clubs that are open to the general public will be completely

non-smoking. Star City Casino has adhered with all other smoking bans required by the legislation and it has introduced a voluntary ban on smoking at gaming tables within the international gaming room. The private gaming room exemption for Star City casino is to be reviewed annually.

Source: New South Wales Department of Health

Victoria

Bars and night clubs - partial

Smoking is prohibited in workplaces except for: residential premises, licensed premises, outdoor dining/drinking area, casino, vehicles, etc. It is an offence to smoke, or to allow smoking in a dining area whilst licensed premises that are non-gaming venues must designate a smoke-free room at all times when two or more rooms are operating.

Gaming machine area in one room gaming venues must be smoke-free at all times, whilst in gaming venues consisting of two or more rooms, any room containing operating gaming machines must be smoke-free at all times.

Gaming venues with three or more rooms in operation must designate a smoke-free room in addition to the gaming room. A casino must be smoke-free except in TAB areas, bar areas and high roller rooms that have been specifically exempted by the Minister.

Smoking is prohibited at underage music/dance events.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services

South Australia

Bars and night clubs - partial

Since 6 December 2004 smoking has been completely banned in all enclosed South Australian workplaces, public places and shared areas, except in licensed hospitality venues where bans will be phased in over the next three years.

- No smoking one metre from all hospitality service bars/counters.
- Venues with two or more bar rooms must have one bar room designated as non-smoking.
- Venues with one bar room must have at least 50% of their bar room floor space designated as non-smoking.
- At least 25% of all gaming machines are to be designated as non-smoking.
- Half of the SKYCITY Casino bar rooms are to be designated as non-smoking.
- From 31 October 2005 at least 50% of gaming machines are to be designated as non-smoking.

All enclosed licensed hospitality venues in South Australia now have designated non-smoking areas and will be completely smoke-free after 31 October 2007.

'Enclosed': an area without a ceiling/roof of any type is considered to be unenclosed. If there is a ceiling/roof, the area is considered enclosed if the ceiling and wall space is at least 70% enclosed.

'Shared area': In some residential facilities, eg units and hostels, there are areas that are used by all tenants, these are considered **shared areas**. For example, the following **enclosed shared areas** must be smoke-free:

- enclosed stairwells, car parks, foyers or corridors
- laundries, kitchens or common rooms

Source: South Australian Department of Health

Northern Territory

Private Workplaces - partial

Enclosed workplaces are smokefree, including staff rooms and work vehicles. This also includes domestic premises used as a workplace if the public or clients can access the workplace or another employee works there. Thoroughfares (includes corridors, stairways, foyers and lobbies) and service/amenity areas (such as toilets, shower blocks, changing rooms and waiting areas) are non-smoking whilst enclosed entrances and doorways to workplaces are non-smoking for two metres from the enclosed entrance or doorway. An area of three metres around air conditioning inlets is also non-smoking.

Exceptions are domestic premises used as workplaces that do not provide commercial childcare, do not have access for clients or the public, and do not have other employees of the business working there. Large structures with oversized roller doors as walls that are left open during working hours and so are generally unenclosed may allow smoking, whilst staff in licensed premises where smoking is allowed may also be able to smoke in those areas depending on the employer's policy. Outdoor work areas are not covered by the rule.

Bars and Night Clubs - partial

Smoking is permitted in certain areas of bars, clubs, hotels, roadhouses and casinos. Liquor licensed premises are required to have areas of equal amenity for smokers and non-smokers.

Restaurants - partial

Smoking is prohibited in restaurants however alfresco dining areas, that is, courtyard, footpath or balcony dining areas that are not enclosed, may allow smoking depending on the policy of individual restaurateurs.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services

Australian Capital Territory

Educational Facilities - partial

The ACT prohibits smoking in all enclosed public spaces (eg. shops, cafes, theatres, recreational facilities, restaurants). Smoking is prohibited in government schools however Universities within the ACT do not have policies other than the general prohibition on smoking in buildings.

A place is 'enclosed' if it is 75% or more enclosed as per the Smoking (Prohibition in Enclosed Public Places) Act 2003 and the Smoke-free Areas (Enclosed Public Places) Act 1994.

Source: Australian Capital Territory Department of Health

Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

The Australian Government negotiated a Voluntary Agreement for the Disclosure of the Ingredients of Cigarettes with the three tobacco companies, Philip Morris Limited, British American Tobacco Australia Limited and Imperial Tobacco Australia Limited. Under this Agreement the companies provide annual reports to the Government regarding the ingredients of cigarettes. This data is posted unmodified on the Department of Health and Ageing website, with current data replacing the previous annual cigarette ingredient report. A copy of the Voluntary Agreement is at Attachment B.

Source: Voluntary Agreement for the Disclosure of the Ingredients of Cigarettes, December 2000, Department of Health and Ageing

Illicit trade in tobacco products

For all questions under section 15 given a 'yes' response the following applies: The relevant legislation is contained in the *Excise and other Legislation Amendment (Compliance Measures) Act 2004 Schedule 2 and Schedule 4*. Schedule 2 deals with the "Movement of tobacco seed, plant and leaf" whilst Schedule 4 deals with "Providing licensing information". A copy of the Act is at Attachment C.

Source: Excise and other Legislation Amendment (Compliance Measures) Act 2004

Sales to and by minors

For all questions under Section 16 given a 'yes' response the following applies: All States and Territories of Australia have similar restrictions though penalties vary in terms of their severity. In some states, for example, tobacco retailers risk losing the ability to sell tobacco for a set period of time whilst in other states a cash fine for the seller is in place.

See the table at Attachment D for penalties.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

ii. Optional Questions

Regulation of the contents of tobacco products

The Australian Government does not regulate for the contents and emissions, or the testing and measuring of the contents and emissions of tobacco products.

As mentioned previously, the three tobacco companies, Philip Morris Limited, British American Tobacco Australia Limited and Imperial Tobacco Australia Limited provide annual reports to the Australian Government regarding the ingredients of cigarettes under the Voluntary Agreement for the Disclosure of the Ingredients of Cigarettes.

In relation to emissions, the same three tobacco companies agreed to undertake cigarette emissions testing of selected Australian cigarette brand variants on a one-off basis and to supply the results to the Australian Government within the spirit of the existing Voluntary Agreement. The data were provided in 2001.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Packaging and Labelling of Tobacco Products

For all questions under section 11 given a 'yes' response the following applies: The requirements for packaging and labelling for Australian-manufactured and imported tobacco products are outlined in the *Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Tobacco) Regulations 2004*. Since 1 March 2006, all Australian-manufactured and imported tobacco product packaging are required to be printed with graphic health warning labels. A copy of the Regulations is at Attachment E.

Source: Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Tobacco) Regulations 2004.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

For all questions under section 13 given a 'yes' response the following applies: The requirements for tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship are outlined in the *Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992*. A copy of the Act is at Attachment F.

Source: Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992

6. Programmes and Plans

i. Core Questions

Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes? (Article 5.1)

Australia has developed and implemented the National Tobacco Strategy 2004-2009.

Building on existing tobacco control efforts and achievements by State and Territory Governments and the Australian Government, and further enhanced by research into effective international tobacco control strategies, the National Tobacco Strategy is a long-term framework for national tobacco control activity under which all jurisdictions and the community may dedicate resources. A copy of the National Tobacco Strategy is at Attachment G.

Source: National Tobacco Strategy 2004 - 2009

General obligations

5.2(a) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Education, communication, training and public awareness

- 12(a) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 12(b) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 12(c) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 12(e) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

- 14.1 Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 14.2(d) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities

- 17 Source: Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

- 20.1(a) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 20.4(b) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

ii. Optional Questions

Education, communication, training and public awareness

- 12(d) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- 12(f) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

- 14.2(a) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
State and Territory Health Departments
- 14.2(b) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
State and Territory Health Departments
- 14.2(c) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Protection of the environment and the health of persons

- 18 Source: Australian Government Department of Environment and Water Resources

Research, surveillance and exchange of information

- 20.1(b) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
State and Territory Health Departments

20.2 Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

20.4(a) Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

State and Territory Legislation

Australian Capital Territory legislation: <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au>

New South Wales legislation: <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au>

Northern Territory legislation: <http://www.nt.gov.au/lant/hansard/hansard.shtml>

Queensland legislation: <http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

South Australia legislation: <http://www.parliament.sa.gov.au>

Tasmania legislation: <http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au>

Victoria legislation: <http://www.dms.dpc.vic.gov.au>

Western Australia legislation: <http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/statutes/swans.nsf>

Source: <http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/othersites.htm>

7. Technical and financial assistance

Australia provides core support, through AusAID, to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), through a Memorandum of Understanding (\$9.7 million per year 2006-8). SPC's Public Health Program has a strong focus on prevention of non communicable diseases (NCDs) in Pacific island countries and provides technical and program support to Pacific island countries with policy development, tobacco regulation, legislation and health promotion programs. This includes assistance with the FCTC.

Over \$1.5 million of annual core funding is allocated to the Public Health Program.

Article 22.1(a)

- Developed PowerPoint resource for Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) which includes sections on; 'best buys' in tobacco control, their requirements under the FCTC, current issues in tobacco control, tobacco industry strategies, cessation and emerging treatments etc. This resource (or components thereof) will be used at the upcoming NCD workshop in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), and similarly in Wallis and Futuna early in 2007.
- Provide advice to PICTs on any aspect of tobacco control, assist with any enquiry about evidence based/ best practice in tobacco control, lobby for and assist with monitoring and surveillance data, assist with any technical requirement to achieve core reporting requirements in relation to FCTC obligations.

Source: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Article 22.1(b)

- Technical assistance has been provided in terms of the development of the tobacco control component of the Non Communicable Disease Plan in Nauru. (This NCD Plan is still in draft and a further visit to Nauru in February is planned to finalise the Plan and work on implementation strategies). A legislative/policy review (particularly in the tobacco control area) is one of the key strategies in the Nauru NCD Plan.
- In Tokelau SPC undertook a 'joint country strategy approach' (with representation from a multidisciplinary team) to identify requirements for technical assistance and

support. Based on an initial assessment of the situation in Tokelau, preliminary advice on options around tobacco control policy and legislation was provided. Tokelau has requested assistance with the development of their NCD Plan which is likely to be done by SPC/WHO as a collaboration, but we are waiting on final confirmation on this.

- Likewise SPC is hoping to provide assistance to Vanuatu with their NCD Plan, building on the Pacific Action for Health project. In relation to tobacco control, we understand that work done in this area may be done in collaboration with NZAID, who are assisting with some aspects of the tobacco strategy.
- SPC has also been preparing for a NCD workshop in Wallis and Futuna, with tobacco control a key item on the program.
- SPC has provided technical advice on trade issues in relation to tobacco and alcohol, and promoted a technical paper which built on an SPC commissioned report (prepared by Allen & Clarke, NZ), in preparation for Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) meeting 2007.
- Provided technical assistance with an air quality monitoring project in New Caledonia to be used in support of smoke free public place legislation, (timeline for implementation currently under discussion).

Source: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Article 22.1(c)

- Developed PowerPoint resource for PICTs which includes sections on; 'best buys' in tobacco control, their requirements under the FCTC, current issues in tobacco control, tobacco industry strategies, cessation and emerging treatments etc. This resource (or components thereof) will be used at the upcoming NCD workshop in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), and similarly in Wallis and Futuna early in 2007.

Source: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Article 22.1(d)

- Licence Agreement issued free of charge for the use of the National Tobacco Campaign television commercial/print/radio executions.

COUNTRY	Signed Agreement
KIRIBATI	
Ministry of Health & Medical Services	22/06/2006
MONGOLIA	
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	21/07/2000
KINGDOM OF TONGA	
Ministry of Health	13/10/2004
VIETNAM	
PATH Canada	10/06/2001

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

8. Priorities for implementation of the WHO FCTC

Article 21.1(b)

Source: National Tobacco Strategy 2004 - 2009